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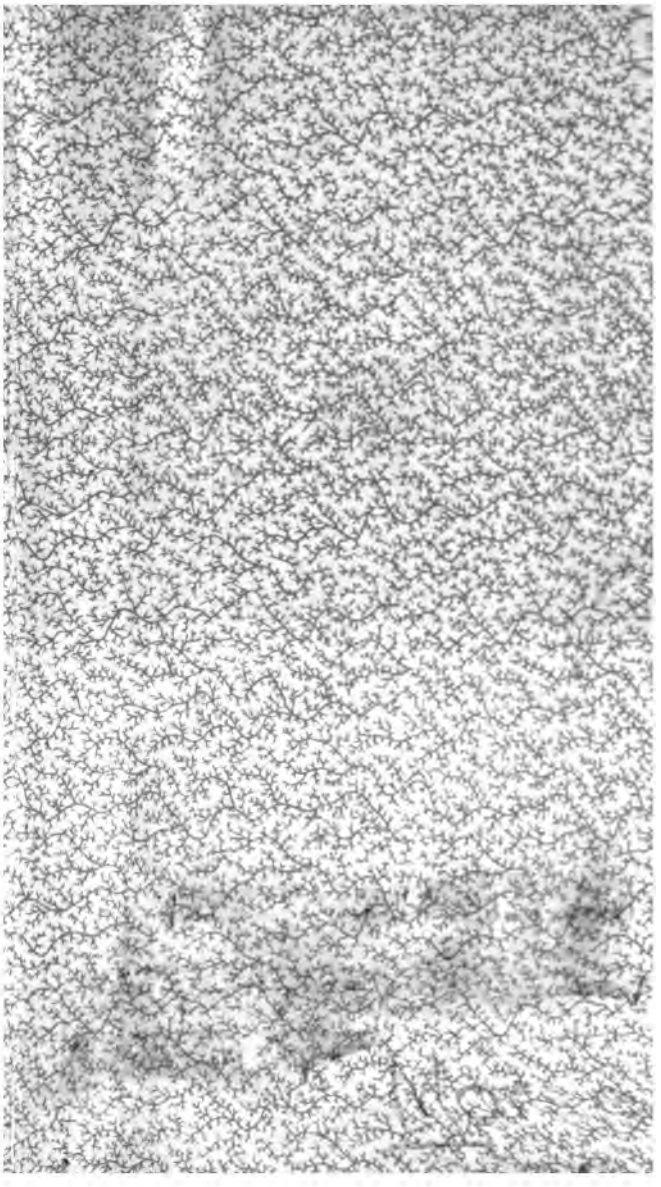

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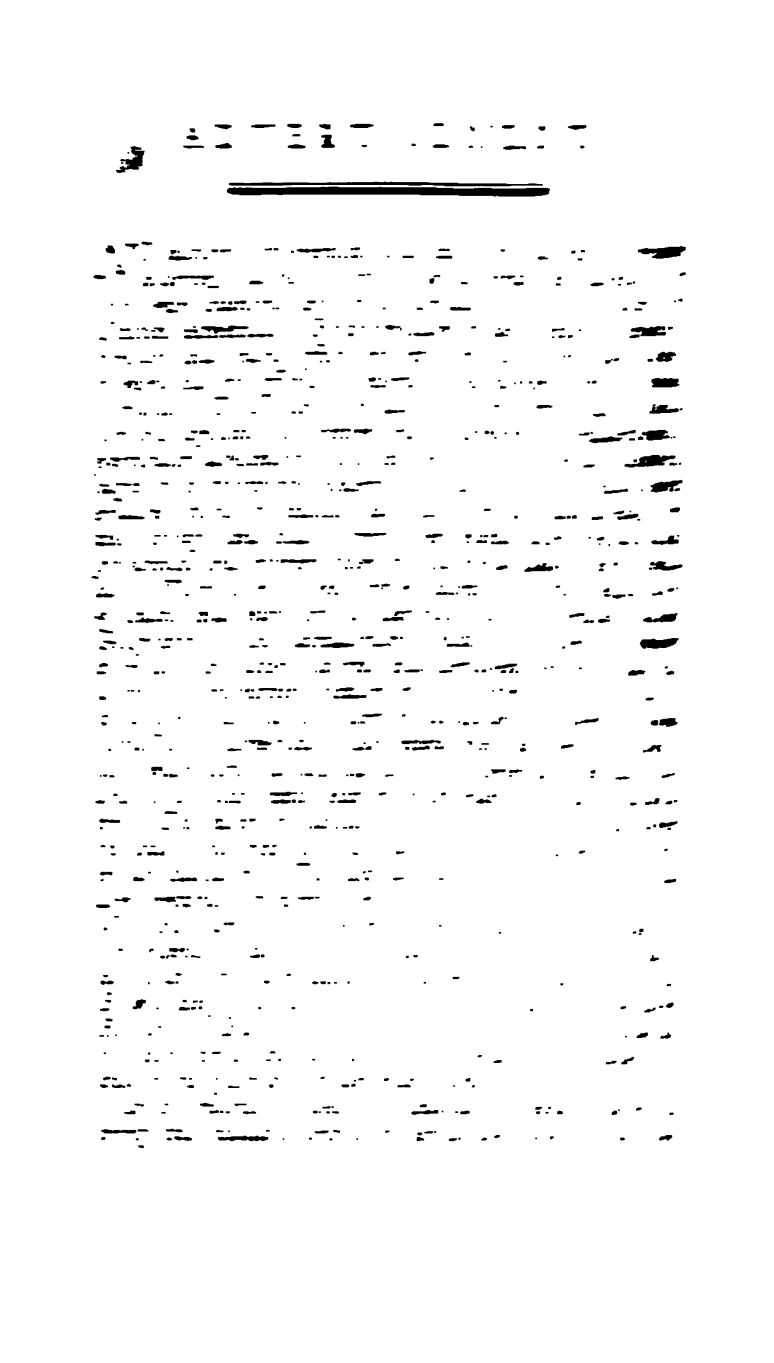

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GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY, &c.

INTRODUCTION.

Of ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a word derived from the Greek, and literally ſignifies a deſcription of the earth, its figure, magnitude, and the ſeveral parts of its ſurface. —Geography, is either *univerſal*, as it relates to the earth in general, or *particular*, as it relates to any ſingle part of it.

This ſcience, like all others of a practical nature, has advanced towards perfection, by ſlow, and in ſome periods of time, by almoſt imperceptible degrees.

A complete knowledge of *Geography* cannot be obtained without ſome acquaintance with Aſtronomy. This compendium, therefore, will be introduced with a ſhort account of that ſcience.

Aſtronomy treats of the heavenly bodies, and explains their motions, times, diſtances and magnitudes. The regularity and beauty of theſe, and the harmonious order in which they move, ſhew that their Creator and Preſerver poſſeſſes infinite wiſdom and power.

Aſtronomy was firſt attended to by the Shepherds on the beautiful plains of Egypt and Babylon. Their employment

employment led them to contemplate the stars. While their flocks in the silence of the evening were enjoying sweet repose, the [illegible] the attention of the shepherds. The observation of the heavenly bodies afforded them amusement, and at the same time assisted them in travelling in the night. A star guided the shepherds to the manger in which our Saviour was born. By the aid of a lively imagination, they distributed the stars into a number of constellations or companies, to which they gave the names of the animals which they represented.

Of the several ASTRONOMICAL SYSTEMS of the World.

BY the word *System* is meant an hypothesis or supposition of a certain order and arrangement of the several parts of the universe, by which the astronomers explain all the phenomena or appearances of the heavenly bodies, their motions, changes, &c. The most famous systems or hypotheses are, the Ptolemaic, the Tychonic or Brahean, and the Pythagorean or Copernican System.

THE PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM.

This system, so called from Claudius Ptolemeus, a celebrated astronomer of Pelusium, in Egypt, who adopted and defended the prevailing system of that age, supposes the earth immoveably fixed, in the centre of the universe; and that the moon, the planets, and the stars, all move round it from east to west, once in twenty-four hours, in the following order: The Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herschel, and the fixed stars. These were all supposed to be fixed in separate crystalline spheres, and to be included in another, called the *Primum Mobile*, which gives motion to all the rest.

THE BRAHEAN SYSTEM.

Tycho Brahe, a nobleman of Denmark, and one of the most eminent astronomers of his time, proposed

another

The *seven* planets mentioned in the table, are called *primary planets*; for besides these, there are *twenty* other bodies, called *secondary planets*, moons or *satellites*, which all revolve round their primaries from west to east, and at the same time are carried along with them round the sun, as follows: The earth has one satellite, viz. the moon ☽, which performs her revolution in 29 d. 13 h. 44 m. at the distance of about 60 semidiameters of the earth, or 240,000 miles, and is carried with the earth round the sun once a year. The diameter of the moon is 2,326 miles.

Jupiter has four moons, Saturn has seven, and is also encompassed with a broad ring. Herschel has two moons, discovered by Dr. Herschel in 1788.

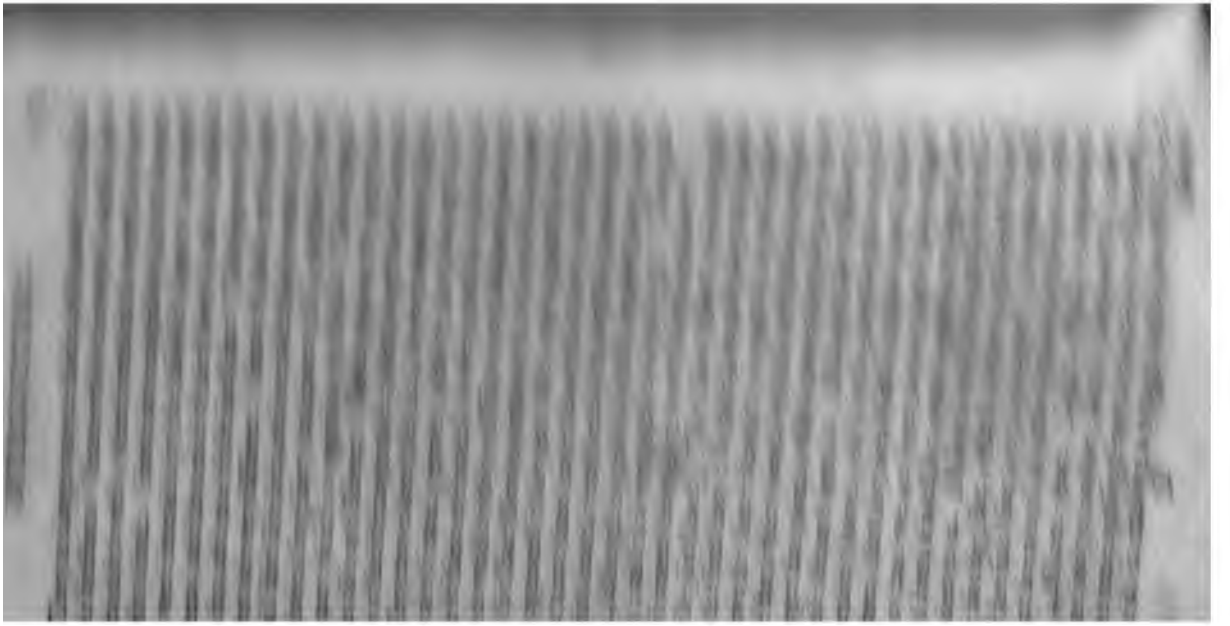
The motion of the primary planets round the sun, and also the motion of the satellites round their primaries, is called their *annual motion*. Besides this annual motion, they revolve round their own axis from west to east, and this is called their *diurnal motion*.

The planet *Herschel* was first observed in 1781, by that celebrated astronomer, William Herschel, L.L.D. F.R.S. In Great Britain, it is called *Georgium Sidus*: but in France and America, it has obtained the name of *Herschel*, in honour to its learned and ingenious discoverer.

Of the Solar System.] The sun, the seven planets, with their satellites, and the comets, constitute the Solar, or Copernican system, which was published to the world by Copernicus, in 1530. This is now universally approved as the true system. It has received great improvements from Galileo, Kepler, Sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, Dr. Herschel, and other philosophers, in almost every age.

The Comets.] Besides the planets and stars mentioned above, we perceive, in the expanse of the universe, many other bodies belonging to the system of the sun, that seem to have much more irregular motions. These are the comets, that, descending from the far distant parts of the system with great rapidity, surprise us with the singular appearance of a train or tail, which accompanies them; become visible to us in the lower parts of their orbits, and, after a short stay, go off again to vast distances, and disappear.

They



and three years and one month; so that if the fixed stars were now arrived at their present places, they would appear to us to keep their stations for that space of time or more. It is impossible, therefore, that they should borrow their light from the sun, as do the planets.

Astronomers reckon the number of stars at 1,026, of which 15 are of the first, 52 of the second, 208 of the third, 474 of the fourth, 217 of the fifth, and 49 of the sixth magnitude. These stars are also divided into constellations; 12 of which are in the zodiac, 21 in the northern, and 31 in the southern hemisphere. They are distinguished from the planets by their twinkling.

To consider these stars as designed merely to decorate the sky, and form a rich and beautiful canopy for this earth, would derogate from the wisdom of the Creator. Astronomers, therefore, with much reason, have considered the fixed stars as so many suns, attended with a number of revolving planets, which they illuminate, warm and cherish. If this be true, there are as many systems as there are fixed stars. There may also revolve round one common centre, forming one immense system of systems. All these systems, we may conceive, are filled with inhabitants suited to their respective climes; and are so many theatres, on which the great Creator and Governor of the Universe displays his infinite power, wisdom and goodness. Such a view of the starry heavens must fill the mind of every contemplative beholder with sublime, magnificent and glorious ideas of the Creator.

Of the EARTH.

The Earth, though called a globe, is not perfectly such; its diameter from east to west, is 34 miles longer than that from north to south. The diameter of the earth's orbit is about 188,000,948 miles, and its circumference 560,622,477 miles. Its hourly motion in its orbit is 67,356 miles, which is 140 times greater than that of a cannon ball, which moves about 8 miles in a minute, and would be 22 years, 124 days and 6 hours *in going* from this earth to the sun.

The

As many find it difficult to conceive how people can ſtand on the oppoſite ſide of the globe without falling off, their conception may be aſſiſted by ſuppoſing all the various bodies on the earth's ſurface were of iron, and a very large magnet were placed in the centre, then all bodies being attracted towards the centre by the magnet, they could not fall off, which way ſo ever the earth ſhould turn. Now the attraction of gravitation operates on *all* bodies as that of magnetiſm does on iron *only*.

It is now ten o'clock in the morning, and we now think we are ſtanding upright on the upper part of the earth. We ſhall think the ſame at ten o'clock this evening, when the earth ſhall have turned half round, becauſe we ſhall then perceive no difference of poſture. We ſhall then be exactly in the poſition of thoſe perſons who now ſtand on the oppoſite ſide of the earth. Since they are as ſtrongly attracted towards the centre of the earth as we are, they can be in no more danger of falling downward, than we are at preſent of falling upward.

DOCTRINE

Thomas Cavendiſh ſailed from Plymouth with two ſmall ſhips the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1586; paſſed through the Straits of Magellan: took many rich prizes along the coaſts of Chili and Peru; and near California poſſeſſed himſelf of the St. Ann, an Acapulco ſhip, with a cargo of immenſe value. He completed the circumnavigation of the globe the 9th of September, 1588.

Between the years of 1598, and 1626, *Oliver de Nort* of Utrecht, *James Malu*, *George Spilbergen*, a Fleming, *William Schouten*, a Hollander, and *James the Hermit*, ſucceſſively ſailed round the globe.

Lord Anſon ſailed in September, 1740; doubled Cape Horn in a dangerous ſeaſon; loſt moſt of his men by the ſcurvy, and with only one remaining ſhip, the Centurion, croſſed the great Pacific Ocean, which is 10,000 miles over; took a Spaniſh galleon on her paſſage from Acapulco to Manilla, and returned home in June, 1744.

Byron, *Bougainville*, a Frenchman, *Wallis*, and *Cateret*, ſucceſſively circumnavigated the globe, between the years 1764 and 1769.

Captain Cook, in the ſhip Endeavour, ſailed from Plymouth, the 26th of Auguſt, 1768, and after a moſt ſatisfactory voyage, returned the 12th of June, 1771. He ſet out on a ſecond voyage, the 14th of February, 1776; made many important diſcoveries, and was killed on the iſland of Owhyhee by the natives, the 14th of February, 1779. His ſhips, under the command of Capt. Clark, returned the 16th of October, 1780.

Since this time, many others from America, as well as Europe, *have made voyages* round the world.

DOCTRINE *of the* SPHERE.

Definitions and Principles.] A SPHERE, with aſtronomers, is the whole frame of the world, as being of a globular figure.

In geography, the circles which the ſun apparently deſcribes in the heavens, are ſuppoſed to be extended as far as the earth, and marked on its ſurface. We may imagine as many circles as we pleaſe to be deſcribed on the earth, and their planes to be extended to the celeſtial ſphere, till they make concentric ones on the heavens. Each circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; each degree is divided into 60 ſeconds. The circles ſuppoſed by geographers to be deſcribed in this manner, are denominated *great* and *leſs* circles.

Great Circles are thoſe which divide either the celeſtial or terreſtrial ſphere into two equal parts. Of theſe there are ſix; the Equator, the Meridian, the Ecliptic, the Horizon, and the two Colures.

Leſs Circles are thoſe which divide the ſphere into two unequal parts; of which there are four, the two *tropics* and the two *polar circles*.

Axis and Poles of the Earth.] The *axis* of the earth is an imaginary line paſſing through its centre from north to ſouth. The extreme points of the axis are called the *poles*.

Equator.] The *equator* is that line or circle which encompaſſes the middle of the earth, dividing the northern half from the ſouthern. This line is often called the *equinoxial*, becauſe when the ſun appears therein, the days and nights are equal in all parts of the world. From this line *latitude* is reckoned.

Meridian.] This circle, repreſented on the artificial globe by a braſs ring, paſſes through the poles of the earth, and the *zenith* and the *nadir*, croſſing the equator at right angles, and dividing the globe into eaſtern and weſtern hemiſpheres. It is called *meridian* from the Latin *meridies, mid day;* becauſe, when the ſun comes to the ſouth part of this circle, it is called noon, and the day is half ſpent. There are an infinite number of meridians, which vary as you travel eaſt or weſt. Geographers aſſume one of the meridians for the firſt; commonly that which paſſes *through* the metropolis of their own country.

The meridian of Philadelphia* is the firſt for Americans; that of London for the Engliſh; and Paris for the French.

Zodiac.] If two circles were drawn parallel to the ecliptic, at the diſtance of eight degrees on each ſide of it, the ſpace, or girdle included between theſe two parallels, ſixteen degrees broad, and divided in the middle by the ecliptic, will comprehend within it the orbits of all the planets, and is called the *Zodiac.*

Ecliptic.] The *ecliptic* is a great circle, in the plane of which the earth performs her annual revolution round the ſun, or in which the ſun ſeems to move round the earth once in a year. This circle is called the *ecliptic* from the word *eclipſe*, becauſe no eclipſe of the ſun or moon happens, but when the moon is in or near the plane of this circle. It makes an angle with the equator of 23° 28′ and interſects it in two oppoſite parts, called the *equinoxial points;* becauſe, when the ſun is in either of theſe points, he has no declination, and ſhines equally to both poles, and the day is then equal to the night all over the world. The times when the ſun paſſes through theſe points, are the 20th of March, and the 20th of September; the former is called the *vernal*, the latter the *autumnal* equinox.

The *ecliptic* is divided into twelve equal parts, of thirty degrees each, called *ſigns.* Theſe begin at the vernal interſection of the ecliptic with the equator, and are numbered from weſt to eaſt. The names and characters of the ſigns, with the months in which the ſun enters them, are as follows:

Latin names of the ſigns.	*Engliſh names.*	*Characters.*	*Months in which the ſun enters them.*
1 Aries	The Ram	♈	March
2 Taurus	The Bull	♉	April
3 Gemini	The Twins	♊	May
4 Cancer	The Crab	♋	June
5 Leo	The Lion	♌	July
6 Virgo	The Virgin	♍	Auguſt
7 Libra	The Scales	♎	September
8 Scorpio	The Scorpion	♏	October
9 Sagittarius	The Archer	♐	November
10 Capricornus	The Goat	♑	December
11 Aquarius	The Water Bearer	♒	January
12 *Piſces*	The Fiſhes	♓	February

* *By ſome, the* new city of WASHINGTON is now reckoned the *firſt Meridian for the* American States.

The firſt ſix are called *northern*, and the latter *ſouthern* ſigns; becauſe the former poſſeſs that half of the ecliptic which lies to the northward of the equinoxial, and the latter that half which lies to the ſouthward.

Horizon.] The *horizon*, repreſented on the artificial globe by a broad wooden circle, divides it into upper and lower hemiſpheres. There are, geographically ſpeaking, two horizons, the *ſenſible* and the *rational*. The *ſenſible* horizon is that circle which limits our proſpect, where the ſky and the land, or water, appear to meet. The *rational* or real horizon, is a circle whoſe plane paſſes through the centre of the earth, dividing it into upper and lower hemiſpheres.

The horizon is divided into four quarters, and each quarter into 90 degrees. The four quartering points, viz. eaſt, weſt, north, and ſouth, are called the *cardinal points*. The poles of the horizon are the *zenith*, and the *nadir*. The former is the point directly over our head; the latter the point directly under our feet.

Colures.] The two meridians that paſs through the four above mentioned points have particular names; that which paſſes through the firſt degrees of Aries and Libra is called the *equinoxial Colure*, and that which paſſes through the firſt degrees of Cancer and Capricorn is termed the *ſolſtitial Colures*. Theſe Colures cut each other at right angles, in the poles of the world.

Tropics.] The *tropics* are two circles drawn parallel to the equator, at the diſtance of 23° 28′ on each ſide of it. Theſe circles form the limits of the ecliptic, or the ſun's declination from the equator. That which is in the northern hemiſphere is called the tropic of *Cancer*, becauſe it touches the ecliptic in the ſign Cancer; and that in the ſouthern hemiſphere is called the tropic of *Capricorn*, becauſe it touches the ecliptic in the ſign Capricorn. On the 21ſt of June the ſun is in Cancer, and we have the longeſt day. On the 21ſt of December the ſun is in Capricorn, and we have the ſhorteſt day. They are called *tropics*, from the Greek word ΤΡΕΡΩ to *turn*, becauſe when the ſun arrives at them, he returns again to the equator.

Polar Circles.] The two *polar circles* are deſcribed round the poles of the earth at the diſtance of 23° 28′.

The

The *northern* is called the *Arctic circle*, from *Arctos*, or the bear, a conſtellation ſituated near that place in the heavens; the *ſouthern*, being oppoſite to the former, is called the *Antarctic circle*. The polar circles bound the places where the ſun ſets daily. Beyond them the ſun revolves without ſetting.

Zones.] The ſurface of the earth is ſuppoſed to be divided into five unequal parts, called *zones*, each of which is terminated by two parallels of latitude. Of theſe five zones, one is called the *torrid* or burning zone; two are ſtyled *frigid* or frozen; and two *temperate*: names indicative of the quality of the heat and cold to which their ſituations are liable.

The *torrid* zone is that portion of the earth over every part of which the ſun is perpendicular at ſome time of the year. The breadth of this zone is *forty-ſeven* degrees; extending from twenty-three degrees and a half north latitude, to twenty-three degrees and a half ſouth. The equator paſſes through the middle of this zone, which is terminated on the north by the parallel of latitude called the tropic of Cancer, and on the ſouth by the parallel called the tropic of Capricorn. The ancients conſidered this zone as uninhabitable, on account of the heat which they thought too great to be ſupported by any human being, or even by the vegetable creation; but experience has long ſince refuted this notion.

Many parts of the torrid zone are remarkably populous; and it has been found that the long nights, great dews, regular rains and breezes which prevail in almoſt every part of the torrid zone, render the earth not only inhabitable, but alſo ſo fruitful, that two harveſts a year are very common. All ſorts of ſpices and drugs are almoſt ſolely produced there; and it furniſhes more perfect metals, precious ſtones, and pearls, than all the reſt of the earth together.

The *frigid* zones are thoſe regions round the pole where the ſun does not riſe for ſome days in the winter, nor ſet for ſome days in the ſummer. The two poles are the centres of theſe zones, which extend from theſe points to twenty-three degrees, and twenty-eight minutes.

The northern frigid zone comprehends Nova Zembla, Lapland, part of Norway, Baffin's Bay, part of Green-

land,

land, and part of Siberia. The ſouthern frigid zone has no land known to us. The two temperate zones are the ſpaces contained between the tropics and polar circles.

The northern temperate zone contains almoſt all Europe, the greater part of Aſia, part of Africa, the United States of America, and the Britiſh colonies. The ſouthern temperate zone compriſes the ſouth part of New Holland, (including Botany Bay) Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Horn.

In the frigid zones the longeſt day is never ſhort of 24 hours; in the temperate zones not quite ſo much, and in the torrid never more than 14 hours.

Climate.] The word *climate* has two ſignifications, the one *common*, and the other *geographical*. In common language, the word is uſed to denote the difference in the ſeaſons, and the temperature of the air. When two places differ in theſe reſpects, they are ſaid to be in different climates.

In a *geographical* ſenſe, a climate is a tract of the earth's ſurface, included between the equator and a parallel of latitude, or between two parallels of ſuch a breadth, as that the length of the day in the one be half an hour longer than in the other. Within the polar circles, however, the breadth of a circle is ſuch, that the length of a day, or the time of the ſun's continuance above the horizon without ſetting, is a month longer in one parallel, as you proceed northerly, than in the other.

There are *thirty* climates between the equator and either pole. In the firſt twenty-four, between the equator and each polar circle, the period of increaſe for every climate is half an hour. In the other ſix, between the polar circles and either pole, the period of increaſe for each climate is a month. Theſe climates continually decreaſe in breadth as you proceed from the equator.

Latitude.] The *latitude* of a place is its diſtance from the equator, reckoned in degrees, &c. north or ſouth, on the meridian. The greateſt latitudes are thoſe of the poles, which are ninety degrees diſtant from the equator. If the place be ſituated between the equator and the north pole, it is ſaid to be in *north* latitude; if it lie

between

between the equator and the fouth pole, it is in ſouth latitude.

Longitude. Every place on the ſurface of the earth has its meridian. The *longitude* of a place is the diſtance of its meridian from ſome other fixed meridian, meaſured on the equator. Longitude is either eaſt or weſt. All places eaſt of the fixed or firſt meridian are in eaſt longitude; all weſt, in weſt longitude. On the equator, a degree of longitude is equal to ſixty geographical miles; and of courſe, a minute on the equator is equal to a mile. But as all the meridians cut the equator at right angles, and approach nearer and nearer to each other, until at laſt they croſs at the poles, it is obvious that the degrees of longitude will leſſen as you go from the equator to either pole; ſo that in the ſixtieth degree of latitude, a degree of longitude is but thirty miles, or half as long as a degree on the equator.

Of the GLOBES *and their* USE.

AN *artificial Globe*, is a round body, whoſe ſurface is every where equally remote from the centre. But by the globes here is meant two ſpherical bodies, whoſe convex ſurfaces are ſuppoſed to give a true repreſentation of the earth and heavens, as viſible by obſervation. One of theſe is called the *terreſtrial*, the other the *celeſtial* globe. On the convex ſurface of the terreſtrial globe, all the parts of the earth and ſea are delineated in their relative ſize, form and ſituation.

On the ſurface of the *celeſtial* globe, the images of the ſeveral conſtellations, and the unformed ſtars, are delineated; and the relative magnitude and poſition which the ſtars are obſerved to have in the heavens, carefully preſerved.

In order to render theſe globular bodies more uſeful, they are fitted up with certain appurtenances, whereby a great variety of uſeful problems are ſolved in a very eaſy and expeditious manner.

The *brazen meridian* is that ring or hoop in which the globe hangs on its axis, which is repreſented by two wires paſſing through its poles. The circle is divided into four quarters of 90 degrees each; in one ſemi-

circle,

In using the globes, keep the east side of the horizon towards you, (unless the problem requires the turning it) which side you may know by the word *East*, on the horizon; for then you have the graduated meridian towards you, the quadrant of altitude before you, and the globe divided exactly into two equal parts, by the graduated side of the meridian.

The following problems, as being most useful and entertaining, are selected from a great variety of others, which are easily solved with a globe fitted up with the aforementioned appurtenances.

I. *The latitude of a place being given, to rectify the globe for that place.*

Let it be required to rectify the globe for the latitude of Boston, 42 degrees 23 minutes north.

Elevate the north pole, till the horizon cuts the brazen meridian in 42° 23′ and the globe is then rectified for the latitude of Boston. Bring Boston to the meridian, and you will find it in the zenith, or directly on the top of the globe. And so of any other place.

II. *To find the latitude and longitude of any place on the terrestrial globe.*

Bring the given place under that side of the graduated brazen meridian where the degrees begin at the equator, then the degree of the meridian over it shews the latitude, and the degree of the equator under the meridian shews the longitude.

Thus Boston will be found to lie in 42° 23′ north latitude, and 70° 58′ west longitude from London, or 4° 10′ east longitude from Philadelphia.

III. *To find any place on the globe whose latitude and longitude are given.*

Bring the given longitude, found on the equator, to the meridian, and under the given latitude, found on the meridian, is the place sought.

IV. *To find the distance and bearing of any two given places on the globe.*

Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, the beginning or o degree being on one of them, and the degrees between them shew their

distance;

diſtance; theſe degrees multiplied by 60, give the geographical miles, and by ſixty nine and a half, give the diſtance in Engliſh miles nearly.

V. *To find the ſun's place in the ecliptic.*

Look the day of the month in the outer calendar upon the horizon, (if the globe was made before the alteration of the ſtile) and oppoſite to it you will find the ſign and degree the ſun is in that day. Thus on the 25th of *March*, the ſun's place is 4½ degrees in *Aries*. Then look for that ſign and degree in the *ecliptic line* marked on the globe, and you will find the ſun's place; there fix on a ſmall black patch, ſo is it prepared for the ſolution of the following problems.

VI. *To find the ſun's declination, that is, his diſtance from the equinoxial line, either northward or ſouthward.*

Bring his place to the meridian; obſerve what degree of the meridian lies over it, and that is his declination. If the ſun lies on the *north ſide* the line, he is ſaid to have *north declination*, but if on the *ſouth ſide*, he has *ſouth declination*.

Note. The greateſt declination can never be more than 23° 28′ either north or ſouth; that being the diſtance of the tropics from the equinoxial, beyond which the ſun never goes.

VII. *To find where the ſun is vertical on any day; that is, to find over whoſe heads the ſun will paſs that day.*

Bring the ſun's place to the meridian, obſerve his declination, or hold a pen or wire over it, then turn the globe round, and all thoſe countries which paſs under the wire, will have the ſun over their heads that day at noon.

Note. This appearance can only happen to thoſe who live under the *torrid zone*, becauſe the ſun never goes farther from the equinoxial, either northward or ſouthward, than the two tropics, from whence he returns again.

VIII. *To find over whoſe heads the ſun is at any hour, or at what place the ſun is vertical.*

Bring the place where you are (ſuppoſe at Boſton) to the meridian; ſet the index to the given hour by your watch; then turn the globe till the index points to the

upper 12, or *noon*, look under the degree of declination for that day, and you find the place to which the ſun is vertical, or over whoſe head it is at that time.

IX. *To find at any hour of the day, what o'clock it is at any place in the world.*

Bring the place where you are to the braſs meridian; ſet the index to the hour by the watch, turn the globe till the place you are looking for comes under the meridian, and the index will point out the time required.

Note. By this problem you may likewiſe ſee, at one view, in diſtant countries, where the inhabitants are *riſing*—where *breakfaſting*—*dining*—*drinking tea*—where going to *aſſemblies*—and where to *bed*.

X. *To find at what hour the ſun riſes and ſets any day in the year; and alſo upon what point of the compaſs.*

Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place you are in; bring the ſun's place to the meridian, and ſet the index to 12; then turn the ſun's place to the eaſtern edge of the horizon, and the index will point out the hour of riſing; if you bring it to the weſtern edge of the horizon, the index will ſhew the hour of ſetting.

XI. *To find the length of the day and night, at any time of the year.*

Double the time of the ſun's riſing that day, and it gives the length of the night; double the time of his ſetting, and it gives the length of the day.

XII. *To find the length of the longeſt or ſhorteſt day, at any place upon the earth.*

Rectify the globe for that place; if its latitude be north, bring the beginning of Cancer to the meridian; ſet the index to 12, then bring the ſame degree of Cancer to the eaſt part of the horizon, and the index will ſhew the time of the *ſun's* riſing.

If the ſame degree be brought to the weſtern ſide, the index will ſhew the time of his ſetting, which doubled (as in the laſt problem) will give the length of the longeſt day and ſhorteſt night.

If we bring the beginning of Capricorn to the meridian, and proceed in all reſpects as before, we ſhall have the length of the longeſt night and ſhorteſt day.

Thus,

Thus, in the great *Mogul's* dominions, the longeſt day is 14 hours, and the ſhorteſt night 10 hours. The ſhorteſt day is 10 hours, and the longeſt night 14 hours.

At *Peterſburg*, the ſeat of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the longeſt day is about 19½ hours, and the ſhorteſt night 4½ hours. The ſhorteſt day 4½ hours, and the longeſt night 19½ hours.

Note. In all places near the *equator*, the ſun riſes and ſets at ſix o'clock the year round. From thence to the *polar circles*, the days increaſe as the latitude increaſes; ſo that at theſe circles themſelves, the longeſt day is 24 hours, and the longeſt night juſt the ſame. From the *polar circles* to the *poles*, the days continue to lengthen into weeks and months; ſo that at the very pole, the ſun ſhines for 6 months together in *ſummer*, and is abſent from it 6 months in *winter*.—*Note*, alſo, that when it is *ſummer* with the *northern* inhabitants, it is *winter* with the *ſouthern*, and the contrary; and every part of the world partakes of nearly an equal ſhare of light and darkneſs.

XIII. *To find all thoſe inhabitants to whom the ſun is at this moment riſing or ſetting in their meridians or midnight.*

Find the ſun's place in the ecliptic, and raiſe the pole as much above the horizon as the ſun, that day, declines from the equator; then bring the place where the ſun is vertical at that hour, to the braſs meridian; ſo will it then be in the *zenith* or centre of the horizon. Now ſee what countries lie on the weſtern edge of the horizon, for in them the ſun is *riſing*; to thoſe on the eaſtern ſide he is *ſetting*; to theſe under the upper part of the meridian it is *noon day*; and to thoſe under the lower part of it, it is *midnight*.

Thus at Charleſtown (Maſſ.) on the 10th of April, at 4 o'clock in the morning;

The ſun is about riſing at	Braſil, South America.
The ſun is ſetting at	New Guinea, the Japan Iſles and Kamtſchatka.
In the meridian, or noon at	Perſia and Nova Zembla.
Midnight at	The Bay of Good Hope, in the vicinity of King George's Sound.

Of

Of MAPS *and their* USE.

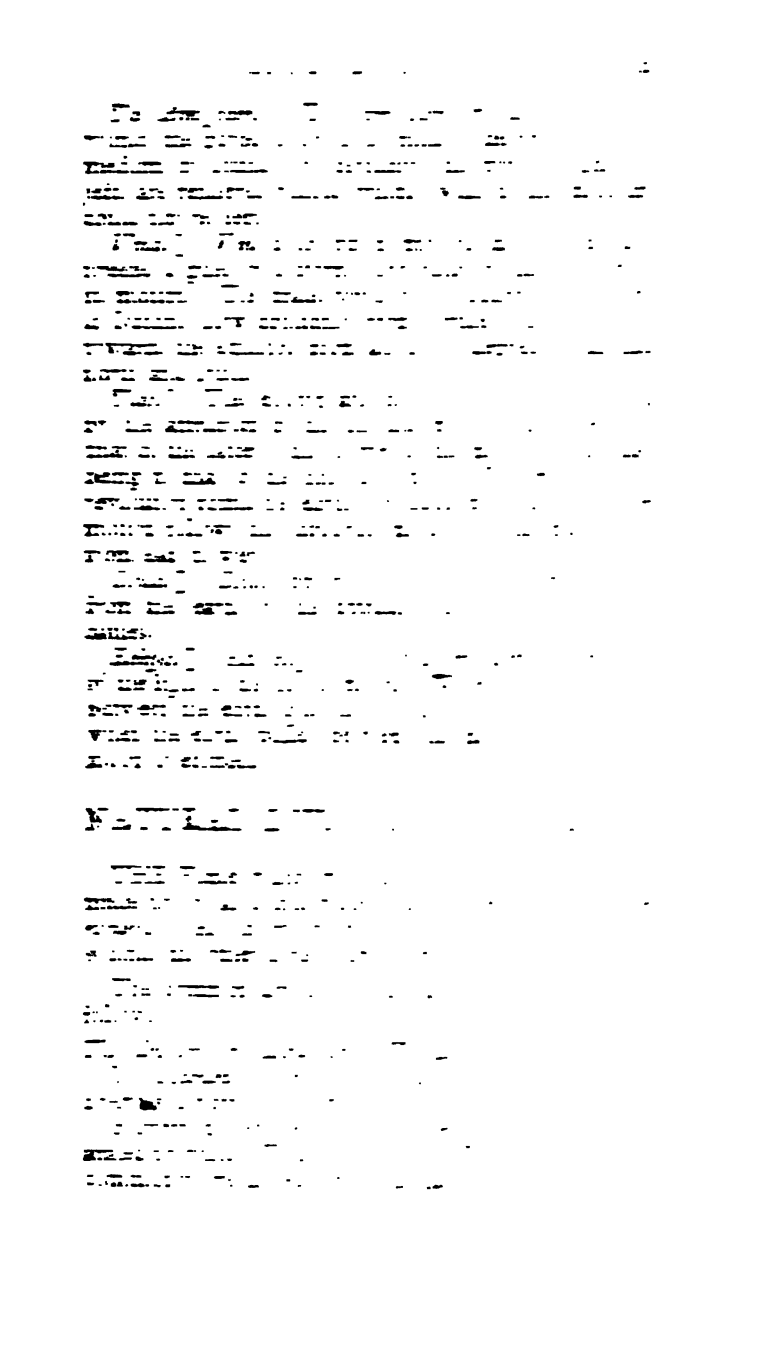
A MAP is the repreſentation of ſome part of the earth's ſurface, delineated on a plane according to the laws of projection, for as the earth is of a globular form, no part of its ſpherical ſurface can be accurately exhibited on a plane.

The north is conſidered as the upper part of the map; the ſouth is at the bottom, oppoſite to the north; the eaſt is on the right hand, the face being turned to the north; and the weſt on the left hand, oppoſite to the eaſt. From the top to the bottom are drawn meridians, or *lines of longitude*; and from ſide to ſide *parallels of latitude*. The outermoſt of the meridians and parallels are marked with degrees of latitude or longitude, by means of which, and the ſcale of miles, which is commonly placed in the corner of the map, the ſituation, diſtances, &c. of places may be found, as on the artificial globe.

Rivers are deſcribed in maps by blank lines, and are wider towards the mouth than towards the head or ſpring. Mountains are ſketched on maps as on a picture. Foreſts and woods are repreſented by a kind of ſhrub; bogs and moraſſes by ſhades; ſands and ſhallows are deſcribed by ſmall dots: and roads uſually by double lines. Near harbours, the depth of the water is ſometimes expreſſed by figures repreſenting fathoms.

When any parts of the heaven, or earth, are ſaid to be on the right or left, we are to underſtand the expreſſion differently, according to the profeſſion of the perſon who makes uſe of it; becauſe, according to that, his face is ſuppoſed to be turned towards a certain quarter. A geographer is ſuppoſed to ſtand with his face to the north, becauſe the northern part of the world is beſt known. An aſtronomer looks towards the ſouth, to obſerve the celeſtial bodies as they come to the meridian. The ancient augurs, in obſerving the flight of birds, looked towards the eaſt; whilſt the poets look weſt, towards the *Fortunate Iſles*. In books of geography, therefore, by the right hand we muſt underſtand the eaſt; in thoſe of aſtronomy, the weſt; in ſuch as relate to augury, the ſouth; and the writings of poets, the north.

The



Continent, the *Eastern* and *Western*. The Eastern Continent is divided into Europe, Asia, and Africa: the Western, into North and South America. To these we may now add the continent of *New Holland*; which is found to be sufficiently large to bear the respectable name of Continent. Some geographers reckon four continents, viz. Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. But according to the above definition there are but the three mentioned.

II. *Islands.*] An island is a tract of land entirely surrounded with water; as, Rhode Island, Long Island. Cuba, Ireland, Great Britain, and Japan.

III. *Peninsulas.*] A peninsula is almost an island, or a tract of land surrounded by water, excepting at one narrow neck; as, Boston, the Morea, Crim Tartary, and Arabia.

IV. *Isthmuses.*] An isthmus is a narrow neck of *Land joining* a peninsula to

between America on the west, and Europe and Africa on the east, 9000 miles wide. The *Pacific*, between America on the east, and Asia on the west, 16 000 miles over. The *Indian*, which washes the eastern shores of Africa, and the southern shores of Asia, 5,000 miles wide. Besides these there is the *Northern* or *Frozen* ocean, lying northward of Europe and Asia, 3,000 miles wide; and the *Southern*, extending from the southern coasts of Africa, to the south pole, 8,500 miles over.

II. *Lakes.*] A lake is a large collection of water, in the interior parts of a country, surrounded by land; most of them, however, communicate with the ocean, by rivers; as, lake Ontario, &c. A small collection of water surrounded as above, is called a pond.

III. *Seas.*] A sea or gulf is a part of the ocean, surrounded by land, excepting a narrow pass called a strait, by which it communicates with the ocean; as, the Mediterranean, Baltic and Red Seas; and the gulfs of Mexico, St. Lawrence, and Venice.

IV. *Straits.*] A strait, is a narrow passage out of one sea into another; as,

the main land; as, the isthmus of Darien, which joins North and South America, 70 miles over; and the isthmus of Suez, which unites Asia and Africa, 60 miles over.

V. *Promontory.*] A promontory is a mountain or hill extending into the sea, the extremity of which is called a cape. A point of flat land projecting far into the sea, is likewise called a cape; as, Cape Ann, Cape Cod, Cape Hatteras, Cape Horn.

VI. *Mountain.*] A mountain is a part of the land more elevated than the adjacent country, and seen at a distance; as, the White Hills and Mountains in New Hampshire.

[illegible] Gibraltar [illegible] Mediterranean [illegible]

V[illegible] *Bay.*] [illegible] Cape [illegible] Delaware Bay between Cape May and Cape Henlopen [illegible] between Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

[illegible]

DISCOVERY [illegible]

IT is believed by many [illegible] that America was [illegible] however, [illegible] wegians, the Welsh, and the Germans [illegible] have made pretensions [illegible] But for aught we can [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible]

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS [illegible] of Genoa, has deservedly the [illegible] America. From a long and close [illegible]

* Mr. Bruce, in his Travels, [illegible]

study of geography and navigation, to which his genius was naturally inclined. Columbus had obtained a knowledge of the true figure of the earth, much superior to the general notions of the age in which he lived. In order that the terraqueous globe might be properly balanced, and the lands and seas proportioned to each other, he was led to conceive that another continent was necessary. Other reasons induced him to believe that this continent was connected with the East Indies.

As early as the year 1474, he communicated his ingenious theory to Paul, a physician of Florence, eminent for his knowledge of cosmography. He warmly approved it, suggested several facts in confirmation of it, and encouraged Columbus in an undertaking so laudable, and which promised so much benefit to the world.

Having fully satisfied himself with respect to the truth of his system, he became impatient to reduce it to practice. The first step towards this, was to secure the patronage of some of the European powers. Accordingly, he laid his scheme before the senate of Genoa, making his native country the first tender of his services. They rejected his proposal as the dream of a chimerical projector. He next applied to John II. king of Portugal, a monarch of an enterprising genius, and no incompetent judge of naval affairs. The king listened to him in the most gracious manner, and referred the consideration of his plan to a number of eminent cosmographers, whom he was accustomed to consult in matters of this kind. These men, from mean and interested views, started innumerable objections, and asked many captious questions, on purpose to betray Columbus into a full explanation of his system. Having done this, they advised the king to dispatch a vessel, secretly, in order to attempt the proposed discovery, by following exactly the course which Columbus had pointed out. John, forgetting on this occasion the sentiments becoming a monarch, meanly adopted their perfidious counsel.

Upon discovering this dishonourable transaction, Columbus, with an indignation natural to a noble and ingenuous mind, quitted the kingdom, and landed in Spain in 1484.

Here

grand design, entitles their names to an honou place in history. It was, however, to queen Isa the munificent patroness of his noble and generou signs, that Columbus ultimately owed his success.

Having thus obtained the assistance of the cou squadron of three small vessels was fitted out, victu for twelve months, and furnished with ninety The whole expense did not exceed £.4,000. Of squadron Columbus was appointed admiral.

On the third of August, 1492, he left Spain, in presence of a crowd of spectators, who united supplications to Heaven for his success. He ste directly for the Canary islands, where he arrived an fitted, as well as he could, his crazy and ill-appoi fleet. Hence he sailed, September 6th, a due wes course into an unknown ocean.

Columbus now found a thousand unforeseen h ships to encounter, which demanded all his judgm fortitude and address to surmount. Besides the culties, unavoidable from the nature of his undertak he had to struggle with those which arose from the norance and timidity of the people under his comm On the 14th of September he was astonished to find the magnetic needle in their compass did not point actly to the polar star, but varied toward the west; as they proceeded, this variation increased. This phenomenon filled the companions of Columbus terror. Nature itself seemed to have sustained a chan and the only guide they had left to point them safe retreat from an unbounded and trackless ocean, about to fail them. Columbus, with no less quick than ingenuity, assigned a reason for this appearan which, though it did not satisfy himself, seemed plausible to them, that it dispelled their fears, or silen their murmurs.

The sailors, always discontented, and alarmed at th distance from land, several times mutinied, threate once to throw their admiral overboard, and repeate insisted on his returning. Columbus, on these try occasions, displayed all that cool deliberation, pruden soothing address and firmness, which were necessary a person engaged in a discovery the most interesting the world of any ever undertaken by man. I

In 1498, he failed a third time for America; and on the first of Auguſt diſcovered the CONTINENT. He then coaſted along weſtward, making other diſcoveries for 200 leagues, to Cape Vela, from which he croſſed over to Hiſpaniola, where he was ſeized by a new Spaniſh governor, and ſent home in chains.

In 1502, Columbus made his fourth voyage to Hiſpaniola; thence he went over to the continent; diſcovered the bay of Honduras; thence ſailed along the main ſhore eaſterly 200 leagues, to Cape Gracias-a-Dios, Veragua, Porto Bello, and the Gulf of Darien.

The jealous and avaricious Spaniards, not immediately receiving thoſe golden advantages which they had promiſed, and loſt to the feelings of humanity and gratitude, ſuffered their eſteem and admiration of Columbus to degenerate into ignoble envy.

The latter part of his life was made wretched by the cruel perſecutions of his enemies. Queen Iſabella, his friend and patroneſs, was no longer alive to afford him relief. He ſought redreſs from Ferdinand, but in vain. Diſguſted with the ingratitude of a monarch, whom he had ſerved with ſo much fidelity and ſucceſs; exhauſted with hardſhips, and broken with the infirmities which theſe brought upon him, Columbus ended his active and uſeful life at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506, in the 59th year of his age. He died with a compoſure of mind ſuited to the magnanimity which diſtinguiſhed his character, and with ſentiments of piety becoming that ſupreme reſpect for religion which he manifeſted in every occurrence of his life. He was grave, though courteous in his deportment, circumſpect in his words and actions, irreproachable in his morals, and exemplary in all the duties of his religion. The Court of Spain were ſo juſt to his memory, notwithſtanding their ingratitude towards him during his life, that they buried him magnificently in the Cathedral of Seville, and erected a tomb over him with this inſcription:

COLUMBUS has given A NEW WORLD
To the KINGDOMS of CASTILE and LEON.

Among other adventurers to the New World in purſuit of gold, was Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine gentleman,

Rivers.] This continent is watered by ſome of the largeſt rivers in the world. The principal of theſe are, Rio de la Plata, the Amazon and Oronoke in South America; the Miſſiſippi and St. Lawrence in North America.

Gulfs.] The Gulf or Bay of *Mexico*, lying in the form of a baſon, between North and South America, and opening to the eaſt, is conjectured by ſome to have been formerly land; and that the conſtant attrition of the waters of the Gulf Stream has worn it to its preſent form. The water in the Gulf of Mexico is ſaid to be many yards higher, than on the weſtern ſide of the continent, in the Pacific Ocean.

Gulf Stream.] The *Gulf Stream* is a remarkable current in the ocean, of a circular form, beginning on the coaſt of Africa, in the climates where the trade winds blow weſterly, thence running acroſs the Atlantic, and between the iſlands of Cuba and South America, into the Bay of Mexico, from which it finds a paſſage between Cape Florida and the Bahama Iſlands, and runs northeaſterly along the American coaſt to Newfoundland; thence to the European coaſt, and along the coaſt ſoutherly till it meets the trade winds. It is about 75 miles from the ſhores of the ſouthern ſtates. The diſtance increaſes as you proceed northward. The width of the ſtream is about 40 or 50 miles, widening toward the north, and its common rapidity three miles an hour.

A northeaſt wind narrows the ſtream, renders it more rapid, and drives it nearer the coaſt; northweſt and weſt winds have a contrary effect.

Mountains.] The *Andes*, in South America, ſtretch along the Pacific Ocean from the Iſthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, 4,300 miles. The height of Chimborazo, the moſt elevated point in this vaſt chain of mountains, is 20,280 feet, above 5,000 feet higher than any other mountain in the known world.

North America, though an uneven country, has no remarkably high mountains. The moſt conſiderable are thoſe known under the general name of the *Allegany Mountains*: theſe ſtretch along in many broken ridges under different names, from Hudſon's River to Georgia. The *Andes* and the *Allegany Mountains* are probably the ſame range, interrupted by the Gulf of Mexico. It has

obvious that the people who firſt ſettled in America, did not originate from thoſe countries where theſe animals abound, otherwiſe, having been accuſtomed to their aid, they would have ſuppoſed them neceſſary to the improvement, and even ſupport of civil ſociety.

3. Since the animals in the northern regions of America correſpond with thoſe found in Europe in the ſame latitudes, while thoſe in the tropical regions are indigenous, and widely different from thoſe which inhabit the correſponding regions on the eaſtern continent, it is more than probable that all the original American animals were of thoſe kinds which inhabit northern regions only, and that the two continents, towards the northern extremity, are ſo nearly united as that theſe animals might paſs from one to the other.

4. It having been eſtabliſhed beyond a doubt, by the diſcoveries of Capt. Cook, in his laſt voyage, that at *Kamtſkatka*, in about lat. 66° north, the continents of Aſia and America are ſeparated by a ſtrait *only* 18 miles wide, and that the inhabitants on each continent are ſimilar and frequently paſs and repaſs in canoes from one continent to the other. From theſe and other circumſtances, it is rendered highly probable that America was firſt peopled from the northeaſt parts of Aſia. But ſince the Eſquimaux Indians are manifeſtly a ſeparate ſpecies of men, diſtinct from all the nations of the American continent, in language, in diſpoſition, and in habits of life; and in all theſe reſpects bear a near reſemblance to the northern Europeans, it is believed that the Eſquimaux Indians emigrated from the northweſt parts of Europe. Several circumſtances confirm this belief. early as the ninth century the Norwegians diſcover- t Greenland, and planted colonies there. The com- C ication with that country, after long interruption, o renewed in the 16th century. Some Lutheran and ravian miſſionaries, prompted by zeal for propagating the Chriſtian faith, have ventured to ſettle in this frozen region. From them we learn, that the northweſt coaſt of Greenland is ſeparated from America but by a very narrow ſtrait, if ſeparated at all; and that the Eſquimaux of America perfectly reſemble the Greenlanders in their aſpect, dreſs, mode of living, and probably language. By theſe deciſive facts, not only the conſanguinity

guinity of the Esquimaux and Greenlanders [illegible], but the possibility of peopling America from the north-west parts of Europe. On the whole, it appears natural to conclude, that the progenitors of all the American nations, from Cape Horn to the Northern Ocean or Labrador, from the similarity of their manners, colour, &c. migrated from the north-east parts of Asia; and that the nations that inhabit Labrador, Esquimaux, and the parts adjacent, from their unlikeness to the American nations, and their resemblance to the northern Europeans, came over from the north-west parts of Europe.*

Such is the opinion of Dr. Robertson. The Abbe Clavigero, who was a native of America, and had much better advantages for knowing its history than Dr. Robertson, gives his opinion in the following manner:

1. The Americans descended from different nations or from different families dispersed after the confusion of tongues. No person will doubt of this truth, who has any knowledge of the multitude and diversity of the American languages. More than *thirty five* have already been discovered. In all America still more are known. In the beginning of the 16th century the Portuguese counted fifty in Maragnon.†

It would therefore be absurd to suppose that languages so different were different dialects of one original. It is probable or even possible that a number of nations had their primitive language to such a degree, it must be confessed, so various, as that there should not be even a trace of it after so many centuries, if not some words, at least an affinity between them, or some other mark of their origin?

2. The Americans do not derive their origin from any people now existing in any part of the eastern continent; at least there is no reason to affirm that they do.

This inference is founded on the same argument with the preceding: since, if the Americans are descended from any of these nations, it would be possible to trace their origin by some marks in their languages, manners,

* Hist. of America, Vol. II. p. 22, 23.

† These facts have been misrepresented. There are but very few original languages in the world. These only are the *Sanscrit*, the *Arabic*, and the Chinese. It is not likely that so many should have existed in Mexico and South America.

of the antiquity of their ſeparation; but any ſuch traces have not yet been diſcovered.

But how did the inhabitants and animals originally paſs to America, and from what parts did they come?

The firſt inhabitants of America might paſs there in veſſels by ſea, or travel by land or by ice. 1. They might either paſs there in veſſels deſignedly, if the diſtance by water were but ſmall, or be carried upon it accidentally by favourable winds. 2. They might paſs by land, on the ſuppoſition of the union of the continents. 3. They might alſo make that paſſage over the ice of ſome frozen arm of the ſea.

The quadrupedes and reptiles of the new world paſſed there by land. This fact is manifeſt from the improbability and inconſiſtency of all other opinions.

This neceſſarily ſuppoſes an ancient union between the equinoxial countries of America and thoſe of Africa, and a connexion of the northern countries of America, with Europe on the E. and Aſia on the W. ſo that there has probably been a period ſince the flood, when there was but ONE continent. The beaſts of cold climes paſſed over the northern iſthmuſſes, which probably connected Europe, America and Aſia; and the animals and reptiles peculiar to hot countries paſſed over the iſthmus that probably once connected S. America with Africa. Various reaſon induce us to believe that there was formerly a tract of land which united the moſt eaſtern part of Brazil to the moſt weſtern part of Africa; and that all the ſpace of land may have been ſunk by violent earthquakes, leaving only ſome traces of it in that chain of iſlands of which Cape de Verd, Fernando, de Norona, Aſcenſion and S. Matthew's iſlands make a part; and alſo in thoſe many ſand-banks diſcovered by different navigators, and particularly by de Bauche, who ſounded that ſea with great exactneſs. Theſe iſlands and ſand-banks may probably have been the higheſt parts of that ſunken iſthmus. In like manner, it is probable, the northweſtern part of America was united to the northeaſtern part of Aſia by a neck of land which has been ſunk or waſhed away, and the northeaſtern parts of America to the northweſtern parts of Europe, by Greenland, Iceland, &c.

Inhabitants.] It has been common, in eſtimating the *population* of the whole world, to allow 150 millions to America.

America. But this is probably three times this number. For if we suppose every part of the continent of America to be as populous as the United States, which is not the case, the whole would not amount to 20 millions. The exact number is probably considerably less.

The present Americans may be divided into several classes—First, the proper Americans, commonly called Indians, or native Americans, who are descended from the first inhabitants of the new world, and who have not mixed their blood with the inhabitants of the old continent. Secondly, the emigrants, or those who have been instrumental in the discovery by Columbus, and their descendants. The former may be subdivided into three classes, the South American Indians, the Esquimaux, who live in the northern and western parts of America, and other parts of Asia and Europe. Thirdly, the Negroes, and all the other inhabitants of the United States. Fourthly, the Mestizos, the offspring of Europeans and Indians, and the Mulattoes, the offspring of Europeans and Negroes. Fifthly, the Creoles, or descendants of Europeans born in America. Sixthly, the Europeans, or Americans by adoption, who have emigrated to America, and their descendants. Seventhly, the Africans, or Americans by adoption, who have been brought to America by force, and their descendants. Under this last division may be ranked the aboriginal Americans in Africa.

Columbus first met with the natives of the Island of Hispaniola, or Saint Domingo.

"They are," says he, "the most timorous people in the world. All they have is common property. They are kind and mild, and always laughing. Their language is the gentlest, and the most agreeable, for they always speak smiling. And although

they go naked, let your majesties believe me, their customs are very becoming; and their king, who is served with great majesty, has such engaging manners, that it gives great pleasure to see him; and also to consider the great retentive faculty of that people, and their desire of knowledge, which invites them to ask the causes and effects of things."*

Charlevoix, in his history of Paraguay, has collected from the Jesuits perhaps the best information respecting the more southern Indians. Comparing his particular descriptions of the numerous nations who inhabit the southern division of South America, we give the following as the leading traits in their general character. They are generally of an olive complexion, some darker, others lighter, and some as white as the Spaniards. Their stature is rather below than above the middling size; though some nations rank them among the tallest of the human species; most of them are thick legged and jointed, and have round and flat faces.

Almost all the men and children in the warm climates, and in the summer in colder regions, go quite naked. The women wear no more covering than the most relaxed modesty seems absolutely to require. Every nation have a different dialect, and a different mode of adorning themselves. The clothing of such as make use of it, is made of the skins of beasts, of feathers sewed together, and in the southern and colder regions, where they raise sheep, of wool manufactured into stuffs and blankets. They are represented as almost universally addicted to drunkenness. There seems to be no other vice common to them all.

Some nations are represented as dull, cruel and inconstant; others as fierce, cunning and thievish; others as humane, ingenuous and hospitable; and in general they are kind and attentive to strangers, so long as they are well used by them: and we seldom read of their being first in a quarrel with those who pass their territories, or sojourn among them. The astonishing success of the Jesuits in converting such multitudes of them to their faith, is a convincive proof of their capacity to receive instruction; of their docility, humanity and friendly dispositions.

As

* Hist. Columb. Chap. xxxii.

nor the reverſe, but hold a middle place between the extremes. They are moderate eaters, but much addicted to intemperance in drinking, which, as far as we know, is true of all the American Indians. They are patient of injuries and hardſhips, and grateful for benefits. Good faith is not ſo much reſpected as it deſerves to be. They are naturally unſocial, ſerious and auſtere. Generoſity and perfect diſintereſtedneſs are ſtriking traits in their character. Their religion is blended with much ſuperſtition; and ſome of the more ignorant are very prone to idolatry.

The reſpect paid by children to their parents, and by the young to the old, among thoſe people, is highly commendable. Parents are fond of their children.

Of their morality, the following exhortation of a Mexican to his ſon, may ſerve as a ſpecimen: "My ſon, who art come into the light from the womb of thy mother, like a chicken from the egg, and like it art preparing to fly through the world, we know not how long Heaven will grant to us the enjoyment of that precious gem which we poſſeſs in thee; but however ſhort the period, endeavour to live exactly, praying God continually to aſſiſt thee. He created thee; thou art his property. He is thy father, and loves thee ſtill more than I do; repoſe in him thy thoughts, and day and night direct thy ſighs to him. Reverence and ſalute thy elders, and hold no one in contempt. To the poor and diſtreſſed be not dumb, but rather uſe words of comfort. Honour all perſons, particularly thy parents, to whom thou oweſt obedience, reſpect and ſervice. Guard againſt imitating the example of thoſe wicked ſons, who, like brutes, are deprived of reaſon, neither reverence their parents, liſten to their inſtruction, nor ſubmit to their correction; becauſe whoever follows their ſteps will have an unhappy end, will die in a deſperate or ſudden manner, or will be killed and devoured by wild beaſts.

"Mock not, my ſon, the aged or the imperfect. Scorn not him whom you ſee fall into ſome folly or tranſgreſſion, nor make him reproaches; but reſtrain thyſelf, and beware leſt thou fall into the ſame error which

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their dreſs, their canoes, and their inſtruments of chace. He divides them into two varieties. About Prince William's Sound they are of the largeſt ſize. As you advance northward they decreaſe in height, till they dwindle into the dwarfiſh tribes, which occupy ſome of the coaſts of the Icy Sea, and the maritime parts of Hudſon's Bay, of Greenland and Labrador. Their dwarfiſhneſs is doubtleſs occaſioned by the ſcantineſs of their proviſions, and the ſeverity of their climate. Beyond the 67th deg. N. lat. according to Capt. Ellis's account, there are no inhabitants. The arctic countries of America, Aſia and Greenland, if inhabited at all, have very few inhabitants; and thoſe are of the dwarfiſh kind, ſcattered on the banks of rivers, lakes, and ſeas, and ſubſiſt miſerably upon fiſh, and the fleſh of thoſe animals which inhabit thoſe frozen regions, with the ſkins of which they clothe themſelves.

The newly diſcovered American Indians about Nootka Sound, diſguiſe themſelves after the manner of the ancient Scythians, in dreſſes made of the ſkins of wolves and other wild beaſts, and wear even the heads fitted to their own. Theſe habits they uſe in the chace, to circumvent the animals of the field.

Concerning the religion of the Indians much has been ſaid, and much that has no foundation. In general it may be obſerved that they all have an idea of a Supreme Being, whom they worſhip under different names, and with a great variety of ſuperſtitious rites and ceremonies.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT *of the firſt* DISCOVERY *and* SETTLEMENT *of* NORTH AMERICA, *arranged in chronological order.*

NORTH AMERICA was diſcovered in the reign of Henry VII. a period when the arts and ſciences had made very conſiderable progreſs in Europe. Many of the firſt adventurers were men of genius and learning, and were careful to preſerve authentic records of ſuch of their proceedings as would be intereſting

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[illegible]ſetts Bay,	16[illegible]	[illegible]
land,	16[illegible]	[illegible]
edicut,	16[illegible]	[illegible]
e Iſland,	16[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerſey,	16[illegible]	[illegible]
Carolina,	16[illegible]	By Governor Sayle.
ylvania,	1682	By William Penn, with a colony of Quakers.
Carolina, about	1710	By a number of Pi[illegible] times from Virginia.
And about	1728	Divided into 2 ſeparate governments.
gia,	1732	By General Oglethorpe.
ſſee, about	1750	By Col. Wood & others

Names of Places.	When settled.	By whom.
Kentucky,	1773	By Col. Daniel Boon.
Vermont,	about 1764	By emigrants from Connecticut and other parts of New England.
Territory N.W. of Ohio river,	1787	By the Ohio and other companies.
Tennessee	1789	Became a separate govern. settled many years before.
	1796	Became an independ. State.

The above dates are generally from the periods when the first permanent settlements were made.

NORTH AMERICA.

Boundaries and Extent.

NORTH AMERICA comprehends all that part of the western continent which lies north of the Isthmus of Darien, extending north and south from about the 10th degree north latitude, to the north pole; and east and west from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the 35th and 165th degrees of west longitude from Greenwich. Beyond the 70th degree N. lat. few discoveries have been made. In July, 1779, Capt. Cook proceeded as far as lat. 72°, when he came to a solid body of ice, extending from continent to continent.

Divisions.] The vast country bounded west by the Pacific Ocean, south and east by California, New Mexico and Louisiana, the United States, Canada and the Atlantic Ocean; and extending as far north as the country is habitable, (a few scattered English, French, and some other European settlements excepted) is inhabited wholly by various nations and tribes of Indians. The Indians also possess large tracts of country within the Spanish, American, and British dominions. Those parts of North America, not inhabited by Indians, belong (if we include Greenland) to Denmark, Great Britain, the American States, and Spain. Spain claims East and West Florida, and all west of the Mississippi, and south of the northern boundaries of Louisiana, New Mexico and California. Great Britain claims all the country inhabited

WEST GREENLAND.

THIS extenſive country properly belongs to neither of the two continents; unleſs, as ſeems probable, it be united to America to the northward of Davis' Straits.

Boundaries and Extent.] Greenland is bounded by Davis' Straits on the weſt; to the northward by ſome unknown ocean, or by the north pole; eaſt, by the Icy Sea, and a ſtrait which ſeparates it from Iceland; ſouth-eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth, it terminates in a point called Cape Farewell, in latitude 59 degrees north.

Face of the Country.] The weſtern coaſt, which is waſhed by Davis' Straits, is high, rocky, barren land, which rears its head, in moſt places cloſe to the ſea, in lofty mountains covered with ſnow, and inacceſſible cliffs, and meets the mariner's eye 40 leagues at ſea.

Population.] The Greenlanders, reckoned to amount to about 7,000, live to the ſouthward of the 62d degree of N. latitude, or as the inhabitants are wont to ſay in the ſouth; but no Europeans live there, ſo that theſe parts are but little known. The European colonies have fixed themſelves to the northward of latitude 62°.

Curioſities.] The aſtoniſhing mountains of ice in this country, may well be reckoned among its greateſt curioſities. Nothing can exhibit a more dreadful, and at the ſame time a more dazzling appearance, than thoſe prodigious maſſes of ice that ſurround the whole coaſt in various forms, reflecting a multitude of colours from the ſun-beams, and calling to mind the enchanting ſcenes of romance. Such proſpects they yield in calm weather; but when the wind begins to blow, and the waves to riſe in vaſt billows, the violent ſhocks of thoſe pieces of ice, daſhing againſt one another, fill the mind with horror.

The ice mountains are pieces of ice floating in the ſea of an amazing ſize and very curious forms; ſome have the appearance of a church or caſtle, with ſquare or pointed turrets; others of a ſhip under ſail, and people have often given themſelves fruitleſs toil to go on board, and pilot the imaginary ſhip into harbour; others look like large iſlands, with plains, vallies and hills, which

which often rear their heads above the level of the sea. This ice, for the most part, is as clear and transparent as glass, or a precious stone, and some pieces sky blue; but if you melt it and let it freeze again, it becomes white.

Air and Sky.] As the country is covered in most places with everlasting ice and snow, it is no wonder that it must be extremely cold. In the places where the inhabitants live, it freezes three quarters of an hour or two in a day, in winter, though even there, strong beer is frozen in the middle of the warm rooms. But when the sun rises, it makes the horizon, while people are drinking their morning dram, the emptied cup will freeze in the hand.

In summer there is no night in this country. Beyond the 66th degree, in the longest days, at Hudson's Straits, and at Good Hope, in latitude 64°, the twilight lasts till 10 min. after ten o'clock, and begins again at one o'clock. The winter days are [illegible]

Productions.] Among the vegetables of this country, are sorrel of various [illegible] scurvy grass in great quantities, [illegible] ons in plenty, and various [illegible] berries and cranberries grow here [illegible] barley and oats, which grow [illegible] warmer climates, but seldom [illegible] and never, even in the warmest [illegible] rity, because the frosts [illegible]

Animals.] Whales [illegible] food for some, the [illegible] furnish the natives with [illegible] game, are white hares, reindeer [illegible] who are fierce and mischievous [illegible] landers have no tame animals [illegible] which resemble wolves.

Religion.] The Greenlanders [illegible] of the transmigration [illegible] offence, quite different [illegible] corporeal nourishment; that [illegible] lives in a future better state, [illegible] never end. But they have [illegible] state. Many place their [illegible]

ſes of the ocean, or the bowels of the earth, and think the deep cavities of the rocks are the avenues leading to it. There dwells *Torngarſuck** and his mother; there a joyous ſummer is perpetual, and a ſhining ſun is obſcured by no night; there is the limpid ſtream, and abundance of fowls, fiſhes, rein-deer, and their beloved ſeals; and theſe are all to be caught without toil. But to theſe delightful ſeats none muſt approach but thoſe who have been dexterous and diligent at their work, (for this is their grand idea of virtue) that have performed great exploits, and have maſtered many whales and ſeals, have undergone great hardſhips, have been drowned in the ſea, or died in childbed. The diſembodied ſpirit does not enter dancing into the Elyſian fields, but muſt ſpend five whole days, ſome ſay longer, in ſliding down a rugged rock, which is thereby beſmeared with blood and gore. Thoſe unfortunate ſouls which are obliged to perform this rough journey in the cold winter, or in boiſterous weather, are peculiar objects of their pity, becauſe they may be eaſily deſtroyed on the road, which deſtruction they call the ſecond death, and deſcribe it as a perfect extinction, and this to them is the moſt dreadful conſideration. Therefore during theſe five days or more, the ſurviving relations muſt abſtain from certain meats, and from all noiſy work, (except the neceſſary fiſhing) that the ſoul may not be diſturbed or periſh in its perilous paſſage. From all which it is plain that the Greenlanders, ſtupid as they have been repreſented, have an idea that the good will be rewarded, and the bad puniſhed; and that they conceive a horror at the thoughts of the entire annihilation of the ſoul.

Others have their paradiſe among the celeſtial bodies, and they imagine their flight thither ſo eaſy and rapid, that the ſoul reſts the very ſame evening in the manſion of the moon, and there it can dance and play at ball with the reſt of the ſouls; for they think the northern lights to be the dance of ſportive ſouls. The ſouls in this paradiſe are placed in tents around a vaſt lake abounding with fiſh and fowl. When this lake overflows, it rains on the earth; but ſhould the dam once break, there would, in their opinion, be a general deluge.

The

* *The name of the* Good Spirit, anſwering to the heathen Jupiter.

The Greenlanders who conſider the ſoul as a ſpiritual immaterial eſſence, laugh at all this, and ſay, if there ſhould be ſuch a material, luxuriant paradiſe, where ſouls could entertain themſelves with hunting, ſtill it can endure only for a time. Afterwards the ſouls will certainly be conveyed to the peaceful manſions. But they know not what their food or employment will be. On the other hand, they place their hell in the ſubterraneous regions, which are devoid of light and heat, and filled with perpetual terror and anxiety. This laſt ſort of people lead a regular life, and refrain from every thing they think is evil.

Hiſtory.] Weſt Greenland was firſt peopled by Europeans in the eighth century. At that time, a company of Icelanders, headed by one Ericke Rande, were by accident driven on the coaſt. On his return, he repreſented the country in ſuch a favourable light that ſome families again followed him thither, where they ſoon became a thriving colony, and beſtowed on their new habitation the name of *Greenland*, or *Greenland*, on account of its verdant appearance. This colony was converted to chriſtianity by a miſſionary from Norway, ſent thither by the celebrated Olaf, the firſt Norwegian monarch who embraced the true religion. The Greenland ſettlement continued to increaſe and thrive under his protection; and in a little time the country was provided with many towns, churches, convents, biſhops, &c. under the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of Drontheim. A conſiderable commerce was carried on between Greenland and Norway; and a regular intercourſe maintained between the two countries till the year 1406, when the laſt biſhop was ſent over. From that time all correſpondence was cut off, and all knowledge of Greenland has been buried in oblivion.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Situation and Extent.

UNDER the general name of Britiſh America, we comprehend the vaſt and unknown extent of country, bounded *ſouth*, by the United States of America,

and the Atlantic ocean; east, by the same ocean and Davis' Straits, which divide it from Greenland; extending north, to the northern limits of the Hudson's Bay charter; and westward, to an unknown extent; lying between 42° 30′ and 70° north latitude; and between 50° and 105° W. longitude from Greenwich.

Divisions.] British America is divided into four Provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada; 2. Lower Canada, to which are annexed New Britain, or the country lying round Hudson's Bay, and the Island of Cape Breton; 3. New Brunswic; 4. Nova Scotia, to which is annexed St. John's. Besides these, there is the Island of Newfoundland, which is governed by the Admiral for the time being, and two lieutenant-governors.

NEW BRITAIN.

THE country lying round Hudson's Bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of NEW BRITAIN, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada. A superintendant of trade, appointed by the governor-general of the four British provinces, and responsible to him, resides at Labrador.

Rivers.] The principal rivers which water this country, are the Wager, Monk, Seal, Pockerekesko, Churchill, Nelson, Hayes, New Severn, Albany, Pasquitau and Moose rivers, all which empty into Hudson's and James' Bay from the west. The mouths of all the rivers are filled with shoals, except Churchill's, in which the largest ships may lie; but ten miles higher the channel is obstructed by sand-banks. All the rivers, as far as they have been explored, are full of rapids and cataracts, from 10 to 60 feet perpendicular. Down these rivers the Indian traders find a quick passage; but their return is a labour of many months.

Face of the Country, Soil, &c.] As far inland as the Hudson Bay Company have settlements, which is 600 miles to the west of fort Churchill, at a place called Hudson House, lat. 50°, long. 160° 27′ W. from London, *is flat* country. The

The eaſtern coaſt of the bay is barren, paſt the efforts of cultivation. The ſurface is every where uneven, and covered with maſſes of ſtone of an amazing ſize. It is a country of fruitleſs vallies and frightful mountains, ſome of an aſtoniſhing height. The vallies are full of lakes, formed not from ſprings, but rain and ſnow, ſo chilly as to be productive of a few ſmall trout only. The mountains have here and there a blighted ſhrub, or a little moſs. The vallies are full of crooked, ſtunted trees, pines, fir, birch, and cedars, or rather a ſpecies of the juniper. In lat. 60° on this coaſt, vegetation ceaſes. The whole ſhore, like that on the weſt, is faced with iſlands at ſome diſtance from land.

Inhabitants, Cuſtoms, &c.] The inhabitants among the mountains, are Indians; along the coaſts, Eſquimaux. The dogs of the former are very ſmall; of the latter large and headed like a fox, and trained for the ſledge.

The laudable zeal of the Moravian clergy induced them, in the year 1752, to ſend miſſionaries from Greenland to this country. Some of them were killed, and others driven away. In 1764, under the protection of the Britiſh government, another attempt was made. The miſſionaries were well received by the Eſquimaux, and the miſſion goes on with ſucceſs.

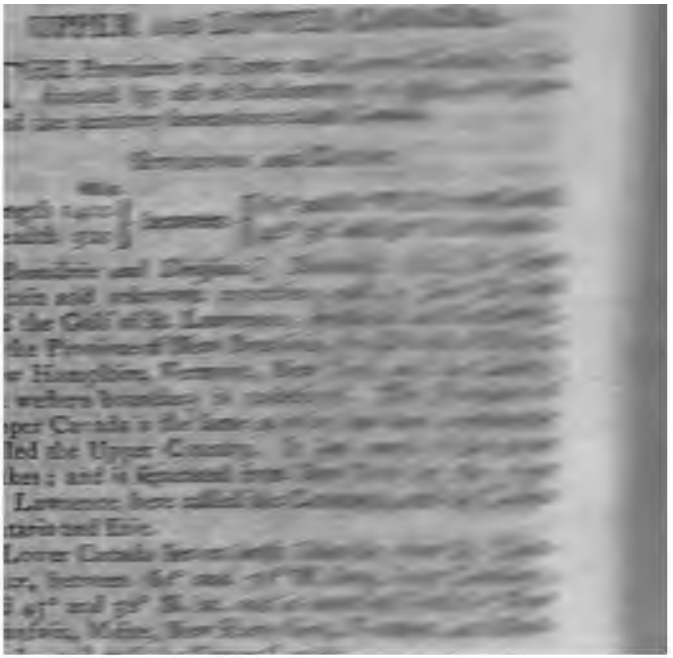
Climate.] Exceſſively cold. The ſnows begin to fall in October. The ſun riſes, in the ſhorteſt day, five minutes paſt nine, and ſets five minutes before three. In the longeſt day, the ſun riſes at three, and ſets about nine. The ice begins to diſappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which at times is very violent.

Animals.] The animals of theſe countries are, the mooſe-deer, ſtags, rein-deer, bears, tygers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martins, ſquirrels, ermines, wild-cats, and hares. The rein-deer paſs in vaſt herds towards the north, in October, ſeeking the extreme cold. The feathered kinds are, geeſe, buſtards, ducks, growſe, and all manner of wild fowls. Of fiſh, there are whales, morſes, ſeals, cod-fiſh, and a white fiſh, preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and freſh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout.

All the quadrupeds of these countries are clothed with a close, soft, warm fur. In summer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colours of the several animals; when that season is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. This is a surprising phenomenon. But what is yet more surprising, and what is indeed one of the most striking things that draw the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have entirely changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer and thicker coat of hair than they had originally.

Discovery.] The knowledge of these northern seas and countries was owing to a project started in England for the discovery of a northwest passage to China and the East Indies as early as the year 1576. Since then it has been frequently dropped, and as often revived, but never yet completed.

Frobisher, about the year 1576, discovered the Main of New Britain, or Terra de Labrador, and those straits to which he has given his name. In 1585, John Davis sailed from Portsmouth, and viewed that and the more northern coasts, but he seems never to have entered the bay. Hudson made three voyages on the same adventure, the first in 1607, the second in 1608, and the third and last in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name, coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to eighty degrees and a half into the heart of the frozen zone. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he stayed there until the ensuing spring, and prepared in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized upon him and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and his



large veſſels. Having received in its courſe, beſides Ottawas, St. John's, Seguina, Deſprairies, Trois Rivieries, and innumerable other ſmaller ſtreams, it falls into the ocean at Cape Roſieres, by a mouth 90 or 100 miles broad. In its courſe, it forms a great variety of bays, harbours and iſlands, many of them fruitful and extremely pleaſant.

Climate.] Winter continues with ſuch ſeverity from December to April, as that the largeſt rivers are frozen over, and the ſnow lies commonly from four to ſix feet deep during the winter. But the air is ſo ſerene and clear, and the inhabitants ſo well defended againſt the cold, that this ſeaſon is neither unhealthy nor unpleaſant. The ſpring opens ſuddenly, and vegetation is ſurpriſingly rapid. The ſummer is delightful, except that a part of it is extremely hot.

Soil and Produce.] Though the climate be cold, and the winter long and tedious, the ſoil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleaſant and fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with many other ſorts of grain, fruits and vegetables; tobacco, in particular, thrives well, and is much cultivated. The iſle of Orleans, near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St. Lawrence and other rivers, are remarkable for the richneſs of the ſoil. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent graſs, and feed great numbers of great and ſmall cattle.

Animals.] See this article under the head of the United States.

Principal Towns.] Quebec is the capital, not only of Lower Canada, but of all Britiſh America, and is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, or the Little River, about 320 miles from the ſea. It is built on a rock which is partly of marble and partly of ſlate. The town is divided into *upper* and *lower*. The houſes in both are of ſtone, and built in a tolerable manner. It contained, in 1784, 6472 inhabitants.

From Quebec to Montreal, which is about 170 miles, in ſailing up the river St. Lawrence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landſcapes, the banks being in many places very bold and ſteep, and ſhaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty cloſe all the way, ſeveral gentleman's

ntlemen's houſes, neatly built, a few churches
vals, and there is all the appearance
ony; but there are few towns
utiful iſlands are interſperſed
er, which have an agreeable effect
Montreal ſtands on an iſland
ce, which is ten leagues in length
he foot of a mountain, which gives
f a league from the ſouth ſhore.
ong ſquare, divided by regular
ets.

The principal towns in Upper Canada are Kingſ
, Queenſton, York, and Newark, lately named N
ara-Weſt. The latter town lies oppoſite Niagara Fort
f town. York, formerly called Toronto, lies on Lake
tario, weſt by north of Oſwego, about 80 miles diſtant,
35 north-north-weſt of Niagara, contains between 200
300 families, and is the preſent ſeat of government.

Government.] By the Quebec Act, paſſed by the Parliament of Great Britain in the year 1791, it is enacted, that there ſhall be within each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a Legiſlative Council and an Aſſembly, who, with the conſent of the Governor, appointed by the King, ſhall have power to make laws.

The Legiſlative Council is to conſiſt of not fewer than ſeven members for Upper, and fifteen for Lower Canada; to be ſummoned by the Governor, who muſt be authorized by the King. Such members are to hold their ſeats for life, unleſs forfeited by four years abſence, or by ſwearing allegiance to ſome foreign power.

The Houſe of Aſſembly is to conſiſt of not leſs than ſixteen members from Upper, and not leſs than fifty from Lower Canada, choſen by the freeholders in the ſeveral counties and diſtricts. The council and aſſembly are to be called together at leaſt once in every year, and every aſſembly is to continue four years, unleſs ſooner diſſolved by the Governor.

The Britiſh America is ſuperintended by an officer, ſtyled Governor-General of the four Britiſh Provinces in North America, who, beſides other powers, is commander in

cal Collections, Vol. I. published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston. Also, Encyclopedia Britannica, article *Breton*.

NOVA SCOTIA.

[Comprehending the Provinces of New Brunswic and Nova Scotia.]

Boundaries and Extent.

Miles.
Length 317 } between { 43° 30′ and 48° 4′ N. lat.
Breadth 254 } { 61° and 67° E. lon. from Lond.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED on the north, by Lower Canada, from which it is separated in part by the bay of Chaleurs; east, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which washes its coast 110 leagues in extent, from the Gut of Canso, at its entrance into the Gulf, to Cape Rozier, which forms the south part of the river St. Lawrence, and by the Gut of Canso, which divides it from Cape Breton; south, it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, having a sea coast of 90 leagues, from Cape Canso, east, to Cape Sables, west, which forms one part of the entrance into the Bay of Fundy, which also forms a part of its southern boundary; west, by a part of Lower Canada, and the District of Maine.

The tract of country within these limits, known by the name of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, was, in 1784, divided into two provinces, viz. New Brunswic on the northwest, and Nova Scotia on the southeast. The former comprehends that part of the old province of Nova Scotia which lies to the northward and westward of a line drawn from the mouth of the river St. Croix, through the centre of the Bay of Fundy, to Bay Verte, and thence into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including all lands within 6 leagues of the coast. The rest is the province of Nova Scotia, to which is annexed the Island of St. John's, which lies north of it, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Divisions.] In 1783, were the following counties in Nova Scotia, viz. Hants, Halifax, Kings, Annapolis, Cumberland, Sunbury, Queens, Lunenburg.

Trade.]

NEWFOUNDLAND ISLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is ſituated to the eaſt of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 45′ and 51° 46′ of north latitude, and between 52° 31′ and 59° 40′ weſt longitude; ſeparated from Labrador, or New Britain, by the Straits of Beliſle; and from Canada, by the Bay of St. Lawrence; being 381 miles long, and from 40 to 287 miles broad. The coaſts are extremely ſubject to fogs, attended with almoſt continual ſtorms of ſnow and ſleet, the ſky being uſually overcaſt. From the ſoil of this iſland the Britiſh reap no great advantage, for the cold is long continued and ſevere; and the ſummer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable; for the ſoil, at leaſt in thoſe parts of the iſland that have been explored, is rocky and barren. However, it is watered by ſeveral good rivers, and has many large and good harbours.

This iſland was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern ſhores of the iſland; and by the treaty of 1763 they were permitted to fiſh in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but with this limitation, that they ſhould not approach within three leagues of any of the coaſts belonging to England.

The chief towns in Newfoundland are Placentia, Bonaviſta, and St. John's; but not above 1,000 families remain here in winter. A ſmall ſquadron of men of war are ſent out every ſpring to protect the fiſheries and inhabitants, the Admiral of which, for the time being, is Governor of the iſland; beſides whom there are two lieutenant governors, one at Placentia, and the other at St. John's.

The other iſlands of note in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are Anticoſti, near the mouth of St. Lawrence, 126 miles long, and 32 broad, uninhabited. The Magdalen Iſles, in 61° 40′ W. long. and between 47° and 48° N. lat. inhabited by a few fiſhermen—and Iſle Percee, about 15 miles ſouth of Cape Gaſpre. "It is a perpendicular rock, and is pierced with two natural arches, through which the ſea flows. One of theſe arches is ſufficiently high to admit a large boat to paſs freely through it."

THE

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 1,250 } between [illegible]
Breadth 1,000 } between [illegible]

Boundaries.] BOUNDED [illegible] America, on the [illegible] and Lower Canada, and New [illegible] the Atlantic Ocean; [illegible] by Lake and [illegible] west, by the river Miſſiſippi.

The territory of the United States, according to Mr. Hutchins, contains a [illegible] are

[illegible]

Acres of land in the United States [illegible]

Lakes.] In [illegible] world is [illegible] and lakes, as the territory [illegible] means of their [illegible] the whole country [illegible] falls. The United States [illegible] America, seem to have been [illegible] moſt intimate union.

There is not [illegible] relembles the [illegible] the world. They may [illegible] of freſh water; and even [illegible] claſs in magnitude, and of larger [illegible] lake in the eaſtern continent [illegible]

The principal lakes in the United States are the *Lake of the Woods*, in the north-weſt corner of the United States, 70 miles long and 40 wide.

As you travel eaſt you come next to *Long Lake*, 100 miles long, and about 18 or 20 wide.

Thence you paſs through ſeveral ſmall lakes into *Lake Superior*, the largeſt lake in the world; being about 1600 miles in circumference. There are two large [illegible] in this

this lake, each of which has land enough, if ſuitable for tillage, to form a conſiderable province. The Indians ſuppoſe the *Great Spirit* reſides in theſe iſlands. This lake abounds with fiſh. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean; the waves run as high, and the navigation is as dangerous. It diſcharges its waters from the ſoutheaſt corner, through the ſtraights of St. Marie into *Lake Huron*, which is next in magnitude to Lake Superior, being about 1,000 miles in circumference. This lake, at its northweſt corner, communicates with *Lake Michigan*; which is 900 miles in circumference, by the ſtraits of Mikkillimakkinak.

Lake St. Clair lies about half way between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and is about 90 miles in circumferenee. It communicates with Lake Erie by the river Detroit.

Lake Erie is nearly 300 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and about 40 in the broadeſt part. The iſlands and ſhores of this lake are greatly infeſted with ſnakes, many of which are of the venomous kind. This lake at its northeaſt end, communicates with Lake Ontario, by the river Niagara, 30 miles long. In this river are thoſe remarkable falls which are reckoned one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. The waters which ſupply the river Niagara riſe near 2,000 miles to the northweſt; and, paſſing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, receiving in their courſe conſtant accumulations, at length, with aſtoniſhing grandeur, ruſh down a ſtupendous precipice of 137 feet perpendicular; and in a ſtrong rapid, that extends to the diſtance of 8 or 9 miles below, fall near as much more; the river then loſes itſelf in Lake Ontario. The noiſe of theſe falls, (called the *Niagara Falls*) in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard between 40 and 50 miles. When the water ſtrikes the bottom, it bounds to a great height in the air, occaſioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the ſun, when he ſhines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

Lake Ontario is of an oval form, about 600 miles in circumference. It diſcharges its waters by the river Iroquois, which, at Montreal, takes the name of St. Lawrence.

rence River [illegible] of St. Lawrence [illegible] boundary between New [illegible] 8 miles long [illegible] or Lake Champlain [illegible] it [illegible] wide, [illegible] river. The principal river [illegible] Miffipi, which forms [illegible] ver the waters of the Ohio [illegible] erous branches from the [illegible] large rivers from the [illegible] ed, are borne down with [illegible] forest and meadows [illegible] river is supposed to be [illegible] navigable to the falls of St. [illegible] falls are 30 feet perpendicular [illegible] e river, which is more than [illegible] above distance, and forms a [illegible] river refemble the Nile [illegible] s, and leaves a rich [illegible] ber of its mouths opening [illegible] pared to the Mediterranean.

he Indians fay that three [illegible] h America, viz. St Lawrence, [illegible] or the river of the [illegible] it 30 miles of each [illegible] the land at the head [illegible] n North America [illegible] fet, and empty [illegible] ore than 2,000 miles [illegible] paffage from this [illegible] to the bay of Fundy [illegible] is fuppofed to empty [illegible] ch part of them [illegible] he Ohio is a moft [illegible] broker, by reafon [illegible] t yards wide [illegible] arter of a mile at [illegible] its mouth. At Fort [illegible] branches into the Allegany [illegible]

The

Between the Atlantic, the Miſſiſippi, and the Lakes, runs a long chain of mountains, made up of a great number of ridges. Theſe mountains extend northeaſterly and ſouthweſterly, nearly parallel with the ſea-coaſt, about nine hundred miles in length, and from ſixty to one hundred and fifty, and two hundred miles in breadth. Numerous tracts of fine arable and grazing land, intervene between the ridges. The different ridges which compoſe this immenſe range of mountains, have different names in different States.

The principal ridge is the Allegany, which has been deſcriptively called the *back bone* of the United States. The general name for theſe mountains, taken collectively, is, the *Allegany Mountains*, ſo called from the principal ridge of the range. Theſe mountains are not confuſedly ſcattered and broken, riſing here and there into high peaks overtopping each other, but ſtretch along in uniform ridges, ſcarcely half a mile high. They ſpread as you proceed ſouth, and ſome of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually ſubſide into a level country, giving riſe to the rivers which run ſoutherly into the Gulf of Mexico.

Soil and Productions.] In the United States are to be found every ſpecies of ſoil that the earth affords. In one part of them or another, they produce all the various kinds of fruits, grain, pulſe and hortuline plants and roots which are found in Europe, and have been thence tranſplanted to America. Beſides theſe, a great variety of native vegetable productions.

Animals.] America contains, at leaſt, one half, and the territory of the United States about one fourth of the quadrupeds of the known world. Some of them are common to North America, and to the European and Aſiatic parts of the Eaſtern Continent; others are peculiar to this country. All thoſe that are common to both continents are found in the northern parts of them, and are ſuch as may be ſuppoſed to have migrated from one continent to the other. Comparing individuals of the ſame ſpecies, inhabiting the different continents; ſome are perfectly ſimilar; between others there is ſome difference in ſize, colour or other circumſtances.

that are leſs, are the Hare, Red Squirrel, and Shrew Mouſe.

Mammoth. This name has been given to an unknown animal, whoſe bones are found in the northern parts of both the old and new world. From the form of their teeth, they are ſuppoſed to have been carnivorous. Like the elephant they were armed with tuſks of ivory; but they obviouſly differed from the elephant in ſize; their bones prove them to have been 5 or 6 times as large. Theſe enormous bones are found in ſeveral parts of North America, particularly about the ſalt licks or ſprings, near the Ohio river.

Mr. Jefferſon informs us that a late governor of Virginia, having aſked ſome delegates of the Delawares what they knew, or had heard, reſpecting this animal; the chief ſpeaker immediately put himſelf into an oratorial attitude, and, with a pomp ſuited to the ſuppoſed elevation of his ſubject, informed him that it was a tradition handed down from their fathers, "That in ancient times a herd of them came to the Big-bone licks, and began an univerſal deſtruction of the bears, deer, elks, buffaloes, and other animals which had been created for the uſe of the Indians; that the Great Man, above, looking down, and ſeeing this, was ſo enraged that he ſeized his lightning, deſcended to the earth, ſeated himſelf upon a neighbouring mountain, on a rock, on which his ſeat and the print of his feet are ſtill to be ſeen, and hurled his bolts among them till the whole were ſlaughtered, except the big bull, who, preſenting his forehead to the ſhafts, ſhook them off as they fell; but at length, miſſing one, it wounded him in the ſide; whereupon, ſpringing round, he bounded over the Ohio, the Wabaſh, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is living at this day."

Biſon, or Wild Ox. This animal has generally been called the Buffalo, but very improperly, as this name has been appropriated to another animal. He is of the ſame ſpecies with our common neat cattle; their difference being the effect of domeſtication. Compared with the neat cattle, the Biſon is conſiderably larger, eſpecially about the fore parts of his body. On his ſhoulders ariſes a large fleſhy or griſly ſubſtance, which extends along the back. The hair on his head, neck and ſhoulders

ders is long and woolly, and all of it is fit to be spun or wrought into hats. Calves, from the domestic cow and wild bull, are sometimes raised; but when they grow up, they become so wild that no common fence will confine them.—Is found in the middle States.

Moose. Of these there are two kinds, the black and the grey. The black are said to have been seen 12 feet high: at present they are very much less. The grey Moose are generally [illegible] much taller; both [illegible] weighing from 30 to 40 [illegible] usually, in the middle [illegible] trot with amazing speed. [illegible] New England.

Caribou. This animal is distinguished by its branching palmated horns, with [illegible] It is probably the rein-deer of the northern parts of Europe. From the tendons of this animal as well as of the Moose, the aboriginal natives made very tolerable thread.—Found in the District of Maine.

Deer. The *Red Deer** has round branching horns. Of this species we have three or four different kinds or varieties; one of which, found on the Ohio river and its vicinity, is very large, and there commonly called the *Elk*.

The *Fallow Deer** has branching palmated horns. In the United States, these animals are larger than in European, of a different colour, and supposed, by some, to be of a different species. In the southern states, several animals, supposed to be varieties of the *Red Deer*.*

Bear. Of this animal two sorts are found in the northern states; both are black, but different in their nature and habits. One has short legs, a thick, clumsy body, is generally fat, and is very fond of sweet, vegetable food, such as sweet apples, Indian corn in the milk, berries, grapes, honey, &c. As soon as the first snow falls, he betakes himself to his den, which is a hole in a cleft of rocks, a hollow tree, or some such place; here he gradually becomes torpid, and dozes away the winter,

* The male of the Red Deer is called *Stag*: the female, *Hind*: the young, *Calf*. The male of the Fallow Deer is called *Buck*: the female *Doe*: the young, *Fawn*. The *Roe Buck*, and *Roe Deer*, are the male and female of the Roe.

ter, ſucking his paws, and expending the ſtock of f which he had previouſly acquired.

The other ſort is diſtinguiſhed by the name of t *Ranging Bear*, and ſeems to be a grade between the pr ceding and the wolf. His legs are longer, and his bo more lean and gaunt. He frequently deſtroys calv ſheep, and pigs; and ſometimes children. In w nt he migrates to the ſouthward. The *former* appears be the common black bear of Europe; the *latter* corr ponds to the brown bear of the Alps; and is probab of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe ſpoken of 2 Kings. 24th. which formerly inhabited the mountainous pa of Judea, between Jericho and Bethel.—Found in all t ſtates.

The Wolverene, called, in Canada, the *Carcajou*, ar ly hunters, the *Beaver eater*, ſeems to be a grade betwe the bear and the woodchuck. This animal lives holes, cannot run faſt, and has a clumſy appearanc He is very miſchievous to hunters, following the when ſetting their traps, and deſtroying their gam particularly the beaver.—Found in the northern ſtate

Wolf. Of this animal, which is of the dog kind, rather the dog himſelf in his ſavage ſtate, we have gre numbers, and a conſiderable variety in ſize and colou The Indians are ſaid to have ſo far tamed ſome of the animals before their acquaintance with the European as to have uſed them in hunting. They next made u of European dogs, and afterwards of mongrels, the o ſpring of the wolf and dog, as being more docile tha the former, and more eager in the chace than the latte The appearance of many of the dogs, in the newly ſe tled parts of the country, indicate their relation to t wolf.—Found in all the ſtates.

Fox. Of foxes we have a great variety; ſuch as th Silver Fox, Red Fox, Grey Fox, Croſs Fox, Brant Fo and ſeveral others. It is probable that there is but o ſpecies of theſe animals, as they are found in all the varieties of ſize, and of ſhades variouſly intermixed, i different parts of the United States. Foxes and oth animals furniſhed with fur, of the northern ſtates, a larger than thoſe of the ſouthern.

Catamount. This animal, the moſt dreaded by hunte of any of the inhabitants of the foreſts, is rarely ſee

He

He seems not ... surprising ... like other ... gular veins ... Smaller prey ... knows to carry ... fire. ... betrays ... in the northern ...

Sable Virgin. ... feet long. ... tail of the ... water, and ... the Virgin.

Grey Virgin. ... preceding; ... larger size. ... Found in the western parts of the United States.

Mountain Cat. ... back, and is the ... He is exceedingly ... Found in the ...

Lynx. We have ... probably ... the French, and ... few may be found in the ... trict of Maine; but in the ... more numerous.

The *first* is called by the ... *cervaria*; and in New ... considerably less than the ... destroyed many of the cattle ... England.

The *third* species is about the ... and is found in the ...

Kincajou. This animal is frequently confounded with the Carcajou, though he resembles him in nothing but the name. He belongs to the family of cats; at least he very much resembles them. He is not so large as a common cat, and is better formed for agility and speed than for strength. His colour is yellow. Between him and the fox there is perpetual war. He hunts in the *same manner* as other animals of that class

* Pronounced Loocervee.

do; but being able to ſuſpend himſelf by twining the end of his tail round the limb of a tree, or the like, he can purſue his prey where other cats cannot; and when he attacks a large animal, his tail enables him to ſecure his hold till he can open the blood-veſſels of the neck. In ſome parts of Canada, theſe animals are very numerous, and make great havoc among the deer, and do not ſpare even the neat cattle. But we have heard of none in theſe ſtates, except a few in the northern parts of New-Hampſhire.

The *Weaſel* is a very ſprightly animal; notwithſtanding the ſhortneſs of his legs, he ſeems to dart rather than to run. He kills and eats rats, ſtriped ſquirrels, and other ſmall quadrupeds; he likewiſe kills fowls, ſucks their blood, and eſteems their eggs a delicacy.

The *Ermine* does not differ materially from the Weaſel in ſize, form or habits.

Martin. This animal is called, in New England, the Sable; and by the Indians, Wauppanaugh. He is formed like the weaſel. He keeps in foreſts, chiefly on trees, and lives by hunting. He is found in the northern ſtates.

Mink. The Mink is about as large as a Martin, and of the ſame form. The hair on its tail is ſhorter; its colour is generally black. They burrow in the ground, and purſue their prey both in freſh and ſalt water. Thoſe which frequent the ſalt water are of a larger ſize, lighter colour, and have inferior fur. They are found in conſiderable numbers, both in the ſouthern and northern States.

Otter. The Otter very much reſembles the Mink in its form and habits. It lives in holes, in banks near the water, and feeds on fiſh and amphibious animals.—Found in all the States.

Fiſher. In Canada he is called Pekan; in theſe States, frequently the Black Cat, but improperly, as he does not belong to the claſs of cats. He lives by hunting, and occaſionally purſues his prey in the water.—Found in the northern States.

Skunk. This animal appears to ſee but indifferently when the ſun ſhines; and therefore in the day-time keeps cloſe to his burrow. As ſoon as the twilight commences, he goes in queſt of his food, which is principally

cipally beetles and other insects; he is also very fond of eggs and young chickens. His flesh is said to be tolerably good, and his fat is sometimes used as an emollient. But what renders this animal remarkable is, his being furnished with organs for secreting and retaining a liquor, volatile and fetid beyond any thing known, and which he has the power of emitting to the distance of a rod or more, when necessary for his defence. When this ammunition is expended, he is quite harmless—Found in all the States.

Opossum. The most singular part of this animal is a kind of false belly or pouch, with which the female is furnished; it is formed by a duplicature of the skin; is so placed as to include her teats, and has an aperture which she can open and shut at pleasure. She brings forth her young from four to six at a time, while they are not bigger than a bean; includes them in this pouch, and they, from a principle of instinct, affix themselves to her teats. Here they remain and are nourished till they are able to run about, and are afterwards taken in occasionally, particularly in time of danger. The Opossum feeds on vegetables, particularly fruit. He likewise kills poultry, sucks their blood, and eats their eggs. His fat is used instead of lard or butter.—Found in the southern and middle States.

The *Woodchuck* digs a burrow in or near some cultivated field, and feeds on pulse, the tops of cultivated clover, &c. He is generally very fat, except in the spring. The young are good meat; the old are rather rank and disagreeable. In the beginning of October they retire to their burrows, and live in a torpid state about 6 months.

Urchin. The Urchin, or Urson, is about two feet in length, and, when fat, the same in circumference. He is commonly called Hedge Hog or Porcupine, but differs from both those animals in every characteristic mark, excepting his being armed with quills on his back and sides. These quills are nearly as large as a wheat straw; from three to four inches long, and, unless erected, nearly covered by the animal's hair. Their points are very hard, and filled with innumerable very small barbs or scales, whose points are raised from the body of the quill. When the Urchin is attacked by a dog,

dog, wolf, or other beaſt of prey, he throws himſelf into a poſture of defence, by ſhortening his body, elevating his back, and erecting his quills. The aſſailant ſoon finds ſome of thoſe weapons ſtuck into his mouth, or other part of his body, and every effort which he makes to free himſelf, cauſes them to penetrate the farther; they have been known to bury themſelves entirely in a few minutes. Sometimes they prove fatal; at other times they make their way out again through the ſkin from various parts of the body. If not moleſted, the Urchin is an inoffenſive animal. He finds a hole, or hollow, which he makes his reſidence, and feeds on the bark and roots of vegetables. His fleſh, in the opinion of *hunters*, is equal to that of a ſucking pig.—Is found in the northern States.

Hare. Of this animal we have two kinds, which appear to be different ſpecies; the one is commonly called the white Rabbit or Coney; the other is ſimply the Rabbit. The latter burrows in the ground, like a rabbit. They have both been found in the ſame tract of country, but have not been known to aſſociate. The former has been found in the northern ſtates, and appears to be the ſame as the hare of the northern parts of Europe; the latter is found in all the States, and is probably a ſpecies peculiar to America.

Racoon. The Racoon, in the form and ſize of his body, reſembles the fox. In his manners he reſembles the ſquirrel; like him he lives on trees, feeds on Indian corn, acorns, &c. and ſerves himſelf with his fore paws. His fleſh is good meat, and his fur is valued by the hatters. He is found in all the climates in the temperate zone in North America.

The *Fox Squirrel.* Of this animal, there are ſeveral varieties, black, red and grey. It is nearly twice as large as the common grey ſquirrel, and is found in the ſouthern States, and is peculiar to this continent.

The *Grey Squirrel* of America does not agree exactly with that of Europe, but is generally conſidered as of the ſame ſpecies. They make a neſt of moſs, in a hollow tree, and here they depoſit their proviſion of nuts and acorns; this is the place of their reſidence during *the winter, and here they bring forth their young. Their ſummer houſe,* which is built of ſticks and leaves, is plac-

ed

ed near the top of the tree. They ſometimes migrate in conſiderable numbers. If in their courſe they meet with a river, each of them takes a ſhingle, piece of bark, or the like, and carries it to the water; thus equipped, they embark, and erect their tails to the gentle breeze, which ſoon wafts them over in ſafety; but a ſudden flaw of wind ſometimes produces a deſtructive ſhipwreck. The greater part of the males of this ſpecies is found caſtrated.

The *Red Squirrel* is leſs than the grey ſquirrel. Its food is the ſame as that of the grey ſquirrel, except that it ſometimes feeds on the ſeeds of the pine and other evergreens; hence it is ſometimes called the pine ſquirrel, and is found further to the northward than the grey ſquirrel. It ſpends part of its time on trees in queſt of food; but conſiders his hole, under ſome rock or log, as its home.

The *Striped Squirrel* is ſtill leſs than the laſt mentioned. In ſummer it feeds on apples, peaches, and various kinds of fruit and ſeeds; and for its winter ſtore lays up nuts, acorns and grain. It ſometimes aſcends trees in queſt of food, but always deſcends on the appearance of danger; nor does it feel ſecure but in its hole, a ſtone wall, or ſome covert place.——Found in the northern and middle States.

Flying Squirrel. This is the leaſt and moſt ſingular of the claſs of ſquirrels. A duplicate of the ſkin connects the fore and hinder legs together; by extending this membrane, it is able to leap much farther, and to alight with more ſafety than other ſquirrels. It lives in holes of trees, and feeds on ſeeds.—Is found in all the States.

The *Field Mouſe* has a general reſemblance to the common houſe mouſe. Its food depends very much on its ſituation. In gardens, it often deſtroys young fruit trees by eating their bark; in fields and meadows, it feeds on the roots of graſs, ſometimes leaving a groove in the ſward, which appears as if it had been cut out with a gouge. In woods, they are ſaid to feed on acorns, and to lay up a large ſtore of them in their burrows.

But. The *But very much reſembles the field mouſe in form and ſize; but is ſo enormouſly extended, that being*

being connected together by a thin membrane, they furnish the animal with wings. They frequent the cavities of old buildings, whence they issue in the twilight, and feed, on the wing, upon the insects which are then to be found flying. In the day-time they keep themselves concealed; and become torpid during the winter.——Common to North America and Europe.

Ground Mouse. This animal is larger than the field mouse, but similar in form, excepting that the nose is more blunt. Its body is of a slate colour, and it burrows under ground, and often destroys young fruit trees, by eating their bark.

Wood Rat. "This is a very curious animal. They are not half the size of the domestic rat. They are singular with respect to their ingenuity and great labour in constructing their habitations, which are conical pyramids, about 3 or 4 feet high, composed of dry branches, which they collect with great labour and perseverance, and pile up without any apparent order; yet they are so interwoven with one another, that it would take a bear or wild cat some time to pull one of these castles to pieces, and allow the animals sufficient time to retreat with their young."

American Rat. This animal has a long, naked and scaly tail; the head is long shaped, with a narrow pointed nose, the upper jaw being much longer than the lower. The ears are large and naked. Its colour is a deep brown, inclining to ash on the belly, and its fur coarse and harsh. It is supposed to be of that species which live among the stones and clefts, in the Blue Mountains in Virginia, which comes out only at night, and makes a terrible noise.

Shrew Mouse. This is the smallest of quadrupeds, and holds nearly the same place among them, as the humming bird does among the feathered race. They live in woods, and are supposed to feed on grain and insects.——Found in New England.

Mole. The purple mole is found in Virginia; the black mole in New England; he lives in and about the water. They differ from one another, and both from the European.

The Water Rat is about the size of a common rat; brown on the back, and white under the belly.——Feeds on aquatic animals. Beaver.

Beaver. The beaver is an amphibious animal, which cannot live for any length of time in the water; and can exiſt without it, provided he has the convenience of ſometimes bathing himſelf. The largeſt beavers, formerly, were four feet in length, and weighed 50 or 60 pounds. At preſent they are not more than three in length, and may weigh from 25 to 30 pounds.

Their colour is generally a dark brown, but varies according to the climate they inhabit. Their hair is long and coarſe; the fur very thick, fine, and highly valued. The caſtor uſed in medicine is found in ſacks formed behind the kidneys.

Their houſes are always ſituated in the water; ſometimes they make uſe of a natural pond, but generally they chooſe to form one by building a dam acroſs ſome brook or rivulet. For this purpoſe they ſelect a number of ſaplings of ſoft wood, generally of leſs than 6 inches diameter, but ſometimes of 16 or 18 inches; theſe they fell, and divide into proper lengths, and place them in the water, ſo that the length of the ſticks make the width of the dam. Theſe ſticks they lay in mud or clay, their tails ſerving them for trowels as their teeth did for axes. The dams are ſix or eight feet thick at the bottom, ſloping on the ſide oppoſed to the ſtream, and are about a quarter as broad at top as at bottom. Near the top of the dam they leave one or more waſte ways, or ſliding places, to carry off the ſurplus water.

The formation of their cabins is no leſs remarkable. They conſiſt of two ſtories, one under the other above water. They are ſhaped like the oval bee-hive; and of a ſize proportioned to the number of inhabitants. The walls of the lower apartment are two or three feet thick, formed like their dams; thoſe of the upper ſtory are thinner, and the whole, on the inſide, plaiſtered with mud. Each family conſtructs and inhabits its own cabin. The upper apartments are curiouſly ſtrewed with leaves, and rendered neat, clean and comfortable. The winter never ſurpriſes theſe animals before their buſineſs is completed; for their houſes are generally finiſhed by the laſt of September, and their ſtock of *proviſions laid in,* which conſiſts of ſmall pieces *of wood depoſited in the* lower apartments. Before a

ſtorm, all hands are employed in repairing or ſtrengthening their dams. They retain this induſtrious habit even after they are domeſticated. In ſummer they roam abroad and feed on leaves, twigs, and food of that kind. Theſe beavers are conſidered as the ſame ſpecies as thoſe in Europe, but are vaſtly ſuperior to them in every reſpect.

There is likewiſe a race of beavers called *Terriers*, who dig holes, and live a ſolitary unſocial life. Theſe are probably ſavages, who never formed themſelves into ſocieties, and conſequently have not made thoſe improvements which are to be acquired only in a ſocial ſtate.—Found in all the States.

The *Muſquaſh* or *Muſk Rat*, is about 15 inches in length, and a foot in circumference. This animal is furniſhed with glands, which ſeparate a ſubſtance that has the ſmell of muſk. In his mode of living, he is a diſtant imitator of the beaver; builds a rude cabin in ſhallow water, and feeds on vegetables.—Found in the northern and middle States.

The *Morſe* or *Sea Cow*, called alſo the *Sea Elephant*, has a head and tuſks like the Elephant. They have real arms which are concealed within the ſkin, and nothing appears outwardly but its hands and feet. It is rarely ſeen, except in the northern ſeas, with the ſeals.

The *Seal*, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies, is an amphibious animal, living the greater part of the time in the ſea, and feeds on marine plants. Theſe animals formerly frequented our northern ſhores; but at preſent have nearly forſaken them.

Sapajou. Sagoin. There are various ſpecies of animals ſaid to inhabit the country on the lower part of the Miſſiſippi, called Sapajous and Sagoins. The former are capable of ſuſpending themſelves by their tails; the latter are not. They have a general reſemblance to monkeys; but are not ſufficiently known to be particularly deſcribed.

BIRDS.

The Birds of the United States have been arranged by Naturaliſts into claſſes; which, with the number in each claſs, according to the moſt improved catalogues, are as follow:* *Claſſes.*

* *The names and deſignation of theſe Birds may be ſeen in the American Univerſal Geography, p. 202—210.*

Claſſes.	Number of each Claſs.
The Owl kind	8
The Vulture	3
The Eagle and Hawk	15
The Kite Hawk	4
The Crow	10
The Woodpecker and others	17
Graniverous Tribes	62
Amphibious or *Aquatic Birds*, comprehending	
The Crane	2
The Heron	16
The Wood Pelican, &c.	56
Teal	37
The Plover kind	13
	263
Unclaſſed	8
Total	271

The birds of America, ſays Cateſby, generally exceed thoſe of Europe in the beauty of their plumage, but are much inferior to them in the melody of their notes.

The middle ſtates, including Virginia, appear to be the climates, in North America, where the greateſt number and variety of birds of paſſage celebrate their nuptials and rear their offſpring, with which they annually return to more ſouthern regions. Moſt of our birds are birds of paſſage from the ſouthward. The eagle, the pheaſant, grous and partridge of Pennſylvania, ſeveral ſpecies of woodpeckers, the crow blue jay, robin, marſh wren, ſeveral ſpecies of ſparrows or ſnow birds, and the ſwallow, are perhaps nearly all the land birds that continue the year round to the northward of Virginia.

Very few tribes of birds build or rear their young in the ſouth or maritime parts of Virginia, in Carolina, Georgia and Florida; yet all thoſe numerous tribes, particularly of the ſoft billed kind, which breed in Pennſylvania, paſs, in the ſpring ſeaſon, through theſe regions in a few weeks time, making but very ſhort ſtages by the *way*; and again, but few of them winter *there on their return* ſouthwardly.

It is not known how far to the south they continue their route, during their absence from the northern and middle States.

The *Swan* is the largest of the aquatic tribe of birds which is seen in this country. One of them has been known to weigh 36 lb. and to be 6 feet in length, from the bill to the feet when stretched. It makes a sound resembling that of a trumpet, both when in the water and on the wing.

The *Canada Goose* is a bird of passage, and gregarious. The offspring of the Canadian and common goose are mongrels, and reckoned more valuable than either of them singly, but do not propagate.

The *Quail* or *Partridge*. This bird is the *Quail* of New England, and the *Partridge* of the southern States; but is properly neither. It is a bird peculiar to America. The *Partridge* of New England, is the *Pheasant*, of Pennsylvania, but is miscalled in both places. It is a species of the *Grous*. Neither the Pheasant, Partridge or Quail, are found in America.

Cuckow. These birds are said not to pair, like the rest of the feathered tribes. When the female appears on the wing, she is often attended by two or three males. Unlike all other birds, she does not build a nest of her own, but takes the opportunity, while the Hedge Sparrow (probably they make use of other nests) is laying her eggs, to deposit her egg among the rest, leaving the future care of it entirely to the hedge sparrow. The cuckow's egg requires no longer incubation than her own. When the hedge sparrow has sat her usual time, and disengaged the young cuckow and some of her own offspring from their shells, the young cuckow, astonishing as it may seem, immediately sets about clearing the nest of the young sparrows, and the remaining unhatched eggs, and with surprising expertness soon accomplishes the business, and remains sole possessor of the nest, and the only object of the sparrow's future care.

The *Wakon Bird*, which probably is of the same species with the Bird of Paradise, receives its name from the ideas the Indians have of its superior excellence; the *Wakon* Bird being in their language the bird of the *Great Spirit*. Its tail is composed of four or five *feathers* which are three times as long as its body and

ed its name.

e *Humming Bird* is the smallest of all the feathered
itants of the air. Its plumage surpasses description.

On its head is a small tuft of grey black; its
t is red; its belly white; its back, wings and tail
e finest pale green; small specks of gold are scat-
over it with inexpressible grace; and to crown
whole, an almost imperceptible brown glitters the
al colours, and produces the most pleasing shades.
Amphibious Reptiles.] Among these are the musk tor-
e turtle. Speckled land tortoise. Great Bastard
rtoise of Florida; when full grown it weighs from
o 40 pounds, extremely fat and delicious food.
t land tortoise, called gopher; its upper shell is
: 18 inches long, and from 10 to 12 broad.—Found
of Savannah River.

vo species of fresh water tortoises inhabit the ri-
r rivers in the southern States: one is large, weigh-
rom 10 to 12 pounds; the other species are small;
oth are esteemed delicious food.

the *Toad* kind are several species, the red, brown,
black.

the *Frog* kind are many species. Pond frog, green
ain frog, tree frog, bull frog. Besides these, are

Grey Spotted Moccaſin Snake of Carolina.
Water Viper, with a ſharp thorn tail
Black Viper
Brown Viper
White Bodied, Brown Eyed Snake
Black Snake with linear rings
A Snake with 152 ſcutæ and 135 ſcutellæ
Blueiſh green Snake, with a ſtretched out triangular ſnout, or Hog noſe Snake
Copper Bellied Snake
Black Snake
White Neck Black Snake
Small Brown Adder
Houſe Adder
Water Adder
Brown Snake
Little Brown Bead Snake
Coach Whip Snake
Corn Snake
Green Snake
Wampum Snake
Ribbon Snake
Pine, Horn, or Bull Snake, with a horny ſpear in his tail
Joint Snake
Garter Snake
Striped Snake
Chicken Snake
Glaſs Snake
Brownish Spotted Snake
Yellowish White Snake
Hiſſing Snake
Ring Snake
Two headed Snake.

The *Rattle Snake* may be ranked among the largeſt ſerpents in America. They are from 4 to upwards of 6 feet in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. layer of eggs; and in this manner [illegible] larger. Their rat- other, nearly to the top of the neſt. Theous, or rather to two hundred eggs in a neſt. Theſe are when they *is ſuppoſed* by the heat of the ſun, aſſiſted, *the fermentation* of the vegetable mortar in perſon, un- or irritated, they

they erect their rattles, and by intervals give the warning alarm. If purſued and overtaken, they inſtantly throw themſelves into the ſpiral coil; their whole body ſwells through rage, continually riſing and falling like a bellows; their beautiful parti-coloured ſkin becomes ſpeckled and rough by dilation; their head and neck are flattened; their cheeks ſwollen, and their lips conſtricted, diſcovering their fatal fangs; their eyes red as burning coals, and their brandiſhing forked tongues, of the colour of the hotteſt flame, menaces a horrid death. They never ſtrike unleſs ſure of their mark. They are ſuppoſed to have the power of faſcination, in an eminent degree; and it is generally believed that they charm birds, rabbits, ſquirrels and other animals, in ſuch a manner, as that they loſe the power of reſiſtance, and flutter and move ſlowly, but reluctantly, towards the yawning jaws of their devourers, and either creep into their mouths, or lie down and ſuffer themſelves to be taken and ſwallowed. This dreaded reptile is eaſily killed. One well directed ſtroke on the head or acroſs the back, with a ſtick not larger than a man's thumb, is ſufficient to kill the largeſt; and they are ſo ſlow of motion that they cannot make their eſcape, nor do they attempt it when attacked. Many different remedies for the bite of a rattle ſnake have been preſcribed and uſed with different ſucceſs; the following, received from good authority, is recommended as a cure for the bite of all venomous ſnakes. "Bind a ligature tight round the leg or thigh, above the part bitten, ſo as to interrupt the circulation; then open or ſcarify the wound with a lancet, knife or flint, and ſuck the wound or let a friend do it; then rub it with any unctuous matter, either animal or vegetable; or if that cannot be procured, make uſe of ſalt. Take care to keep the bowels open and free, by drinking ſweet oil and milk or cream. If pure honey be at hand, apply it to the wound, after opening and ſucking it, in preference to any other thing; and eat plentifully of honey and milk."

The *Moccaſin Snake* is from 3 to 5 feet in length, and as thick as a man's leg; when diſturbed by an enemy they throw *themſelves* into a coil, and then gradually *raiſe their upper jaw* till it falls back, nearly touching the

Savanna crickets, whose notes are not unlike the chattering of young birds or crickets. They are found in great multitudes after plentiful rains.

Of *Lizards* we also have many species. The *Alligator*, or American *crocodile*, is a very large, ugly, terrible creature, of prodigious strength, activity, and swiftness in the water. They are from 12 to 23 feet in length; their bodies are as large as that of a horse, and are covered with horny plates or scales, said to be impenetrable to a rifle ball, except about their head and just behind their fore legs, where they are vulnerable; in shape they resemble the lizard. The head of a full grown alligator is about three feet long, and the mouth opens nearly the same length. Their eyes are comparatively small, and their whole head, in the water, appears at a distance like a piece of rotten floating wood. The upper jaw only, moves, and this they raise so as to form a right angle with the lower one. They open their mouths, while they lie basking in the sun, on the banks of rivers and creeks, and when filled with flies, musketoes and other insects, they suddenly let fall their upper jaw with surprising noise, and thus secure their prey. They have two large, strong, conical tusks, as white as ivory, which are not covered with any skin or lips, and which give the animal a frightful appearance. In the spring, which is their season for breeding, they make a most hideous and terrifying roar, resembling the sound of distant thunder. The alligator is an oviparous animal; their nests, which are commonly built on the margin of some creek or river, at the distance of 15 or 20 yards from the water, are in the form of an obtuse cone, about 4 feet high, and 4 or 5 in diameter at their basis. They are constructed with a sort of mortar, made of a mixture of mud, grass, and herbage. First they lay a floor of this composition, on which they deposite a layer of eggs; and upon this a stratum of their mortar, 7 or 8 inches thick; and then another layer of eggs; and in this manner, one stratum upon another, nearly to the top of the nest. They lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. These are hatched, it is supposed, by the heat of the sun, assisted, perhaps, by the fermentation of the vegetable mortar in which they are

are depoſited. The female, it is ſaid, carefully watches her own neſt of eggs till they are all hatched. She then takes her brood under her care, and leads them about the ſhores like as a hen does her chickens, and is equally courageous in defending them in time of danger. When ſhe lies baſking upon warm banks with her brood around her, the young ones may be heard whining and barking like young puppies. The old feed on the young alligators, till they get ſo large as that they cannot make a prey of them; ſo that happily but few of a brood ſurvive the age of a year. They are fond of the fleſh of dogs and hogs, which they devour whenever they have an opportunity. Their principal food is fiſh. In Carolina and Georgia they retire into their dens, which they form by burrowing far under ground, commencing under water and working upwards, and there remain in a torpid ſtate during the winter. Further ſouth, in warmer climates, they are more numerous, and more fierce and ravenous, and will boldly attack a man. In South America, the carrion vulture is the inſtrument of Providence, to deſtroy multitudes of young alligators who would otherwiſe render the country uninhabitable.

Beſides the alligator, we have of this ſpecies of amphibious reptiles, the brown lizard, ſwift lizard, or little green cameleon of Carolina, which, like the cameleon, has the faculty of changing its colour. The ſtriped lizard, or ſcorpion. Blue bellied, ſquamous lizard, ſeveral varieties; large copper coloured lizard; ſwift, ſlender, blue lizard, with a long ſlender tail, as brittle as that of the glaſs ſnake. The two laſt are rarely ſeen, but are ſometimes found about old log buildings in the ſouthern States.

Serpents.] The characters by which amphibious ſerpents are diſtinguiſhed are theſe, the belly is furniſhed with ſcutæ, and the tail has both ſcutæ and ſcales. Of theſe reptiles the following are found in the United States:——, and

Rattle Snake

Yellow Rattle*ſin Snake* is from 3 to 5 feet in length, and

Small Rattle a man's leg, when diſturbed by an enemy

Baſtard Rattle themſelves into a coil, and then gradually

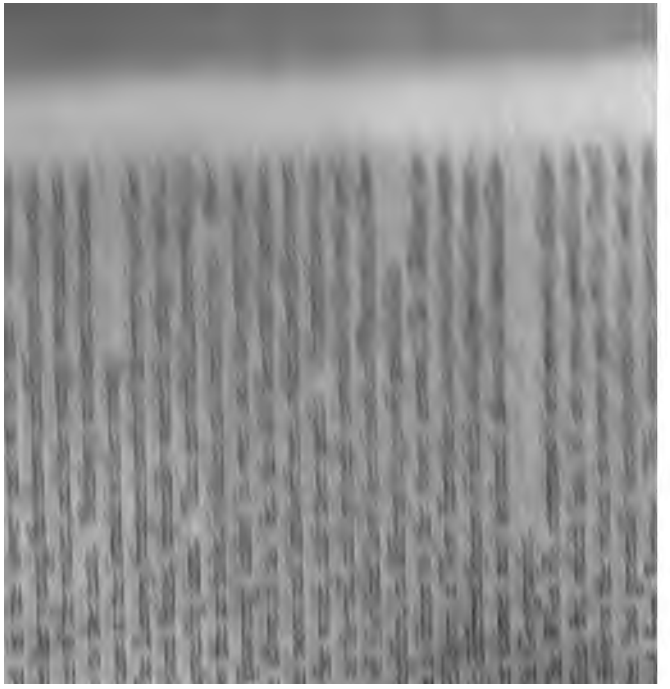
*Moccaſin Sn*pper jaw till it falls back, nearly touching

the

Haddock	Horſe Mackerel	Sole
Cod	Blue Mackerel	Mummychog
Froſt fiſh	Speckled Mackerel	White fiſh
Pollock	Salmon	Tide Black fiſh
Small Pollock	Salmon Trout	Rock Black fiſh
Hake	Trout	Blue fiſh (Begailo)
Sculpion	Pike or Pickerel	Sheep's Head
Plaice	Atherine	Red Drum
Flounder	Mullet	Black Drum
Hollybut	Herring	Branded Drum
Dab	Carp	Sheep's Head Drum
Red Perch	Pond fiſh	Mofsbonker
White Perch	Toad fiſh	Shading
Yellow Perch	Roach	Perſie
Sea Perch	Shad	Dace
Whiting	Hard Head	Anchovy
Sea Baſs	Alewife	Flying fiſh
Striped Baſs	Bret	Sword fiſh.
Shiner		

The *Whale* is the largeſt of all animals. In the northern ſeas ſome are found 90 feet in length; and in the torrid zone, where they are unmoleſted, whales have been ſeen 160 feet in length. The head is greatly diſproportioned to the ſize of the body. In the middle of the head are two orifices through which they ſpout water to a great height. The eyes are not larger than thoſe of the ox, and are placed towards the back of the head, for the convenience of ſeeing both before and behind. They are guarded by eyelids as in quadrupeds; and they appear to be very ſharp ſighted, and quick of hearing. What is called *Whale bone* adheres to the upper jaw, and is formed of thin parallel laminæ; ſome of the longeſt are 12 feet in length; of theſe there are from 350 to 500 on each ſide, according to the age of the whale. The tail, which alone it uſes to advance itſelf in the water, is broad and ſemilunar, and when the fiſh lies on one ſide, its blow is tremendous.

Their fidelity to each other is remarkable. An inſtance of it is related by Mr. Anderſon, as follows: "Some fiſhers having ſtruck one of two whales, a male and a female, in company, the wounded fiſh made a long and terrible reſiſtance; it ſtruck down a boat with two men in it, with a ſingle blow of its tail, by which *all* went to the bottom. The other ſtill attended *its companion*, and lent it every aſſiſtance; till, at laſt,



is certainly a moſt apt and curious contrivance. The whalemen call theſe fiſh, *Squids*, and ſay that they are eaten in abundance by ſome ſpecies of whales.

Population, Character, and Manners.] According to the cenſus taken by order of Congreſs, in 1790, the number of inhabitants in the United States of America was nearly 3,950,000. The number in 1800 was 5,305,666.

This number is rapidly multiplying by emigrations from Europe, as well as by natural increaſe. The American Republic is compoſed of almoſt all nations, languages, characters and religions which Europe can furniſh; the greater part, however, are deſcended from the Engliſh; and may, perhaps, be diſtinguiſhingly denominated *Federal Americans.*

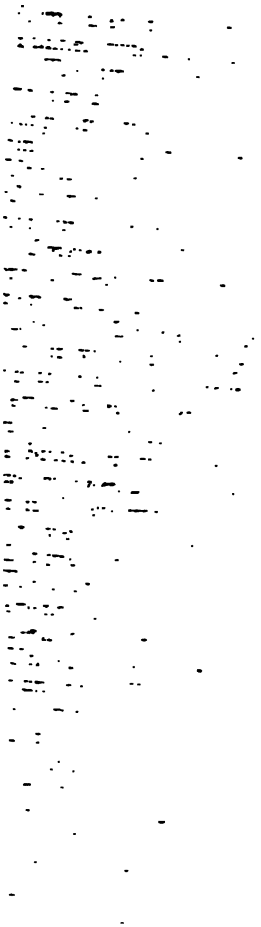
The number of ſlaves, in 1790, in all the States, was 697,697. In 1800, 893,601.

Federal Americans, collected together from various countries, of different habits, formed under different governments, and of different languages, cuſtoms, manners and religions, have not yet aſſimilated to that degree as to form a national character. We are yet an infant empire, riſing faſt to maturity, with proſpects of a vigorous, powerful, and reſpectable manhood.

The Engliſh language is univerſally ſpoken in the United States, and in it buſineſs is tranſacted, and the records are kept. It is ſpoken with great purity, and pronounced with propriety in New England, by perſons of education; and, excepting ſome corruptions in pronunciation, by all ranks of people. In the middle and ſouthern ſtates, where they have had a great influx of foreigners, the language, in many inſtances, is corrupted, eſpecially in pronunciation. Attempts are making to introduce an uniformity of pronunciation throughout the ſtates, which, for political as well as other reaſons, it is hoped will meet the approbation and encouragement of all literary and influential characters.

Intermingled with the Americans, are the Dutch, Scotch, Iriſh, French, Germans, Swedes and Jews; all theſe, except the Scotch and Iriſh, retain, in a greater or leſs degree, their native language, in which they per-

form



tempts the foreigner from his native home, lead us to fix on agriculture as the preſent great leading intereſt of this country. This furniſhes outward cargoes not only for all our own ſhips, but for thoſe alſo which foreign nations ſend to our ports; or, in other words, it pays for all our importations; it ſupplies a great part of the clothing of the inhabitants, and food for them and their cattle. What is conſumed at home, including the materials for manufacturing, is four or five times the value of what is exported.

The number of people employed in agriculture, is at leaſt three parts in four of the inhabitants of the United States; ſome ſay more. It follows of courſe that they form the body of the militia, who are the bulwark of the nation. The value of the property occupied by agriculture, is many times greater than the property employed in every other way. Agriculture is the ſpring of our commerce, and the parent of our manufactures.

The vaſt extent of ſea coaſt, which ſpreads before theſe confederated ſtates; the number of excellent harbours, and ſea-port towns; the numerous creeks and immenſe bays, which indent the coaſt; and the rivers, lakes and canals, which peninſulate the whole country; added to its agricultural advantages and improvements, give this part of the world ſuperior advantages for trade. Our commerce, including our exports, imports, ſhipping, manufactures and fiſheries, may properly be conſidered as forming one intereſt. This has been conſidered as the great object, and the moſt important intereſt of the New England States,

Summary

The exports of the United States are ſent to the dominions of Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, United Netherlands, Great Britain, Auſtrian Netherlands and Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italian ports and Morocco. The greater proportion to Great Britain and France.

Manufactures.] Several important branches of manufactures have been attempted in the United States, with various ſucceſs. Of theſe the following are the moſt conſiderable, viz.—Of *Skins*—tanned and tawed leathers, dreſſed ſkins, ſhoes, boots and ſlippers, harneſs and ſaddlery of all kinds, portmanteaus and trunks, leather breeches, gloves, muffs and tippets, parchment and glue. Of *Iron*—bar and ſheet iron, ſteel, nail rods and nails, implements of huſbandry, ſtoves, pots and other houſehold utenſils, the ſteel and iron work of carriages and for ſhip building, anchors, ſcale beams and weights, and various tools of artificers; arms of different kinds. Of *Wood*—ſhips, cabinet wares and turnery, wool and cotton cards, and other machinery for manufactures and huſbandry, mathematical inſtruments, coopers' wares of every kind. Of *Flax* and *Hemp*—cables, ſail-cloth, cordage, twine and pack thread. Of *Clay*—bricks and coarſe tiles, and potters' wares. Ardent ſpirits and malt liquors. Writing and printing paper, ſheathing and wrapping paper, paſteboards, fullers' or preſs papers, and paper hangings. Hats of fur and wool, and mixtures of both. Women's ſtuff and ſilk ſhoes. Refined ſugars. Chocolate. Oil of animals and ſeeds, ſoap, ſpermaceti and tallow candles; copper and braſs wares, particularly utenſils for diſtillers, ſugar refiners and brewers; andirons and other articles for houſehold uſe; clocks, philoſophical apparatus; tin wares of almoſt all kinds for ordinary uſe; carriages of all kinds; ſnuff, chewing and ſmoking tobacco; ſtarch and hair powder; lampblack and other painters' colours; gunpowder.

Beſides the manufacture of theſe articles, which are carried on as regular trades, and have in many inſtances attained to a conſiderable degree of maturity, there is a vaſt ſcene of houſehold manufacturing, which contributes very largely to the ſupply of the community. *Theſe domeſtic* manufactures are proſecuted as well in *the ſouthern*, as in the middle and northern ſtates; great quantities

Debt of the United States.] At the close of the year 1794, the debt of the United States stood as follows:

	Dols.	Cts.
Domestic Debt - - - -	64,825,538	70
Due to France - - - -	2,193,979	26
Due to Amsterdam and Antwerp	12,387,000	
Interest on Foreign Loans	678,102	80
	80,084,620	76

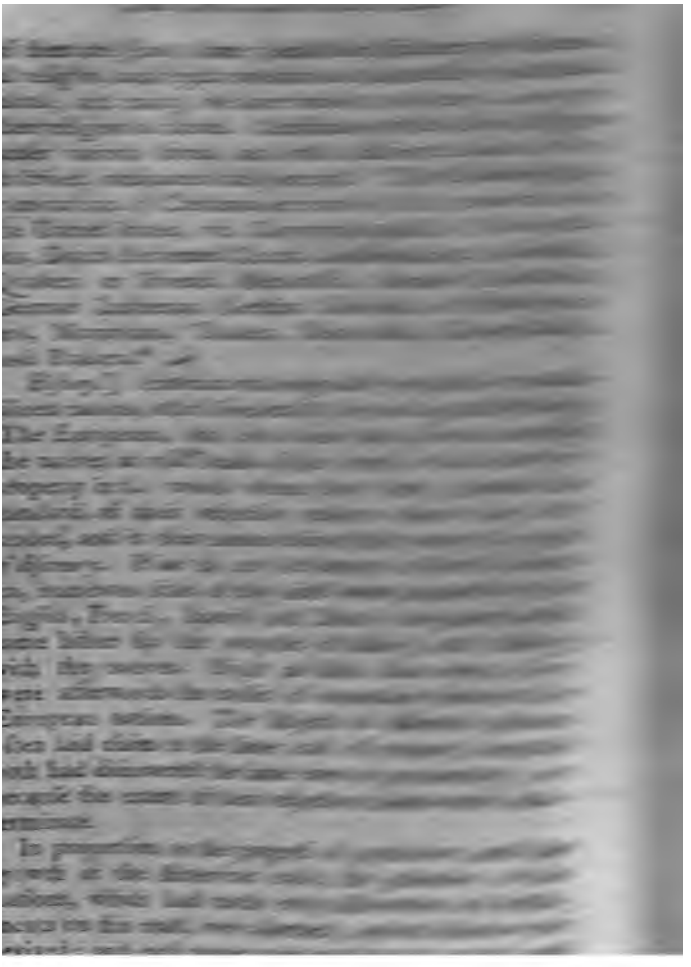
The debt to France has since been paid; but other debts to that amount have been contracted.

Bank of the United States.] This bank was incorporated by act of Congress, February 25th, 1791, by the name and style of *The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States.* The amount of the capital stock is 10 millions of dollars, one-fourth of which is in gold and silver; the other three-fourths, in that part of the public debt of the United States, which at the time of payment, bears an accruing interest of 6 per cent. per annum. Two millions of this capital stock of ten millions, is subscribed by the President, in behalf of the United States. The stockholders are to continue a corporate body, by the act, until the 4th day of March, 1811.

Mint.] A national mint was established by law in 1791. At the beginning of December, 1795, there had issued from the mint, in eagles, half eagles, dollars, half dollars, half dismes, cents and half cents, to the amount of 453,541 dollars and 80 cents.

Religion.] The constitution of the United States provides against the making of any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise of it. And in the constitutions of the respective states, religious liberty is a fundamental principle. In this important article, our government is distinguished from that of every other nation, if we except France. Religion here is placed on its proper basis; without the feeble and unwarranted aid of the civil power, it is left to be supported by its own evidence, by the lives of its professors, and the almighty care of its Divine Author.

All being thus left at liberty to choose their own religion, the people, as might easily be supposed, have varied in their choice. The bulk of the people would denominate themselves Christians; a small proportion of



peſſe, by which reſtitution was made, on both ſides, of all places taken during the war.

Peace however was of ſhort duration. In 1756, a war commenced between the French and Engliſh, in which the Anglo Americans were deeply concerned. This war was concluded by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

From this period, peace continued till the 19th of April, 1775, when hoſtilities began between Great Britain and America. At *Lexington* was ſpilt the *firſt blood* in this memorable war; a war that ſevered America from the Britiſh empire.

Here opened the firſt ſcene in the great drama, which, in its progreſs, exhibited the moſt illuſtrious characters and events, and cloſed with a revolution, equally glorious for the actors, and important in its conſequences to mankind. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq. a native of Virginia, was appointed by the Continental Congreſs, to command the American army. He had been a diſtinguiſhed and ſucceſsful officer in the preceding war with the French, and ſeemed deſtined by Heaven to be the ſaviour of his country. He accepted the appointment with that diffidence which was a proof of his prudence and his greatneſs. He refuſed any pay for eight years' laborious ſervice; and by his matchleſs ſkill, fortitude and perſeverance, was inſtrumental, under Providence, in conducting America, through indeſcribable difficulties, to independence and peace. While true merit is eſteemed, or virtue honoured, mankind will never ceaſe to revere the memory of this Hero; and while gratitude remains in the human breaſt, the praiſes of WASHINGTON will dwell on every American tongue.

In 1778, a treaty of alliance was entered into between France and America, by which we obtained a powerful ally, who aſſiſted in eſtabliſhing the Independence of the United States of America.

On the 30th of November, 1782, the proviſional articles of peace were ſigned at Paris, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence and ſovereignty of the United States of America; and theſe articles, the following year, were ratified by a definitive treaty.

Thus

of more than three millions of enlightened *freemen*, all conspired to place this among the most august and interesting scenes which have ever been exhibited on this globe.*

The deliberations of the legislature of the Union, have been marked with wisdom, and the measures heretofore adopted have been productive of great national prosperity. The establishment of a revenue and judiciary system, and of a national bank; the assumption of the debts of the individual states, and the encouragement that has been given to manufactures, commerce, literature, and to useful inventions, open a prospect of the peace, union and increasing respectability of the American States.

* "It seemed, from the number of witnesses," said a spectator of the scene, "to be a solemn appeal to heaven and earth at once. Upon the subject of this great and good man, I may, perhaps, be an enthusiast; but I confess I was under an awful and religious persuasion, that the gracious Ruler of the Universe was looking down at that moment, with peculiar complacency on an act, which, to a part of his creatures, was so very important. Under this impression, when the Chancellor pronounced, in a very feeling manner, "LONG LIVE GEORGE WASHINGTON," my sensibility was wound up to such a pitch, that I could do no more than wave my hat with the rest, without the power of joining in the repeated acclamations which rent the air." On the 14th of December, 1799, General WASHINGTON departed this life at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age; and all the people of America mourned for him many days, with a very great mourning.

GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, of which we have given a general account, consists of three grand divisions, denominated the *Northern*, or, more properly, *Eastern*, *Middle* and *Southern* States.

The *first* division (the Northern or Eastern States) comprehends

VERMONT	MASSACHUSETTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE	RHODE ISLAND
DISTRICT OF MAINE (belonging to Massachusetts)	CONNECTICUT.

These

for their cattle; and the cold winter is spent in d
ing it out to them. The pleasure and profit of do
this, is, however, a satisfying compensation to the ho
and industrious farmer. Butter and cheese are m
for exportation. Considerable attention has lately b
paid to the raising of sheep.

Population and Character.] New England is the m
populous part of the United States. It contained,
cording to the census of 1790, 1,009,522, and in 18
1,233,011 souls. The great body of these are landhold
and cultivators of the soil. As they possess, in fee sim
the farms which they cultivate, they are naturally all
tached to their country; the cultivation of the soil ma
them robust and healthy, and enables them to defend

New England, may, with propriety, be called a n
sery of men, whence are annually transplanted, into ot
parts of the United States, thousands of its natives. V
numbers of them, since the war, have emigrated into
northern parts of New York, into Kentucky and the W
ern Territory, and into Georgia; and some are scatte
into every state, and every town of note in the Union.

The inhabitants of New England are almost univ
sally of English descent; and it is owing to this circu
stance, and to the great and general attention that h
been paid to education, that the English language h
been preserved among them so free from corruption.

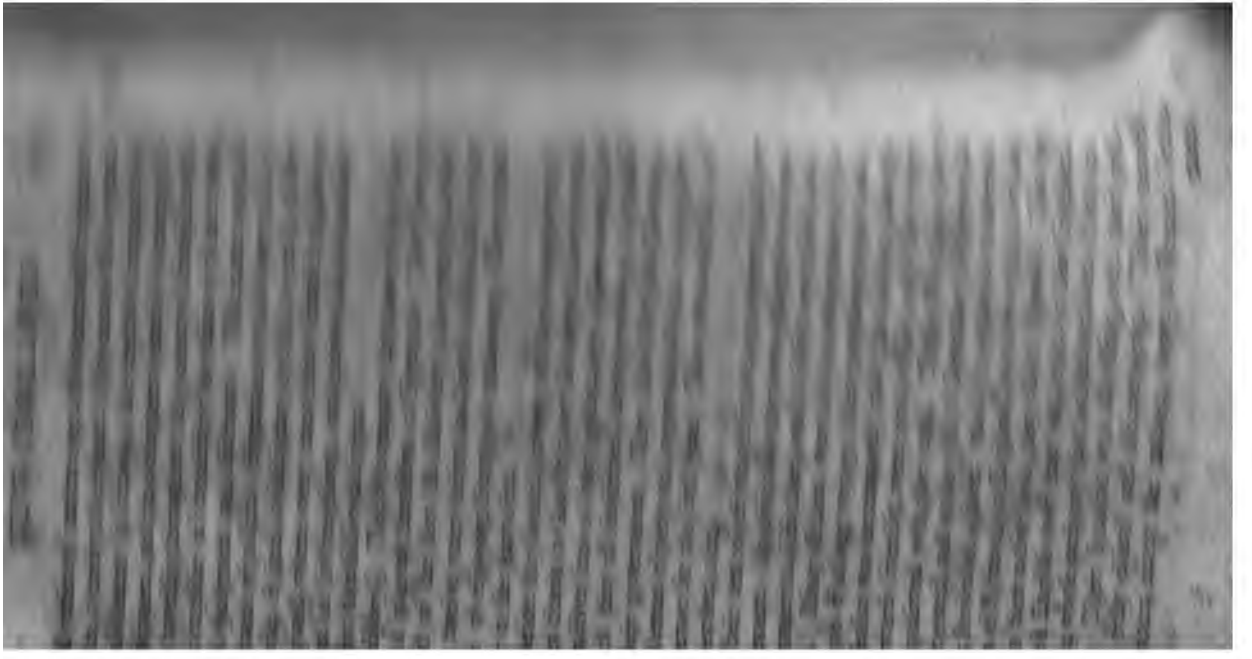
In New England, learning is more generally diffu
among all ranks of people than in any other part of t
globe; arising from the excellent establishment
schools in almost every township and smaller district.

In these schools, which are generally supported by
public tax, and under the direction of a school comm
tee, are taught the elements of reading, writing a
arithmetic; and in the more wealthy towns, they
beginning to introduce the higher branches, viz. gra
mar, geography, &c.

A very valuable source of information to the peop
is the Newspapers, of which not less than thirty th
sand are printed every week, in New England, and cir
late in almost every town and village in the country

A person

* According to an accurate estimate, made ten years ago, it appears that
less than 17,000 newspapers were printed weekly, in the American St
which, in a year, would amount to upwards of four millions, and at
each, would make 260,000 dollars. The number since has greatly inc



ment at Port Royal, and one of the English at Virginia. The nearest of these was five hundred miles from them, and utterly incapable of affording them relief in a time of famine or danger. Wherever they turned their eyes, distress was before them. Persecuted for their religion in their native land—grieved for the profanation of the holy Sabbath, and other licentiousness in Holland—fatigued by their long and boisterous voyage—disappointed, through the treachery of their commander, of their expected country—forced on a dangerous and unknown shore, in the advance of a cold winter—surrounded with hostile barbarians, without any hope of human succour—denied the aid or favour of the court of England—without a patent—without a public promise of a peaceable enjoyment of their religious liberties—worn out with toil and sufferings—without convenient shelter from the rigours of the weather.—Such were the prospects, and such the situation of these pious, solitary Christians; and, to add to their distresses, a general and very mortal sickness prevailed among them, which swept off forty-six of their number before the opening of the next spring. To support them under these trials, they had need of all the aids and comforts which Christianity affords; and these were sufficient. The free and unmolested enjoyment of their religion reconciled them to their humble and lonely situation.

They bore their hardships with unexampled patience, and persevered in their pilgrimage of almost unparalleled trials, with such resignation and calmness, as gave proof of great piety and unconquerable virtue.

The prudent, friendly and upright conduct of the Plymouth colony towards their neighbours, the Indians, secured their friendship and alliance. On the 13th of September, 1621, no less than nine Sachems declared allegiance to king James; and Massasoit and many of his Sub-Sachems, who lived around the bays of Patuxent and Massachusetts, subscribed a writing, acknowledging the king of England their master. These transactions are so many proofs of the peaceful and benevolent disposition of the Plymouth settlers; for had they been otherwise disposed, they never could have introduced and maintained a friendly intercourse with the natives.

The

The first *duel* in New England was fought with sword and dagger, between two servants. Neither of them was killed, but both were wounded. For this disgraceful offence they were formally tried before the whole company, and sentenced to have "their heads and feet tied together, and so to be twenty four hours, without meat or drink."

It was in the spring of 1675 that the *great conspiracy* was entered into by the Indians in all parts, from the Narragansets round to the eastward, to extirpate the English. The colony at Plymouth was the principal object of this conspiracy. They well knew that if they could effect the destruction of Plymouth, the infant settlement at Massachusetts would fall an easy sacrifice. They laid their plan with much art. Under colour of having some diversion at Plymouth, they intended to have fallen upon the inhabitants, and thus to have effected their design. But their plot was disclosed to the people at Charlestown, by John Sagamore, an Indian, who had always been a great friend to the English. This treacherous design of the Indians alarmed the English, and induced them to erect forts and maintain guards, to prevent any such fatal surprise in future. These preparations, and the firing of the *great gun*, so terrified the Indians, that they dispersed, relinquished their design, and declared themselves the friends of the English.

It was in 1643, the four colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven agreed upon articles of confederation, whereby a congress was formed, consisting of two commissioners from each colony, who were chosen annually, and when met were considered as the representatives of "The United Colonies of New England." The powers delegated to the commissioners were much the same as those vested in Congress by the articles of confederation, agreed upon by the United States in 1778.

The reader will obtain the best knowledge of the History of New England, by consulting Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts—Hazard's Historical Collections, 4to. 2 vols.—Minot's History of the Insurrection in 1786 and 1787, and Continuation of Hutchinson—Belknap's History of New Hampshire—H. Adam's

Hist. of New England—Gov. Winthrop's J
Chalmer's Political Annals—and Gookin's
Collections of the Indians in New England,
by the Historical Society.

V E R M O N T

Situation and Extent.

Length 158 Miles. Breadth 70* } between { 42° 44′ and 45
1° 35′ and 3° 30′

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, b
ada; east, by Con
which divides it from New Hampshire;
sachusetts; west, by New York.

Divisions.] Vermont is naturally
Green Mountain, which runs from nor
divides the State nearly in the middle
sions are as follow:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	No. Towns & Dists.	N
Bennington	Bennington, Manchester	17	
Rutland	Rutland	27	
Addison	Addison, Middlebury, Vergennes	22	
Chittenden	Burlington	24	
Franklin	St. Albans	22	
Orleans	Craftsbury, Brownington	22	
Essex	Brunswick, Lunenburgh	19	
Caledonia	Danville	22	
Orange			
Windsor			
Windham			
Total,			

* T
miles

Hiſt. of New England—Gov. Winthrop's Journal—Chalmer's Political Annals—and Gookin's Hiſtorical Collections of the Indians in New England, publiſhed by the Hiſtorical Society.

VERMONT.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 158 Miles, Breadth 70* } between { 42° 44′ and 45° N. lat. 1° 35′ and 3° 30′ E. lon. fr. Phil.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Lower Canada; eaſt, by Connecticut River, which divides it from New Hampſhire; ſouth, by Maſſachuſetts; weſt, by New York.

Diviſions.] Vermont is naturally divided by the Green Mountain, which runs from north to ſouth, and divides the State nearly in the middle. Its civil diviſions are as follow:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*No. Townſhips.*	*Number of Acres.*	*Number of Inhabitants in 1800.*
Bennington	Bennington, Manchester	17	406,734	14,720
Rutland	Rutland	27	660,352	23,733
Addiſon	Addiſon, Middlebury, Vergennes	22	486,405	13,349
Chittendon	Burlington	24	529,722	12,816
Franklin	St. Alban's	22	474,888	8,782
Orleans	Craftſbury, Brownington	22	540,489	1,439
Eſſex	Brunſwick, Lunenburgh	19	425,207	1,479
Caledonia	Danville, Peacham	22	498,997	9,360
Orange	Chelſea, Newbury	21	479,694	18,250
Windſor	Windſor, Woodſtock	22	609,495	27,680
Windham	Newfane, Putney	22	520,124	23,455
Total, 21 counties.		240	5,632,101	154,379

The

* *The northern line, ſeparating Vermont from Canada, is 90 miles long; the ſouthern line 40 miles.*

The townſhips are generally 6 miles ſquare.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this State are Miſſiſcoui, La Moille, Onion, and Otter Creek rivers, which run from eaſt to weſt, into Lake Champlain; Weſt, Sexton's, Black, Waterquechee, White, Ompompanooſuck, Weld's, Wait's, Paſſumſick, and ſeveral ſmaller rivers, which run from weſt to eaſt, into Connecticut river. Over the river La Moille is a natural ſtone bridge, 7 or 8 rods in length. Otter Creek is navigable for boats 50 miles. Its banks are excellent land, being annually overflowed and enriched.

Lakes and Springs.] Memphremagog is the largeſt lake in this ſtate. It is the reſervoir of three conſiderable ſtreams, Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers.

In ſome low lands, over againſt the great Ox Bow, a remarkable ſpring was diſcovered about 20 years ſince, which dries up once in two or three years, and burſts out in another place. It has a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur, and throws up continually a peculiar kind of white ſand. A thick yellow ſcum riſes upon the water when ſettled. Ponds and other collections of water in this ſtate are remarkably clear and tranſparent, and afford abundance of trout and perch.

Mountains.] The principal mountain in this ſtate is the one we have already mentioned, which divides the ſtate nearly in the centre, between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The aſcent from the eaſt to the top of this mountain is much eaſier than from the weſt, till you get to Onion river, where the mountain terminates. The height of land is generally from 20 to 30 miles from the river, and about the ſame diſtance from the New York line. The natural growth upon this mountain, is hemlock, pine, ſpruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the deſcriptive name of *Ver-Mont*, Green Mountain.

Climate.] See New England.

Face of the Country, Soil, Productions, &c.] This ſtate, generally ſpeaking, is hilly, but not rocky. Weſt of the mountain, from the county of Rutland, northward to the Canada line, is a flat country, well adapted

adapted for tillage. The ſtate at large is well watered, and affords the beſt paſturage for cattle. Some of the fineſt beef cattle in the world are driven from this ſtate. Horſes are alſo raiſed for exportation. The natural growth upon the rivers, is white pines of ſeveral kinds, intermingled with low intervales of beech, elm, and white oak. Back from the rivers, the land is thickly timbered with birch, ſugar-maple, aſh, butternut, and white oak of an excellent quality. The ſoil is natural for wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, &c. Indian corn, back from the river, is frequently injured by the froſt; but on the river it is raiſed in as great perfection as in any part of New England, owing in a great meaſure to the fogs ariſing from the river, which either prevent or extract the froſt. Theſe fogs begin at the time the corn is in danger from the froſt, and laſt till cold weather commences. Fruit trees, in the northern counties, do not proſper.

Trade and Manufactures.] The inhabitants of this ſtate trade principally with Boſton, New York, and Hartford. The articles of export are pot and pearl aſhes, chiefly; beef, horſes, grain, ſome butter and cheeſe, lumber, &c. The inhabitants generally manufacture their own clothing, in the family way.

Vaſt quantities of pot and pearl aſhes are made in every part of the ſtate. But one of the moſt important manufactures in this ſtate is that of maple ſugar.

Population, Religion, and Character.] In 1790, according to the cenſus then taken, this ſtate contained 85,539 inhabitants, conſiſting chiefly of emigrants from Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts, and their deſcendants. For the number of inhabitants in 1800, ſee Table. Two townſhips in Orange county are ſettled principally by Scotch people. The body of the people are Congregationaliſts. The other denominations are Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, and Epiſcopadians.

The inhabitants of this ſtate are an aſſemblage of people from various places, of different ſentiments, manners and habits. They have not lived together long enough to aſſimilate and form a general character. Aſſemble together, in imagination, a number of individuals of different nations—conſider them as living together

ably, and aſſiſting each other through the toils and
culties of life; and yet rigorously oppoſed in partic-
religious and political tenets; jealous of their
rs, and tenacious of their liberties; diſpoſitions
h originate naturally from the dread of experienc-
ppreſſion, and the habit of living under a free gov-
nent—and you have a pretty juſt idea of the charac-
of the people of Vermont.

Military Strength.] In 1796, there were upwards of
00 men upon the militia rolls of this ſtate.

Literature and Improvements.] Much cannot be ſaid
vour of the preſent ſtate of literature in this ſtate:
their proſpects in this regard are good. In every
ter of a town, proviſion is made for ſchools, by re-
ing 350 acres of land for their ſupport. The aſſem-
of this ſtate, in their October ſeſſion in 1791, paſſ-
n act for the eſtabliſhment of a college in the town
Burlington, on Lake Champlain, and appointed 10
tees.

Chief Towns.] Bennington, ſituated near the ſouth-
corner of the ſtate, contains 2,243 inhabitants, a
ber of handſome houſes, a Congregational church,
urt houſe, and gaol.

is one of the oldeſt towns in the ſtate, being firſt
ed about the year 1764. It is a thriving town,
was formerly the ſeat of government.

Windſor and Rutland, by act of the legiſlature, are
nately to be the ſeat of government. The former
uated on Connecticut river, and contains about 2,201
bitants; the latter lies upon Otter Creek, and con-
upwards of 2,125 inhabitants. Both are flouriſh-
towns.

ewbury is the ſhire town of Orange county. It has
urt-houſe, and a very elegant meeting-houſe for
gregationaliſts, with a ſteeple, the firſt erected in the
. The celebrated Coos meadows, or intervales,
mence about 9 miles below this town. Newbury
t houſe ſtands on the high lands back from the
, and commands a fine view of what is called the
Ox Bow, which is formed by a curious bend in the
. It is one of the moſt beautiful and fertile mead-
in New England. The circumference of this bow

is

is about 4½ miles; its greateſt depth is ſeven-eighths of a mile, containing 450 acres. In the ſeaſon of the year when nature is dreſſed in her green attire, a view of this meadow from the high lands is truly luxuriant.

Curioſities.] In the townſhip of Tinmouth, on the ſide of a ſmall hill, is a very curious cave. The chaſm, at its entrance, is about four feet in circumference. Entering this you deſcend 104 feet, and then opens a ſpacious room, 20 feet in breadth and 100 feet in length. The angle of deſcent is about 45 degrees; the roof of this cavern is of rock, through which the water is continually percolating. The ſtalactites which hang from the roof appear like icicles on the eves of houſes, and are continually increaſing in number and magnitude. The bottom and ſides are daily incruſting with ſpar and other mineral ſubſtances. On the ſides of this ſubterraneous hall, are tables, chairs, benches, &c. which appear to have been artificially carved. This richly ornamented room, when illuminated with the candles of the guides, has an enchanting effect upon the eye of the ſpectator. If we might be indulged in aſſigning the general cauſe of theſe aſtoniſhing appearances, we ſhould conclude, from the various circumſtances accompanying them, that they riſe from water filtrating ſlowly through the incumbent *ſtrata*, and taking up in its paſſage a variety of mineral ſubſtances, and becoming thus ſaturated with metallic particles, gradually exuding on the ſurface of the caverns and fiſſures, in a quieſcent ſtate, the aqueous particles evaporate, and leave the mineral ſubſtances to unite according to their affinities.

At the end of this cave is a circular hole, 15 feet deep, apparently hewn out, in a conical form, enlarging gradually as you deſcend, in the form of a ſugar-loaf. At the bottom is a ſpring of freſh water, in continual motion like the boiling of a pot. Its depth has never been ſounded.

Conſtitution.] The inhabitants of Vermont, by their repreſentatives in convention, at Windſor, on the 25th of December, 1777, declared that the territory called Vermont was, and of right ought to be, a free and independent ſtate; and for the purpoſe of maintaining regular government in the ſame, they made a ſolemn declaration

declaration of their rights, and ratified a constitution, of which an abstract may be seen in the American Universal Geography.

History.] The tract of country called *Vermont*, before the late war, was claimed both by New York and New Hampshire; and these interfering claims have been the occasion of much warm altercation, the particulars of which it would be neither entertaining nor useful to detail. They were not finally adjusted till since the peace. When hostilities commenced between Great Britain and her colonies, the inhabitants of this district considering themselves as in a state of nature, and not within the jurisdiction either of New York or New Hampshire, associated and formed for themselves a constitution. Under this constitution, they have continued to exercise all the powers of an independent state, and have been prospered. On the fourth of March, 1791, agreeably to act of Congress of December 6th, 1790, this state became one of the United States, and constitutes the fourteenth, and not the least respectable Pillar in the American Union.

Dr. Samuel Williams has written the history of this State, in one volume.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles		
Length	168	between	42° 41′ and 45° 30′ N. lat.
Greatest breadth	90		2° 43′ and 4° 29′ E. lon.
Least breadth	19		

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by the Province of Lower Canada; east, by the District of Maine and the Atlantic Ocean; south, by Massachusetts; west, by the western bank of Connecticut river; containing 9,491 square miles, or 6,074,240 acres; of which at least 100,000 acres are water. The shape of New Hampshire resembles an open fan; Connecticut river makes the curve, and the southern line the shortest, the eastern line the longest side.

Civil

Civil Divisions.] This state is divided into 5 counties, which are subdivided into townships, most of which are about six miles square.

Counties.	*No. Towns.*	*No. Inhab.*	*No. Slaves.*	*Chief Towns.*	*No. Inhab.*
Rockingham	46	45,427		Portsmouth	5,339
				Exeter	1,727
				Concord	2,052
Stafford	28	32,614		Dover	2,062
	3*			Durham	1,126
Hillsborough	40	43,899		Amherst	2,150
Cheshire	35	38,825		Keen	1,645
				Charlestown	1,364
Grafton	53	23,093	8	Haverhill	805
	2*			Plymouth	743
Total 5	202	183,858	8		
	5*				

Climate.] See New England.

Face of the Country.] This state has but about 18 miles of sea coast, at its southeast corner. The only harbour for ships is the entrance of Piscataqua river, the shores of which are rocky. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks. From the sea no remarkable high lands appear nearer than 20 or 30 miles, then commences a mountainous country.

The lands bordering on Connecticut river are interspersed with extensive meadows or intervales, rich and well watered.

Mountains.] The most noted mountains in this state are the White Mountains, one of which is called Mount Washington—Monadnock—Ossapy, and Moosehillock, which are all described in the Amer. Univ. Geography.

Rivers.] Five of the largest streams in New England receive more or less of their waters from this state. These are, Connecticut, Ameriscoggin, Saco, Merrimack, and Piscataqua rivers.

Connecticut river rises in the high lands which separate the United States from the British Province of Lower Canada. It has been surveyed about 25 miles beyond the 45th degree of latitude, to the head spring of its northwestern branch. It is settled all the way nearly

* Locations—8 Towns not inhabited.

its source. Its general course is about S. S. W. tends along the western side of New Hamp- about 170 miles, and then passes into Massachusetts. s smaller streams, it receives from New Hamp- Upper Amonoosuck, Israel's river, John's river, or Lower Amonoosuck, Sugar, Cold and Ashue- ers.

necticut river, in its course between New Hamp- and Vermont, has two considerable falls; the first lled Fifteen Mile Falls, between Upper and Lower the river is rapid for 20 miles. At Walpole is a remarkable fall, formerly known by the name of reat Fall, now denominated Bellows' Falls. In 1784, ge of timber was constructed over this fall, 365 feet and supported in the middle by a great rock, under the highest floods pass without detriment. Two es have since been erected over this river—one at ver, the other at Windsor. The former is about is in length, consisting of one arch of 230 feet chord between 12 or 13,000 dollars; the latter, 521 feet gth exclusive of abutments—cost 20,000 dollars. s beautiful river,* in its whole length, is lined on ide with a great number of the most flourishing leasant towns in the United States. In its whole it preserves a distance of from 80 to 100 miles the sea coast.

rimack river is formed by the confluence of ewasset and Winnipiseogee rivers. After the ewasset receives the waters of Winnipiseogee, it he name of Merrimack; and, pursuing a course of 90 miles, first in a southerly and then in an easterly on, passing over Hookset, Amoskeag, and Pantuck- s, it empties into the sea at Newburyport: From it receives Blackwater, Contoocook, Piscataquoag, gan, Nashua and Concord rivers: From the east, ook, Suncook, Cohas, Beaver, Spicket and Powow Contoocook heads near Monadnock mountain, rapid, and 10 or 12 miles from its mouth is 100 wide. Just before its entrance into the Merrimack, aches and forms a beautiful island of about 5 or 6 This island is remarkable, as being the spot where

L a Mrs.

* No watry gleams through happier valleys shine,
drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine." Barlow.

a Mrs. Duſton performed an extraordinary exploit. This woman had been taken by a party of Indians, from Haverhill in Maſſachuſetts, and carried to this iſland. The Indians, 8 or 10 in number, fatigued, and thinking themſelves ſecure, fell aſleep. She improved this opportunity to make her eſcape; and that ſhe might effect it without danger of being purſued, ſhe with one of their tomahawks killed them all, ſcalped them, took their canoe, and returned down the river to Haverhill, and carried the ſcalps to Boſton, where ſhe was generouſly rewarded.

A bridge has lately been projected over Amoſkeag falls, 556 feet in length, and 80 feet wide, ſupported by 5 piers. And, what is remarkable, this bridge was rendered paſſable for travellers in 57 days after it was begun. There are ſeven other bridges over the Merrimack—one at Newbury, two at Haverhill, one at Andover, one at Dracut, and two at Concord.

The Piſcataqua is the only large river whoſe whole courſe is in New Hampſhire. From its form and the ſituation of its branches, it is extremely favourable to the purpoſes of navigation and commerce. The moſt reſpectable bridge in the United States, has been erected over this river, 6 miles above Portſmouth, 2,600 feet in length. It coſt 68,000 dollars.

Lakes.] Winnipiſeogee Lake is the largeſt collection of water in New Hampſhire. It is about 24 miles in length, from S. E. to N. W. and of very unequal breadth, from 3 to 12 miles. It is full of iſlands, and is ſupplied with numerous rivulets from the ſurrounding mountains.

This lake is frozen about 3 months in a year, and many ſleighs and teams, from the circumjacent towns croſs it on the ice. In ſummer it is navigable its whole length.

The other conſiderable lakes, are Umbagog (in the N. E. corner of the State, and partly in the Diſtrict of Maine) Squam, Sunnapee and Great Oſſapee.

Soil and Productions.] Of theſe there are a great variety in this ſtate. The interval lands upon the margin of the large rivers are the moſt valuable, becauſe they are overflowed and enriched every year, by the water from the uplands, which brings down a fat ſlime, or ſediment.

Theſe interval lands are of various breadth, according to the near or remote ſituation of the hills. On

Connecticut

Connecticut river, they are from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half on each ſide; and it is obſervable that they yield wheat in greater abundance and perfection than the ſame kind of ſoil, eaſt of the height of land. Theſe lands, in every part of the ſtate, yield all the other kinds of grain in the greateſt perfection; but are not ſo good for paſture as the upland: of a proper quality. The wide ſpreading hills are generally much eſteemed as warm and rich; rocky moiſt land is accounted good for paſture; drained ſwamps have a deep mellow ſoil; and the vallies between hills are generally very productive.

Apples and pears are the moſt common, and the principal fruits cultivated in this ſtate. No good huſbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard.

Agriculture is the chief buſineſs of the inhabitants of this ſtate. Beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulſe, butter, cheeſe, flax, hemp, hops, eſculent plants and roots, articles which will always find a market, may be produced in almoſt any quantity in New Hampſhire.

Trade and Manufactures.] The inhabitants in the ſouth-weſtern quarter of this ſtate generally carry their produce to Boſton. In the middle and northern part, as far as the Lower Coos, they trade at Portſmouth. Above the Lower Coos, there are yet no convenient roads directly to the ſea-coaſt. The people on the upper branches of Saco river find their neareſt market at Portland, in the Diſtrict of Maine; and thither the inhabitants of Upper Coos have generally carried their produce: ſome have gone in the other direction to New York market.

The people in the country generally manufacture their own clothing; and conſiderable quantities of tow cloth for exportation. The other manufactures are pot and pearl aſhes, maple ſugar, bricks and pottery, and ſome iron, not ſufficient, however, for home conſumption, though it might be made an article of exportation.

Population and Character.] The number of inhabitants, in 1790 and 1800 has been mentioned in the preceding table of diviſions.

The inhabitants of New Hampſhire, like the ſettlers in all new countries, are in general, a hardy, robuſt, *active, brave people.*

Colleges,

Colleges, Academies, &c.] The only college in this State is in the township of Hanover, situated on a beautiful plain about half a mile east of Connecticut river, in latitude 43° 33′. It was named *Dartmouth College*, after the Right Honorable *William, Earl of Dartmouth*, who was one of its principal benefactors. It was founded by the late pious and benevolent Dr. *Eleazer Wheelock*, who, in 1769, obtained a royal charter, wherein ample privileges were granted, and suitable provision made for the education and instruction of youth of the Indian tribes, in reading, writing, and all parts of learning, which should appear necessary and expedient for civilizing and christianizing the children of Pagans, as well as in all the liberal arts and sciences, and also of English youths and any others. It is now one of the most growing seminaries in the United States.

The funds of this college consist chiefly in lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increasing in value, in proportion to the growth of the country.

The number of under graduates, in 1790, was about 150; they have since increased. A grammar school, of about 50 or 60 scholars, is annexed to the college.

The students are under the immediate government and instruction of a President, who is also professor of history; a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of languages, and two tutors.

There are a number of academies in this state; the principal of which is at Exeter, founded and endowed by the Hon. John Phillips, L.L. D. of Exeter, and incorporated by act of assembly, in 1781, by the name of "Phillips' Exeter Academy." It is a very respectable and useful institution, under the inspection of a board of trustees, and the immediate government and instruction of a preceptor and an assistant. It has a fund of about 15,000*l.* one fifth of which is in lands not yet productive. The present annual income is 480*l.* It has commonly from 60 to 80 students.

An academy at New Ipswich was incorporated in 1789; and has a fund of about 1,000*l.* and generally from 40 to 50 scholars.

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Dover, Amherſt, Keene, Charleſtown, Plymouth and Haverhill, are the other moſt conſiderable towns in this State.

Curioſities.] In the townſhip of Cheſter is a circular eminence, half a mile in diameter, and 400 feet high, called Rattleſnake hill. On the ſouth ſide, 10 yards from its baſe, is the entrance of a cave called the *Devil's Den*, in which is a room 15 or 20 feet ſquare, and 4 feet high, floored and circled by a regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excreſcences, nearly in the form and ſize of a pear, and, when approached by a torch, throw out a ſparkling luſtre of almoſt every hue. Many frightful ſtories have been told of this cave, by thoſe who delight in the marvelous. It is a cold, dreary, gloomy place.

Religion.] The principal denominations of Chriſtians in this State, are Congregationaliſts, Preſbyterians, Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts and Quakers. There is a ſmall ſociety of Sandemanians, and another of Univerſaliſts, in Portſmouth.

Hiſtory.] The firſt diſcovery made by the Engliſh, of any part of New Hampſhire, was in 1614, by Capt. John Smith, who ranged the ſhore from Penobſcot to Cape Cod; and in this route diſcovered the river Piſcataqua. On his return to England, he publiſhed a deſcription of the country, with a map of the coaſt, which he preſented to Prince Charles, who gave it the name of NEW ENGLAND. The firſt ſettlement was made in 1623.

New Hampſhire was for many years under the juriſdiction of the governor of Maſſachuſetts, yet they had a ſeparate legiſlature. They ever bore a proportionable ſhare of the expenſes and levies in all enterpriſes, expeditions and military exertions, whether planned by the colony or the crown. In every ſtage of the oppoſition that was made to the encroachments of the Britiſh parliament, the people, who ever had a high ſenſe of liberty, cheerfully bore their part. At the commencement of hoſtilities, indeed, while their council was appointed by royal *mandamus*, their patriotic ardour was checked by theſe crown officers. But when freed from this

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DISTRICT [illegible]

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Situation and Extent.

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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total,	130,636	

A new county taken from the northern part of [illegible]
[illegible] Feb[illegible]

Face of the Country, Soil, and Climate. The District of Maine, though an elevated tract of country, cannot be called mountainous. A great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile, particularly between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers. On some parts of the sea-coast, the lands are but indifferent; but this defect might easily be remedied, by manuring it with a marine vegetable, called rock-weed, which grows on rocks between high and low water mark, all along the shores. It makes a most excellent manure, and the supply is immense.

The country has a large proportion of dead swamps, and sunken lands, which are easily drained, and leave a rich fat soil. The interior country is universally represented as being of an excellent soil, well adapted both for tillage and pasture. The lands in general are easily cleared, having but little under brush.

The District of Maine may naturally be considered in three divisions.—The *first*, comprehending the tract lying east of Penobscot river, of about 4,500,000 acres; the *second*, and best tract, of about 4,000,000 acres, lying between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers: the *third*, first settled, and most populous at present, west of Kennebeck river, containing also about 4,000,000 acres.

The climate does not materially differ from the rest of New England. The weather is more regular in the winter, which usually lasts with severity from the middle of December, to the last of March; during this time the ponds and fresh water rivers are passable on the ice, and sleighing continues uninterrupted by thaws.

The elevation of the lands in general; the purity of the air, which is rendered sweet and salubrious by the balsamic qualities of many of the forest trees; the limpid streams, both large and small, which abundantly water this country; and the regularity of the weather, all unite to render this one of the healthiest countries in the world.

Rivers.] This district has a sea coast of about 240 miles, in which distance there is an abundance of safe and commodious harbours; besides which there is a *security* given to navigation, on some part of the coast, by what

what is called the *inland passage*. Almoſt the whole coaſt is lined with iſlands, among which veſſels may generally anchor with ſafety.

The principal are the following, as you proceed from eaſt to weſt: St. Croix, Paſſamaquoddy, Schoodiac, Union, Penobſcot, Kennebeck, Sheepſcot, Americoggin, (now moſt generally called Androſcoggin) Sheepſcot river, Caſco's river, Royal's river, Piſcataqua, Newfoundland, Saco, and Mouſam; alſo York and Cape Neddock rivers in the county of York, which are large and conſiderable ſtreams.

Bays and Capes.] The principal bays are Paſſamaquoddy, Machias, Penobſcot, Caſco and Wells. Of theſe, Penobſcot and Caſco are the moſt remarkable. Both are full of iſlands, ſome of which are large enough for townſhips.

Productions.] The ſoil of this country, in general, where it is properly tilled to receive the ſeed, appears to be very friendly to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp, flax, as well as for the production of almoſt all kinds of culinary roots and plants, and for Engliſh graſs; and alſo for Indian corn, provided the ſeed be procured from a more northern climate. Hops are the ſpontaneous growth of the country.

This country is equally good for grazing as for tillage, and large ſtocks of neat cattle may be fed, both ſummer and winter.

The natural growth of this country conſiſts of white pine and ſpruce trees in large quantities, ſuitable for maſts, boards and ſhingles; the white pine is, perhaps of all others, the moſt uſefull and important; no wood would ſupply its place in building. Maple, beech, white and grey oak, and yellow birch, are the growth of this country. The birch is a large ſightly tree, and is uſed for cabinet work, and receives a poliſh little inferior to mahogany. The low lands produce fir. This tree is fit neither for timber nor fuel; but it yields a balſam that is highly prized. This balſam is contained in ſmall protuberances like bliſters, under the ſmooth bark.

bark of the tree. The fir is an evergreen, refe
the ſpruce, but very tapering, and neither tall no

From the different rivers, in this eaſtern c
waters may be drawn for mills and all water wor

Great advantages ariſe to thoſe who live on
coaſt, from the ſhell-fiſh, viz. the lobſter, the
and the clam. To theſe advantages may be adde
which ariſe from the foreſts being filled with the
and deer, and the waters being covered with wil
of different kinds.

Exports.] This country abounds with lumbe
rious kinds, ſuch as maſts, which of late, howeve
become ſcarce; white pine boards, ſhip timber,
ery ſpecies of ſplit lumber, manufactured from pi
oak; theſe are exported from the different ports
menſe quantities. Dried fiſh furniſhes a capital
of export.

State of Literature.] The legiſlature by charter
in 1795, eſtabliſhed a college at Brunſwick, by th
of Bowdoin College. It has ſince been organize
went into operation, Sept. 1802. Academies in H
ell, Berwick, Fryburg and Machias, have been i
rated by the legiſlature, and endowed with har
grants of the public lands. Another at Portla
been inſtituted, but has not yet been endowed.
is but juſt to obſerve, that a ſpirit of improvemen
creaſing.

Chief Towns.] Portland is the capital of the
of Maine. It is ſituated on a promontory in Caſc
and was formerly a part of Falmouth. In July,
this part of the town, being the moſt populous an
cantile, and ſituated on the harbour, together w
iſlands which belong to Falmouth, was incorpora
the name of Portland. It has a moſt excellent, ſa
capacious harbour, which is ſeldom or never
pletely frozen over. It is near the main ocean,
eaſy of acceſs. The inhabitants carry on a con
ble foreign trade. It is one of the moſt thriving
mercial towns in the Commonwealth of Maſſach
Although three-fourths of it was laid in aſhes
Britiſh fleet in 1775, it has ſince been entirely rebui

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regular ſociety at Indian Old Town, which is ſitu on an iſland of about 200 acres, in Penobſcot river, above the great falls. They are Roman Catholics, have a prieſt who reſides among them, and adminiſ the ordinances. They have a decent houſe for pu worſhip, with a bell, and another building where t meet to tranſact the public buſineſs of their tribe. their aſſemblies, all things are managed with the gr eſt order and decorum. The Sachems form the le lative and executive authority of the tribe; though heads of all the families are invited to be preſent at t periodical pu'lic meetings.

Hiſtory.] The firſt attempt to ſettle this country made in 1607, on the weſt ſide of Kennebeck, near ſea. No permanent ſettlement, however, was at time effected. It does not appear that any further tempts were made, until between the years 1620 1630.

The ſeparation of this diſtrict from Maſſachuſe and its erection into an independent ſtate, have b objects diſcuſſed by the inhabitants in town meeti by the appointment of the legiſlature. Such is rapid ſettlement and growth of this country, that period when this contemplated ſeparation will t place is probably not far diſtant.

For the beſt hiſtorical account of this diſtrict, Judge Sullivan's Hiſtory, publiſhed by Thomas Andrews, 1795.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Greateſt length	190	between	1° 30′ & 5° 11′ E.
Greateſt breadth	90		41° 13′ & 42° 52′ N.

6,250 ſquare miles.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Vermont New Hampſhire; eaſt, by the lanti

lantic Ocean; south, by the Atlantic, Rhode Island and Connecticut; west, by New York.

Divisions.] This part of Massachusetts is divided into the following counties.

Counties.	No. Towns	No. Elect.	Pop. 1800		
Suffolk	4	3,286	28,112	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk	22	3,420	27,229	[illegible]	[illegible]
Essex	23	7,925	61,246	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middlesex	42	6,582	47,228	Cambridge [illegible]	[illegible]
Hampshire	62	9,340	72,412	Northampton Springfield	[illegible]
Plymouth	15	4,050	30,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Briſtol	15	4,695	33,882	Taunton	[illegible]
Barnſtable	13	2,552	19,293	Barnſtable	[illegible]
Duke's	3	467	3,116	Edgartown	[illegible]
Nantucket	1	779	5,617	Sherburne	[illegible]
Worceſter	49	9,239	61,192	Worceſter	[illegible]
Berkſhire	30	4,764	33,679	Stockbridge Great Barrington	[illegible]
Total,	279	57,505	422,625		

Climate.] See New England.

Rivers.] Housatonick river rises from ſeveral ſources in the weſtern part of this State, and flows ſoutherly through Connecticut into Long Island ſound. Deerfield river falls into Connecticut river, from the weſt, between Deerfield and Greenfield. A moſt excellent and beautiful tract of meadow lies on this river. Weſtfield river empties into the Connecticut at Weſt Springfield. Connecticut river paſſes through this State, and interſects the county of Hampſhire. In this county it runs over falls, above Deerfield, and between Northampton and Springfield. A company by the name of "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut river," was incorporated by the General Court, in 1792, for the purpoſe of rendering Connecticut river paſſable for boats, and other things, from Chicapee river northward, to New Hampſhire. A part of this plan has been executed. Miller's and Chicapee rivers fall into Connecticut on the eaſt ſide; the former at Northfield, the latter at Springfield.

In the eaſtern part of the ſtate is Merrimack r
It is navigable for veſſels of burden about 20 miles
its mouth. There are 12 ferries acroſs this river i
county of Eſſex, over ſeveral of which bridges
been erected.

Naſhua, Concord, and Shawſheen river, riſe in
ſtate, and run a northeaſterly courſe into the Merrir
Ipſwich and Chebacco rivers paſs through the to
Ipſwich into Ipſwich bay. Myſtic river falls
Boſton harbour eaſt of the peninſula of Charlef
It is navigable 3 miles, to Medford. A canal i
ting to connect this with Merrimack river.

Charles river is a conſiderable ſtream which paſ
to Boſton harbour, between Charleſtown and B
It is navigable for boats to Watertown, 7 miles.

Neponſet river, after paſſing over falls ſufficie
carry mills, unites with other ſmall ſtreams, and fo
very conſtant ſupply of water for the many mills
ated on the river below, until it meets the tide in
ton, from whence it is navigable for veſſels of 15c
burthen to the bay, diſtant about four miles.

North river runs in a ſerpentine courſe bet
Scituate and Marſhfield, and paſſes to the ſea. Ta
river is made up of ſeveral ſtreams which unite
near the town of Bridgewater. Its courſe is from
to S. W. till it falls into Narraganſet Bay at Tiv
oppoſite the north end of Rhode Iſland. It recei
conſiderable tributary ſtream at Taunton, fron
northweſt.

Capes, Bays, Iſlands, &c.] The capes of note, c
coaſt of this ſtate, are, Cape Ann on the north ſi
Maſſachuſetts Bay, and Cape Cod on the ſouth.
Malabar, on Sandy Point, extends 10 miles from
ham towards Nantucket; Cape Poge, the N. E.
of Chabaquiddick; Gayhead, the weſt point of
tha's Vineyard.

The principal bays on the coaſt of Maſſachuſett
Ipſwich, Boſton, Plymouth, Cape Cod or Barn
and Buzzard's Bays. Many iſlands are ſcattered
the coaſt, the moſt noted of which are *Plum*
which is about 9 miles in length, extending from
rimack river on the north to the entrance of Ip
river on the ſouth, and is ſeparated from the mai

narrow ſound called Plum Iſland river, ſeveral places at low water. It conſiſts principally of blown into curious heaps, and crowned with bearing the beach plum.

Nantucket Iſland lies ſouth of Cape Cod. It contains according to Douglaſs, 23,000 acres, including the This iſland was granted to Thomas Mayhew, the Earl of Sterling, in the year 1641, and the ſettle of it, by the Engliſh, commenced in the year 16 The iſland is low and ſandy, it is calculated only for people who are willing to depend almoſt entirely the watery element for ſubſiſtence. The iſland of conſtitutes one county by the name of Nantucket. is but one town, called Sherburne, containing, in 4,620 inhabitants; in 1800, 5,617.

The inhabitants formerly carried on the moſt conſiderable whale fiſhery on the coaſt, but the war almoſt ded this buſineſs. They have ſince, however, revived again, and purſue the whales even into the Great Ocean. There is not a ſingle tree on the iſland ural growth.

The inhabitants of this iſland are principally Quakers there is one ſociety of Congregationaliſts. Forty ago there were three congregations of Indians, of which had a houſe for worſhip and a teacher. The laſt Indian paſtor died 20 years ſince, and was a by reſpectable character.

Martha's Vineyard, which lies a little to the weſtward Nantucket, is 19 miles in length, and four in breadth. contains three ſocieties of Congregationaliſts, at Edgartown, Tiſbury and Chilmark, two of Baptiſts, without a and three congregations of Indians, one of which ſupplied by an ordained Indian miniſter, and to the s, the Rev. Mr. Mayhew preaches in rotation, and intends the whole. This and the neighbouring of Chabaquiddick, Noman's land, and the Elizabeth Iſlands, conſtitute Duke's county, containing, in 3118 inhabitants, 320 of which are Indians and ttoes, ſubſiſting by agriculture and fiſhing.

Edgarton, which includes the fertile iſland of Chaquiddick, about three or four miles long, and one and broad, is the ſhire town. The principal productions

tions of the iſland are corn, rye and oats. They ſheep and cattle in conſiderable numbers.

The other iſlands of conſideration are in Maſ ſetts Bay, which is agreeably diverſified by about various ſizes. Of theſe about 15 only are of muc portance.

Caſtle Iſland, now Fort Independence, is three from Boſton, and contains about 18 acres of lan has been ceded to the United States, who, at great ex have fortified it on a new plan. The works were pleted in the autumn of 1802.

Soil and Productions.] In Maſſachuſetts are to be all the varieties of ſoil from very good to very bad, ble of yielding all the different productions comm the climate, ſuch as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field beans and peas—a pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c.

Manufactures.] There was a duck manufactory a ton, from which between 2,000 and 3,000 bolts, yards each, ſaid to be the beſt duck ever before f America, were ſold in one year. Manufactures o kind have been begun in Salem, Haverhill and Sp field. Manufactories of cotton goods have been pa ically attempted at Beverly, Worceſter and Boſton woollen manufactory, on an extenſive ſcale, has be tabliſhed at Byefield pariſh in Newbury; but theſe e have generally been unſucceſsful. At Taunton, Bi water, Middleborough, and ſome other places, nails been made in ſuch quantities as to prevent in a great ure the importation of them from Great Britain. I State there are upwards of 20 paper mills, which pr more than 70,000 reams of paper annually. The cipal card manufactories are in Boſton and Cambr in which are made, yearly, about 12,000 dozen o ton and wool cards. Between 2,000 and 3,000 c cards are made at the other manufactories in diff parts of the State. Shoes in large numbers are m factured at Lynn—Silk and thread lace, woollen cloth at Ipſwich, which, from its natural advantages, pro to become a manufacturing town—Wire for card fiſh-hooks at Dedham—and a dye houſe has been in Charleſtown, for the dying of ſilks, woollen cloth

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Literary, Humane and other Societies.] Theſe inſtitutions, in Maſſachuſetts, exhibit a fair trait in the character of the inhabitants, and are as follows:

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, incorporated May 4th, 1780. The *Maſſachuſetts Charitable Society*, incorporated December 16, 1779. The *Boſton Epiſcopal Charitable Society*, firſt inſtituted in 1724, and incorporated February 12, 1784. The *Maſſachuſetts Medical Society*, incorporated November 1, 1781. The *Society for propagating the Goſpel* among the Indians and others in North America, incorporated November 19, 1787. The *Maſſachuſetts Society for Promoting Agriculture*, incorporated in 1792. The *Hiſtorical Society*, eſtabliſhed in 1791, incorporated in 1794. The *Marine Societies* of Boſton, Salem, and Newburyport. The *Maſſachuſetts Congregational Society*. The *Scotch* and *Iriſh Charitable Societies*. *A Society for the Aid of Emigrants*, inſtituted in 1793, incorporated in 1795, whoſe operations have for ſome time been ſuſpended. The *Maſſachuſetts Charitable Fire Society*, inſtituted and incorporated in 1794. *Boſton Mechanic Aſſociation*, eſtabliſhed in 1795. The *Boſton Diſpenſary for the Medical relief of the Poor*, inſtituted in 1796—and the *Boſton Female Aſylum*, inſtituted Sept. 25, 1800.

Literature, Colleges, Academies, &c.] According to the laws of this Commonwealth, every town having fifty houſeholders or upwards, is to be provided with one or more ſchool-maſters, to teach children and youth to read and write, and inſtruct them in the Engliſh language, arithmetic, orthography and decent behaviour; and where any town has 200 families, there is alſo to be a grammar ſchool ſet up therein, and ſome diſcreet perſon, well inſtructed in the Latin, Greek and Engliſh languages, procured to keep the ſame, and be ſuitably paid by the inhabitants. The penalty for neglect of ſchools, in towns of 50 families, is 10*l.*—thoſe of 100 families, 20*l.*—of 150, 30*l.*

In Boſton there are ſeven public ſchools ſupported wholly at the expenſe of the town, and in which the children of *every* claſs of citizens freely aſſociate. In the *Latin* grammar ſchool, the rudiments of the Latin and *Greek* languages are taught, and boys are qualified for *the* univerſities; into this ſchool none are admitted till

ten

ten years of age, having been previouſly well inſtructed in Engliſh grammar. In the three Engliſh grammar ſchools, the children of *both* ſexes, from 7 to 14 years of age are inſtructed in ſpelling, accenting and reading the Engliſh language, both proſe and verſe, with propriety; alſo in Engliſh grammar and compoſition, together with the rudiments of geography; in the other three the ſame children are taught writing and arithmetic. The ſchools are attended alternately, and each of them is furniſhed with an Uſher or Aſſiſtant. The maſters of theſe ſchools have each a ſalary of 666⅔ dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

They are all under the immediate care of a committee of twenty-one gentlemen, for the time being, choſen annually, whoſe duty it is "to viſit the ſchools at leaſt once in three months; to examine the ſcholars in the various branches in which they are taught, to deviſe the beſt methods for the inſtruction and government of the ſchools, to give ſuch advice to the maſters as they ſhall think expedient, and by all proper methods to excite in children a laudable ambition to excel in a virtuous, amiable deportment, and in every branch of uſeful knowledge." At the annual viſitation in July, 1795, there were preſent 450 miſſes and 850 boys. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral private ſchools, for inſtruction in the Engliſh, Latin and French languages—in writing, arithmetic and the higher branches of mathematics—and alſo in muſic and dancing. Perhaps there is not a town in the world, the youth of which more fully enjoy the benefits of ſchool education than Boſton. And when we conſider how inſeparably the happineſs and proſperity of our country, and the exiſtence of our preſent happy government, are connected with the education of children, too much credit cannot be given to the enlightened citizens of this town for the attention they have paid to this important buſineſs, and the worthy example they have exhibited for the imitation of others.

Next in importance to the grammar ſchools are the academies, in which, as well as in the grammar ſchools, young gentlemen are fitted for admiſſion to the Univerſity.

DUMMER ACADEMY, at Newbury, was founded as *early as 1756, by* means of a liberal donation from the Honorable

Honorable William Dummer, formerly lieutenant governor, and a worthy man, whose name it has ever since retained. It was opened in 1763, and incorporated by an act of the General Court, in 1782. This academy is at present in a flourishing state.

PHILLIPS' ACADEMY, in Andover, was founded and handsomely endowed, April 21, 1778, by the Honorable Samuel Phillips, Esq. of Andover, in the county of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, lately deceased, and his brother, the Honorable John Phillips, LL.D. of Exeter, in the State of New Hampshire. It was incorporated October 4, 1780. It is under the direction of thirteen Trustees, of respectable characters, and the immediate care of a Principal, who is one of the trustees *ex officio*, an Assistant, and a Writing Master. They are accommodated with a large and elegant building, erected at the expense of the founders, and their brother, the Honorable William Phillips, Esq. of Boston. It is situated on a delightful eminence, near the mansion house of the Honorable Samuel Phillips, Esq. its distinguished patron, and son of the deceased founder —is encompassed with a salubrious air, and commands an extensive prospect. The lower story contains a large school room, with ample accommodations for an hundred students, and two other apartments for a library, and other purposes; the upper story consists of a spacious hall, sixty-four feet in length, and thirty-three feet in breadth, designed for exhibitions and other public occasions.

The design of this foundation, according to its constitution, is, "The promotion of true piety and virtue, the instruction of youth, in the English, Latin, and Greek languages; together with writing, arithmetic, practical geometry, music and oratory, logic and geography; and such other of the liberal arts and sciences, or languages, as opportunity and ability may hereafter admit, and the Trustees shall direct."

LEICESTER ACADEMY, in the township of Leicester, and county of Worcester, was incorporated in 1784. For the encouragement of this institution, Ebenezer Crafts and Jacob Davis, Esqr's. generously gave a large and commodious mansion house, lands and appurtenances, in Leicester.

BRISTOL ACADEMY, at Taunton, was incorporated in 1792.

At Hingham is a well endowed school, which in honour of its principal donor and founder, is called *Derby School*.

These academies are designed to disseminate virtue and true piety, to promote the education of youth in the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages, in writing, arithmetic, oratory, geography, practical geometry, logic, philosophy, and such other of the liberal arts and sciences, or languages, as may be thought expedient.

Harvard University, in Cambridge, takes its date from the year 1638. This year the Rev. John Harvard, a worthy minister residing in Charlestown, died, and left a donation of £.779, for the use of the forementioned public school. In honour to the memory of so liberal a benefactor, the General Court, the same year, ordered that the school should take the name of *Harvard College*. It received its first charter in 1650.

The university consists of four elegant brick edifices, handsomely enclosed. They stand on a beautiful green, which spreads to the northwest, and exhibits a pleasing view.

The names of the several buildings, are Harvard Hall, Massachusetts Hall, Hollis Hall, and Holden Chapel. Harvard Hall is divided into six apartments; one of which is appropriated for the library, one for the museum, two for the philosophical apparatus, one is used for a chapel and the other for a dining hall. The library, in 1791, contained 12,500 volumes; and will be continually increasing from the interest of permanent funds, as well as from casual benefactions. The philosophical apparatus, belonging to this university, cost between 14 and £.1500 lawful money, and is the most elegant and complete of any in America.

This university, as to its library, philosophical apparatus and professorships, is at present the first literary institution on this continent.

In Williamstown, in Berkshire county, is another literary institution. Col. Ephraim Williams laid the foundation of it by a handsome donation in lands. In 1790, partly by lottery, and partly by the liberal donation of gentlemen in the town, a brick edifice was erected, 82 feet by 42, and four stories high, containing 24 rooms

for

for ſtudents, a large ſchool room, a dining hall, and a room for public ſpeaking. It had a Preceptor, an Uſher, and a maſter of the Engliſh ſchool. The number of ſtudents, in 1792, was between 50 and 60, beſides the ſcholars of the free ſchool. This academy, in 1793, was erected into a college by the legiſlature of the Commonwealth, by the name of WILLIAMS' COLLEGE, in honour of its liberal founder. The firſt public commencement was held at this College, in Sept. 1795. The languages and ſciences uſually taught in the American Colleges, are taught here. Board, tuition and other expenſes of education are very low; and from its ſituation and other circumſtances, it is likely, in a ſhort time, to become an inſtitution of conſiderable utility and importance.

Chief Towns.] Boſton is the capital, not only of Maſſachuſetts, but of New-England, and lies in lat. 42° 23′ N. It is built on a peninſula of an irregular form, at the bottom of Maſſachuſetts Bay. The neck or iſthmus which joins the peninſula to the continent is at the ſouth end of the town, and leads to Roxbury. The length of the town itſelf is not quite two miles. Its breadth is various. It contained in 1790, 2,376 dwelling-houſes, and 18,038 inhabitants; in 1800, 24,937 inhabitants. Since which, the number of both has greatly increaſed.

In Boſton, are 19 houſes for public worſhip; of which nine are for Congregationaliſts, three for Epiſcopalians, two for Baptiſts, one for the Friends, one for Univerſaliſts, one for Roman Catholics, one for Sandimanians, and one for Methodiſts.

The other public buildings are, the ſtate houſe, court houſe, gaol, Faneuil hall, two theatres, an alms houſe, and powder magazine. On the weſt ſide of the town is the mall, a very beautiful public walk, adorned with rows of trees, and in view of the common, which is always open to refreſhing breezes. Beacon hill, on which a monument, commemorative of ſome of the moſt important events of the late war, has lately been erected, overlooks the town from the weſt, and affords a fine, variegated proſpect. On the ſouth ſide of this hill, a magnificent ſtate houſe has lately been erected.

The harbour of Boſton is ſafe, and large enough to contain 500 ſhips at anchor, in a good depth of water; while

while the entrance is so narrow, as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. It is diversified with many islands, some of which afford rich pasturing, hay and grain.

The principal manufactures here, are rum, beer, paper hangings, of which 24,000 pieces are annually made, loaf sugar, cordage, cards, sail cloth, spermaceti and tallow candles, and glass. There are 30 distilleries, 2 breweries, 8 sugar houses, and 11 rope walks.

Salem, the second town for size, and the oldest, except Plymouth, in the Commonwealth, containing, in 1790, 928 houses, and 7,921 inhabitants, in 1800, 9457 inhabitants, was settled in 1628, by governor Endicott, and was called by the Indians Naumkeag. Here are a meeting of Quakers, an Episcopal church, and five Congregational societies. The town is situated on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called north and south rivers. A general plainness and neatness in dress, buildings and equipage, and a certain stillness and gravity of manners, perhaps in some degree peculiar to commercial people, distinguish them from the citizens of the metropolis. It is indeed to be wished, that the sober industry, here so universally practised, may become more extensive throughout the union, and form the national character of Federal Americans.

Southeast from Salem, and at four miles distance from it, lies Marblehead, containing 5211 inhabitants, one Episcopal and two Congregational churches, besides a small society of Separatists. The chief attention of this town is devoted to the bank fishery, and more is done in that line than in any port in the state.

Newburyport, originally part of Newbury, from which its incorporation detached it in 1764, and by which, and Merrimack river it is wholly encircled, is perhaps the most limited in its extent of land, of any township in the Commonwealth, containing but about 640 acres. Here are six houses for public worship, viz. one Episcopalian, three Presbyterian and two Congregational. In 1800, it had 5,946 inhabitants.

Ipswich, by the Indians called Agawam, in the county of Essex, is 32 miles N.N.E. from Boston, is divided into four parishes, and contains 3,305 inhabitants. The supreme *judicial court*, the courts of common pleas and *sessions, are held here* once in a year; and, from its central

tral ſituation, appears to be the moſt convenient place for all the courts and public offices in the county.

Charleſtown, called by the aboriginal inhabitants, Miſhawum, lies north of Boſton, with which it is connected by Charles river bridge, and is the principal town in Middleſex county. It is very advantageouſly ſituated for health, navigation, trade and manufactures of almoſt all the various kinds. Bunker, Breed's, and Cobble (now Barrell's) hills, are celebrated in the hiſtory of the American Revolution; and no leſs ſo for the elegant and delightful proſpects which they afford of Boſton, and its charmingly variegated harbour—of Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extenſive tract of highly cultivated country. One of the principal navy-yards of the United States is eſtabliſhed in this town, in which a marine hoſpital is about to be erected. In another part of the town the State is erecting a Penitentiary houſe on a large ſcale. Charleſtown, in 1800, contained 2,751 inhabitants.

Cambridge and Concord are the moſt conſiderable inland towns in the county of Middleſex, the former is 3½ miles from Boſton, and is a pleaſant town, and the ſeat of the univerſity. The latter is 18 miles N. W. of Boſton, and is a pleaſant, healthy, thriving town. The Provincial Congreſs ſat in Concord in 1774. This town is rendered famous, in hiſtory, by its being the place where the firſt oppoſition was made to the Britiſh troops, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

Plymouth, the principal town in the county of the ſame name, and the capital of the *Old Colony*, ſo called, is 42 miles S. E. of Boſton, and contains about 200 houſes. This town is famous for being the firſt place ſettled by the pious anceſtors of the New Englanders, in 1620.

Worceſter, the ſhire town of the county of the ſame name, is the largeſt inland town in New-England, and is ſituated about 47 miles weſtward of Boſton. Printing, in its various branches, is carried on very extenſively in this town by Iſaiah Thomas, Eſq. whoſe printing apparatus is one of the largeſt in America.

On Connecticut river, in the county of Hampſhire, *there are* a number of very pleaſant towns, among which *are Springfield* and Hadley, on the eaſt ſide of the river; Northampton, Hatfield and Deerfield, on the weſt.

Military

ilitary Strength.] The active militia of Massachusetts is composed of all able bodied, white male citizens from 18 to 45 years of age, excepting officers of government, and those who have held commissions, &c. and such as did attain the age of 40 years before the 8th of March, 1793. The whole is completely armed and organized, and is formed into 10 divisions, 22 brigades, consisting of 83 regiments of infantry, 52 troops comprising 18 battalions of cavalry, and 49 companies of artillery; together forming a well regulated body in 1802, of 15 infantry, 2,512 cavalry, and 2,423 artillery with 60 pieces of field artillery.

ligion.] The religion of this Commonwealth is established, by their excellent constitution, on a most liberal and tolerant plan. All persons of whatever religious profession or sentiments, may worship God agreeably to the dictates of their own consciences, unmolested, provided they do not disturb the peace.

The following are the several religious denominations in this state; Congregationalists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Friends or Quakers, Presbyterians, Methodists, Universalists, and Roman Catholics.

opulation.] The population of the state is accurately stated in the table of divisions. The counties of Essex, Norfolk and Hampshire, are the most populous divisions of the state. Essex has as many as 135 inhabitants for every square mile.

nstitution.] See American Universal Geography.

istory.] See Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts—Minot's History of the Insurrection in Massachusetts—Minot's Continuation of the history of the Province of Massachusetts, a new and valuable work—The Publications of the Historical Society—Hazard's Historical Collections—Chalmer's Political Annals, and Gough's History of the People called Quakers.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.
Length 47 } between { 3° 11′ and 4° E. long.
Breadth 37 } { 41° 22′ and 42° N. lat.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north and east, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; south, by the Atlantic; west, by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what is called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Civil Divisions and Population.] This State is divided into five counties, as follows:

Counties.	No. Towns.	No. Inh.	No. Slaves.	Chief Towns.	No. Inh.
Newport	7	14,845	185	Newport	6,739
Providence	9	25,854	5	Providence	7,614
Washington	7	16,135	124	S. Kingstown	3,427
Bristol	3	3,801	46	Bristol	1,676
Kent	4	8,487	20	Warwick	2,532
Total,	30	69,122	380		

Bays and Islands.] Narraganset Bay makes up from south to north, between the main land on the east and west. It embosoms many fertile islands, the principal of which are Rhode Island, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's and Hog islands.

Rhode Island, from which the State takes its name, is 15 miles in length; its average breadth is about 3½ miles. It is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. This island, in point of soil, climate and situation, may be ranked among the finest and most charming in the world. In its most flourishing

flouriſhing ſtate, it was called by travellers, the *Eden* of America. But the change which the ravages of war, and a decreaſe of buſineſs have effected, is great and melancholy. Some of the moſt ornamental country ſeats were deſtroyed, and their fine groves, orchards and fruit trees wantonly cut down; and the gloom of its preſent decayed ſtate is heightened by its charming natural ſituation, and by reflecting upon its former glory. The farming intereſt ſuffered far leſs injury than the commercial city of Newport, and has nearly recovered its former ſtate. Between 30,000 and 40,000 ſheep are fed on this iſland, beſides neat cattle and horſes.

Canonnicut Iſland lies weſt of Rhode Iſland, and is about ſeven miles in length, and about one mile in breadth. It was purchaſed of the Indians in 1657, and incorporated by act of aſſembly by the name of the Iſland of Jameſtown, in 1678.

Block Iſland, called by the Indians Manifies, is 21 miles S. S. W. from Newport, and is the ſouthernmoſt land belonging to the State. The inhabitants of this iſland were formerly noted for making good cheeſe.

Prudence Iſland is nearly as large as Canonnicut, and lies north of it, and is a part of the townſhip of Portſmouth

Rivers.] Providence and Taunton rivers both fall into Narraganſet Bay; the former on the weſt, the latter on the eaſt ſide of Rhode Iſland. Providence river riſes partly in Maſſachuſetts, and is navigable as far as Providence, for ſhips of 900 tons, thirty miles from the ſea. Taunton river is navigable for ſmall veſſels to Taunton.

Patucket river, called, more northerly, Blackſtone's river, empties into Seekhonk river, 4 miles N. N. E. from Providence, where are the falls hereafter deſcribed, over which is a bridge, on the poſt road to Boſton, and 40 miles from thence. The confluent ſtream empties into Providence river, about a mile below Weyboſſett or the Great Bridge.

Climate.] Rhode Iſland is as healthful a country as any part of America. The winters, in the maritime parts of this ſtate, are milder than in the inland country; the air being ſoftened by a ſea vapour, which alſo

enriches

enriches the ſoil. The ſummers are delightful, eſpecially on Rhode Iſland, where the extreme heats, which prevail in other parts of America, are allayed by cool and refreſhing breezes from the ſea.

Fiſhes.] In the rivers and bays is plenty of fiſh, to the amount of more than 70 different kinds, ſo that in the ſeaſons of fiſh the markets are alive with them: Travellers are agreed that Newport furniſhes the beſt fiſh market in the world.

Religion.] The conſtitution of this State admits of no religious eſtabliſhments, any further than depends upon the voluntary choice of individuals. All men profeſſing one Supreme Being, are equally protected by the laws, and no particular ſect can claim pre-eminence.—This unlimited liberty in religion is one principal cauſe why there is ſuch a variety of religious ſects in Rhode Iſland. The Baptiſts are the moſt numerous of any denomination in the State.

The other religious denominations in Rhode Iſland are Congregationaliſts, Friends or Quakers, Epiſcopalians, Moravians and Jews. Beſides theſe, there is a conſiderable number of people who can be reduced to no particular denomination.

Literature.] The literature of this ſtate is confined principally to the towns of Newport and Providence. There are men of learning and abilities ſcattered through other towns, but they are rare. The bulk of the inhabitants in other parts of the State are involved in greater ignorance, perhaps, than in moſt other parts of New England.

At Providence is Rhode Iſland college. The charter for founding this ſeminary of learning was granted by the General Aſſembly of the State, by the name of the "Truſtees and Fellows of the College or Univerſity, in the Engliſh colony of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations," in 1764. The number of Truſtees is thirty-ſix, of whom twenty-two are of the denomination called Baptiſts, five of the denomination of Friends, five Epiſcopalians, and four Congregationaliſts. The ſame proportion of the different denominations to continue *in perpetuum*. The Preſident muſt be a Baptiſt.

Profeſſors,

Professors, and other Officers of inferior rank are not limited to any particular denomination.

This institution was first founded at Warren, in the county of Bristol, and the first commencement was there in 1769. In the year 1770, the college was removed to Providence, where a large, elegant edifice was erected for its accommodation by the generous donations of individuals, mostly from the town of Providence. It is situated on a hill to the east of the town, and while its elevated situation renders it delightful, commanding an extensive variegated prospect, furnishes it with a pure, salubrious air. The edifice is of brick, four stories high, 150 feet long, and 50 feet wide.

This institution is under the immediate care of a president, a professor of divinity, a professor of natural and experimental philosophy, a professor of mathematics and astronomy, a professor of natural history, and three tutors. The institution has a library of three thousand volumes, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. Nearly all the funds of this seminary are at interest in the treasury of the state, and amount to almost two thousand pounds.

At Newport there is a flourishing academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, and two learned languages, English grammar, geography, &c.

Societies.] A marine society was established at Newport in 1752, for the purpose of relieving the widows and orphans of mariners lost at sea, and such of their society as may need its aid.

The Providence society for promoting the abolition of slavery, for the relief of persons unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race, commenced in 1789, and was incorporated the year following. It consists of upwards of two hundred members, part of whom belong to the State of Massachusetts.

Mountain.] In the town of Bristol is Mount Hope, or as some call it Mont Hemp, which is remarkable only for its having been the seat of King Philip, and the place where he was killed.

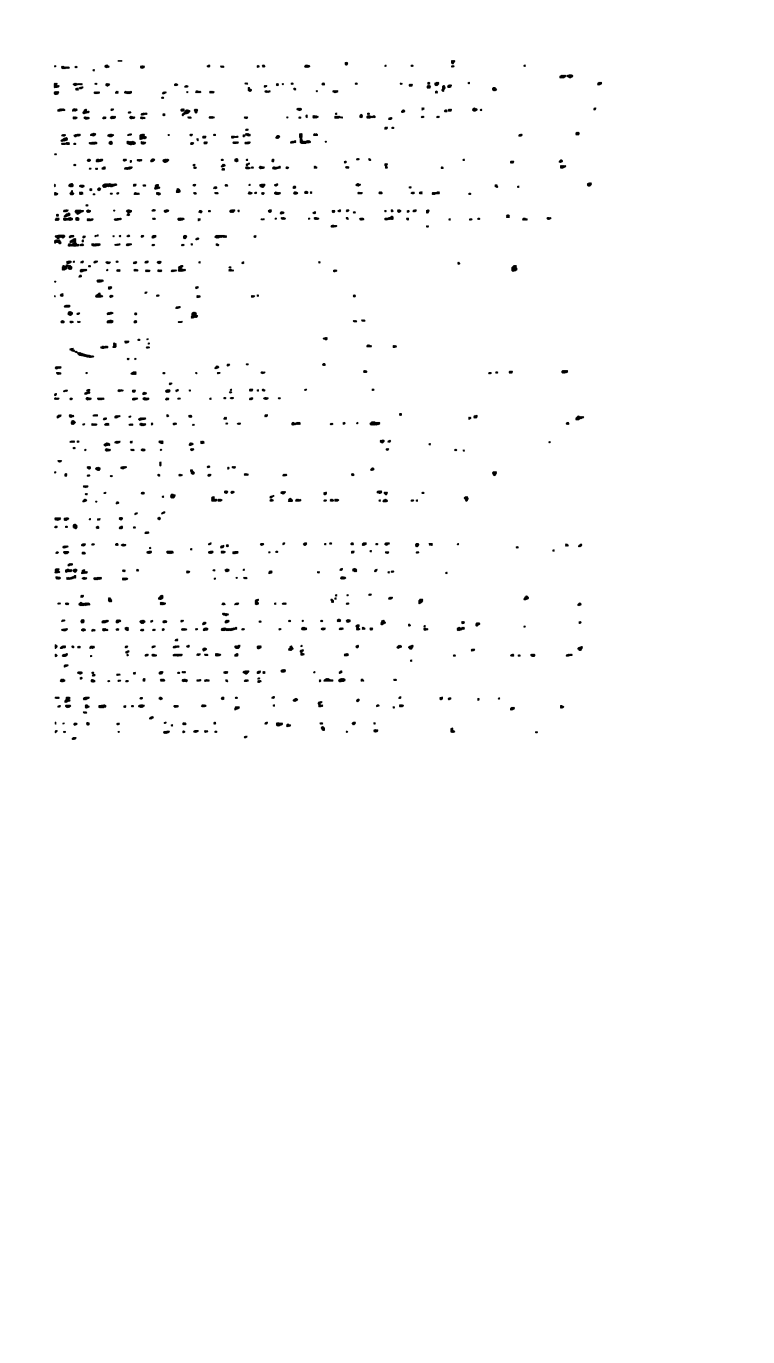
Bridges.] The great bridge, in the town of Providence, is 160 feet long, and 22 feet wide, and is united

the eaſtern and weſtern parts of the town. This is not a toll bridge. The bridge over Patucket falls is a work of conſiderable magnitude, and much ingenuity. Central and India bridges over Seekhonk river, near its mouth, eaſt of Providence, built by Mr. John Brown, of Providence, are works of great expenſe and utility. A bridge over Howland's ferry, uniting Rhode Iſland with Tiverton on the main, was completed in October, 1795; but was unfortunately carried away by a ſtorm, a ſhort time after.

Soil and Productions.] This State produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and in ſome parts wheat, ſufficient for home conſumption; and the various kinds of graſſes, fruits, and culinary roots and plants in great abundance, and in good perfection; cider is made for exportation.—The northweſtern parts of the State are but thinly inhabited, and are more rocky and barren than the other parts. The tract of country lying between South Kingſtown, and the Connecticut line, called the Narraganſet country, is excellent grazing land, and is inhabited by a number of induſtrious, wealthy farmers, who raiſe ſome of the fineſt neat cattle in New England, weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheeſe of the beſt quality, and in large quantities, for exportation.

Trade.] The exports from the State are flaxſeed, lumber, horſes, cattle, beef, pork, fiſh, poultry, onions, butter, cheeſe, barley, grain, ſpirits, cotton and linen goods. The imports conſiſt of European and Weſt India goods, and logwood from the bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 veſſels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this State. The amount of exports from this State to foreign countries, for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1791, was 470,131 dollars 9 cents; in the year ending September 30, 1793, 616,416 dollars. In 1799, 1,955,273 dollars.

Manufactures.] The inhabitants of this State are progreſſing rapidly in this branch of buſineſs. A cotton manufactory has been erected at Providence. Jeans, fuſtians, denims, thickſets, velvets, &c &c. are here manufactured and ſent to the Southern States. Large quantities



feet wide, and a brick ſchool houſe, in which 4 ſchools are kept. The college edifice we have already mentioned. The houſes in this town are generally built of wood, though there are ſome brick buildings which are large and elegant. This town has an extenſive trade with Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, and part of Vermont; and from its advantageous ſituation, promiſes to be among the largeſt towns in New England.

Briſtol is a pleaſant thriving town, about 16 miles north of Newport on the main.

Indians.] A few years ſince, there were about 500 Indians in this State. The greater part of them reſide at Charleſtown. They are peaceable and well diſpoſed towards government, and ſpeak the Engliſh language.

Curioſities.] About 4 miles northeaſt of Providence, lies a ſmall village, called Patucket, a place of ſome trade, and famous for lamprey eels. Through this village runs Patucket river, which empties into Seekhonk river at this place. In this river is a beautiful fall of water, directly over which a bridge has been built, which divides the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts from the State of Rhode Iſland. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of 50 feet. The water paſſes through ſeveral chaſms in a rock which runs diametrically acroſs the bed of the ſtream, and ſerves as a dam to the water.—Several mills have been erected upon theſe falls; and the ſpouts and channels which have been conſtructed to conduct the ſtreams to their reſpective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the ſcene, which would otherwiſe have been indeſcribably charming and romantic.

Conſtitution.] The conſtitution of this State is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1663; and the frame of government was not eſſentially altered by the revolution. The legiſlature of the State conſiſts of three branches—a ſenate or upper houſe, compoſed of ten members, beſides the governor and deputy governor, called, in the charter, *aſſiſtants*—and a houſe of repreſentatives, compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral towns. The members of the legiſlature are choſen twice a year; and there are two ſeſſions of this body annually, viz. on the

ſt Wedneſday in May, and the laſt Wedneſday
ober.

ry.] This ſtate was firſt ſettled from Maſſachu-
Mr. Roger Williams, a miniſter who came over
r England in 1631, was charged with holding a
of errors, and was on that account forced to leave
iſe, land, wife and children, at Salem, in the dead
ter, and to ſeek a reſidence without the limits of
huſetts! Governor Winthrop adviſed him to
his courſe to Nehiganſet, or Narraganſet bay,
he did, and fixed himſelf at Secunk or Seekhonk,
ehoboth. But that place being within the bounds
mouth colony, Governor Winſlow, in a friendly
r, adviſed him to remove to the other ſide of the
where the lands were not covered by any patent.
dingly, in 1636, Mr. Williams and four others,
Seekhonk river, and landed among the Indians,
om they were hoſpitably received, and thus laid
ndation of a town, which, from a ſenſe of God's
il providence to him, he called Providence.
e he was ſoon after joined by a number of others.
ough they were ſecured from the Indians by the
of the Engliſh, yet they, for a conſiderable time,
d much from fatigue and want; but they enjoy-
rty of conſcience, which has ever ſince been in-
ly maintained in this ſtate.
little has the civil authority to do with religion
hat no contract between a miniſter and a ſociety
incorporated for that purpoſe) is of any force.
robably for theſe reaſons, that ſo many different
ave ever been found here; and that the Sabbath
l religious inſtitutions have been more neglected
, than in any other of the New England ſtates.
ough the whole of the late unnatural war with
Britain, the inhabitants of this ſtate manifeſted a
ic ſpirit; their troops behaved gallantly, and
re honoured in having produced the ſecond Gene-
the field.*

* General Greene.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.			Sq. M.
Greateſt length	100	between	41° and 42° 2′ N. lat.	4
Greateſt breadth	72		1° 50′ and 3° 20′ E lon.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Maſſachuſe eaſt, by Rhode Iſland; ſouth, the Sound, which divides it from Long Iſland; w by the State of New York.

Civil Diviſions.] Connecticut is divided into ei counties, and about 100 townſhips.

The names of the counties, their chief towns, a population, in 1800, were as follows:

Counties.	Towns.	No. Inh.	Chief Towns.	No. Inh.	Sq.
Hartford	15	42,147	Hartford	5,347	
New Haven	14	32,162	New Haven	5,157	1
New London	11	34,888	N. London	5,150	1
			Norwich	3,475	
Fairfield	14	38,208	Fairfield	3,735	1
			Danbury	3,180	
Windham	14	28,222	Windham	2,354	
Litchfield	23	41,214	Litchfield	4,215	
Middleſex	7	19,874	Middletown	5,001	
			Haddam	2,317	
Tolland	9	14,319	Tolland	1,638	
Total,	107	251,002			9

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this State are C necticut, Houſatonick, the Thames, and their branch The former, ſoon after it enters the bounds of Conn ticut, paſſes over Enfield Falls. At Windſor, it recei Windſor ferry river from the weſt, which is formed the junction of Farmington and Poquabock rivers. Hartford it meets the tide, and thence flows in a crook channel, into Long Iſland Sound. It is from 80 to 1 rods wide, 130 miles from its mouth.

On this beautiful river, whoſe banks are ſettled moſt to its ſource, are many pleaſant, neat, well bu towns. It is navigable to Hartford, upwards of fi miles from its mouth; and the produce of the coun for 200 miles above is brought thither in boats.

Th

s Hertfordshire, rifes in Berkshire, runs by Hun-
ts. It paſſes by Hertford, Ware, Hoddeſdon,
mouth in the Thames.

It is navigable from Hertford to the Thames.

gate, Hertford, Ware, Hoddeſdon, Broxbourn,
k at Deptford.

Thames at Gravesend.

on. It runs by Dartford, Crayford, Bexley,
ter. Here it receives the Darent, which
ket, and Farningham.

ith. The chief towns upon it are Eltham,
between Deptford and Greenwich.

its mouth, between Woolwich and Plumſtead.

ich. It runs by Erith, Belvedere, Northfleet,

, extends from the mouth of the river Medway
this the whole river glides with a gentle
a bed of rich pebble. Here it meets with
a very narrow channel between
one of which runs
hannel between
d with prodigious
tumbles in
ſhore
s before it. At
the ſhore
g of
a circular
which
d by
mouth
Nich
ſtaff
je.
w England and
ed by Luther
In the
id, commo
a great expence.

ucket river, the other branch of
iles from its mouth, rises
ſource in Dalmfield in Southfolk.

Thames

Shetucket river is formed by the junction of Willamantick and Mount Hope rivers, which unite between Windham and Lebanon. Theſe rivers are fed by numberleſs brooks from every part of the country. At the mouth of the Shetucket is a bridge of timber, 124 feet in length, ſupported at each end by pillars, and held up in the middle by braces on the top, in the nature of an arch.

Paukatuck river is an inconſiderable ſtream, which empties into Stonington harbour. It forms part of the dividing line between Connecticut and Rhode Iſland.

Harbours.] The two principal harbours are at New London and New Haven.

The whole of the ſea coaſt is indented with harbours, many of which are ſafe and commodious.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] Connecticut, though ſubject to the extremes of heat and cold, in their ſeaſons, and to frequent ſudden changes, is very healthful. It is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills and vallies, and is exceedingly well watered. Some ſmall parts of it are thin and barren. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the State, oats, and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late, buck wheat—flax in large quantities—ſome hemp, potatoes of ſeveral kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c. Fruits of all kinds which are common to the climate. The ſoil is very well calculated for paſturage and mowing, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horſes.

Trade.] The trade of Connecticut is principally with the Weſt India Iſlands, and is carried on in veſſels from ſixty to an hundred and forty tons. The exports conſiſt of horſes, mules, oxen, oak ſtaves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fiſh, beef, pork, &c. Horſes, live cattle, and lumber, are permitted in the Dutch, Daniſh, and French ports.

Connecticut has a large number of coaſting veſſels employed in carrying the produce of the State to other States. To Rhode Iſland, Maſſachuſetts, and New Hampſhire, they carry pork, wheat, corn and rye. To North and South Carolinas and Georgia, butter, cheeſe, ſalted

eef, cider, apples, potatoes, hay, &c. and receive
n, rice, indigo and money. But as New York
r, and the ſtate of the markets always well
much of the produce of Connecticut, eſpecially
veſtern parts, is carried there; particularly pot
rl aſhes, flax ſeed, beef, pork, cheeſe and butter
quantities. Moſt of the produce of Connecti-
r from the parts of Maſſachuſetts, New Hamp-
d Vermont, as well as of Connecticut, which
cent, goes to the ſame market. Conſiderable
es of the produce of the eaſtern parts of the
e marketed at Boſton, Norwich and Providence.
ſtate owns and employs in the foreign and coaſt-
de, 32,867 tons of ſhipping.

ufactures.] The farmers in Connecticut, and
milies, are moſtly clothed in plain, decent, ho-
oth. Their linens and woollens are manufactur
e family way; and although they are generally
irſer kind, they are of a ſtronger texture, and
nore durable than thoſe imported from France
eat Britain. Many of their cloths are fine and
ne.

ew Haven are cotton and button manufactorie-
:ford a woollen manufactory has been eſtabliſhed;
glaſs works, a ſnuff and powder mill, iron works,
itting mill. Iron works are eſtabliſhed alſo at
y, Norwich, and other parts of the State. At
i is a furnace, at which are made large quanti-
hollow ware, and other ironmongery, ſufficient
ly the whole State. Paper is manufactured at
h, Hartford, New Haven, in Litchfield county,
many other places. Ironmongery, hats, candles,

will ſeldom paſs more than two or three miles without finding a houſe or cottage, and a farm under ſuch improvements, as to afford the neceſſaries for the ſupport of a family. The whole State reſembles a well cultivated garden, which, with that degree of induſtry that is neceſſary to happineſs, produces the neceſſaries and conveniences of life in great plenty.

The inhabitants are almoſt entirely of Engliſh deſcent. There are no Dutch or Germans, and very few French, Scotch or Iriſh people, in any part of the State.

The people of Connecticut have heretofore been too fond of having all their diſputes ſettled *according to law.* The prevalence of this litigious ſpirit afforded employment and ſupport for a numerous body of lawyers. That party ſpirit, however, which is the bane of political happineſs, has never raged with ſuch violence in this State, as in ſome others. Public proceedings have been conducted generally with much calmneſs and candour. The people are well informed in regard to their rights, and judicious in the methods they adopt to ſecure them. The State enjoys a great ſhare of political tranquillity; and in no State do the inhabitants in general live more peaceably as neighbours.

Religion.] Such as is happily adapted to a republican government. As to the mode of exerciſing church government and diſcipline, it might not improperly be called a republican religion. Each church has a ſeparate juriſdiction, and claims authority to chooſe their own miniſter, to exerciſe judgment, and to enjoy goſpel ordinances within itſelf. The churches, however, are not independent of each other; they are in general conſociated for mutual benefit and convenience. The aſſociations have power to licenſe candidates for the miniſtry, to conſult for the general welfare, and to recommend meaſures to be adopted by the churches, but have no authority to enforce them. When diſputes ariſe in churches, councils are called, by the parties, to ſettle them; but their power is only adviſory. There are twelve aſſociations in the State, and they meet twice in a year. Theſe are all combined in one general aſſociation, who meet annually.

All

l religions, that are consistent with the peace of so-
, are tolerated in Connecticut; and a spirit of liber-
and catholicism is increasing. There are very
eligious sects in this State. The bulk of the peo-
ure Congregationalists. Besides these, there are
opalians and Baptists.

mages sustained in the late War.] After the establish-
ent of peace in 1783, a number of gentlemen were
inted by the General Assembly to estimate the dam-
done by the British troops, in the several towns
h they ravaged. The following is the amount of
sses in the whole State, in money, valued as in
, £294,235 : 16 : 1.

he foregoing estimate includes merchandize and
ic buildings. Exclusive of these, the losses are esti-
d at £167,000. To compensate the sufferers, the
ral Court, in May, 1792, granted them 500,000
of the western part of the reserved lands of Con-
cut, which lie west of Pennsylvania. The remain-
of this tract, of about three millions of acres, has
sold by the State, for 1,200,000 dollars.

ief Towns.] There are a great number of very
ant towns, both maritime and inland, in Connec-
It contains five cities, incorporated with extensive
diction in civil causes. Two of these, Hartford
Haven, are capitals of the State. The Gen-
mbly is holden at the former in May, and at the
r in October, annually.

artford (city) is situated at the head of navigation,
e west side of Connecticut river, about fifty miles
its entrance into the Sound. Its buildings are,
house, two churches for Congregationalists, a church
Episcopalians, besides about 500 dwelling houses, a
ber of which are handsomely built with brick.
e town is divided by a small river, with high ro-
ic banks. Over this river is a bridge connecting
wo divisions of the town. Hartford is advantage-
situated for trade, has a very fine back country,
s largely into the manufacturing business, and is a
flourishing, commercial town. A bank has lately
established in this city.

New

New Haven (city) lies round the head of a bay, which makes up about four miles north from the Sound. It covers part of a large plain, which is circumſcribed on three ſides by high hills or mountains. Two ſmall rivers bound the city eaſt and weſt. The town was originally laid out in ſquares of 51 rods. Many of theſe ſquares have been divided by croſs ſtreets. Four ſtreets run northweſt and ſoutheaſt, theſe are croſſed by four others at right angles. Near the centre of the city is the public ſquare; on and around which are the public buildings, which are, a ſtate houſe, colleges and chapel, three churches for Congregationaliſts, and one for Epiſcopalians. Theſe are all handſome and commodious buildings. The colleges, chapel, ſtate houſe, and one of the churches are of brick. The public ſquare is encircled with a row of trees, which render it both convenient and delightful. Its beauty, however, is greatly diminiſhed by the burial ground, and ſeveral of the public buildings which occupy a conſiderable part of it. It contains about 600 dwelling-houſes.

New London (city) ſtands on the weſt ſide of the river Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, in latitude 41° 25'. It has two places for public worſhip, one for Epiſcopalians, and one for Congregationaliſts, 5150 inhabitants. Its harbour is the beſt in Connecticut. A conſiderable part of the town was burnt by the infamous Benedict Arnold in 1781. It has ſince been rebuilt.

Norwich (city) ſtands at the head of Thames river, 14 miles north from New London. It is a commercial city, has a rich and extenſive back country, and avails itſelf of its natural advantages at the head of navigation. Its ſituation upon a river, which affords a great number of convenient ſeats for mills and water machines of all kinds, renders it very eligible for manufactures.

The inhabitants are not neglectful of the advantages which nature has ſo liberally given them. They manufacture paper of all kinds, ſtockings, clocks and watches, chaiſes, buttons, ſtone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The city contains a court-houſe, two churches for Congregationaliſts, and one for Epiſcopalians, and about

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inhabitants. The city is in three detached, com-
divisions, viz. Chelsea, at the landing, the town, and
hill; in the latter division is an academy; and in
own is a school supported by a donation from Dr.
el Lathrop, deceased. The courts of law are held
nately at New London and Norwich.
ddleton (city) is pleasantly situated on the western
of Connecticut river, fifteen miles south of Hart-
It is the principal town in Middlesex county—
4900 inhabitants, a court house, a naval office,
hurch for Congregationalists, and one for Episco-
ns.
ur miles south of Hartford is Weathersfield, a very
ant town of between two and three hundred houses,
ted on a fine soil, with an elegant brick church
Congregationalists. This town is noted for raising
.
indsor, Farmington, Litchfield, Milford, Stratford
ield, Guilford, Stamford, Windham, Suffield, and
ld, are all considerable and pleasant towns.
leges, Academies and Schools.] In no part of the
d is the education of all ranks of people more at-
d to than in Connecticut. Almost every town in
ate is divided into districts, and each district has a
e school kept in it a greater or less part of every
Somewhat more than one third of the monies
g from a tax on the polls and rateable estate of the
itants, is appropriated to the support of schools in
everal towns, for the education of children and
h. The law directs that a grammar school shall be
in every county town throughout the state.
cademies have been established at Greenfield, Plain-
Canterbury, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret,
of which are flourishing.
le college was founded in 1700, and remained at
ngworth until 1707; then at Saybrook until 1710,
it was removed and fixed at New Haven. A dona-
incipal benefactors was governor Yale, in honour of
n, in 1718, it was named Yale College. The
ge consists of three large buildings, of 100 feet by

40—one of which was built in 1750—one in 1793—the other in 1801—a college chapel, 50 feet by 40, with a ſteeple, and a dining hall, all of brick.

The public library conſiſts of about 2500 volumes; the philoſophical apparatus, by a late handſome addition, is now as complete as moſt others in the United States, and contains the machines neceſſary for exhibiting experiments, in the whole courſe of experimental philoſophy and aſtronomy.

The firſt charter of incorporation was granted, by the general aſſembly of Connecticut, to eleven miniſters, under the denomination of truſtees, 1701. By an act of the general aſſembly "for enlarging the powers and increaſing the funds of Yale College," paſſed in May, 1792, and accepted by the corporation, the governor, lieutenant governor, and the ſix ſenior aſſiſtants in the council of the ſtate for the time being, are, ever hereafter, by virtue of their offices, to be truſtees and fellows of the college, in addition to the former corporation. The immediate executive government is in the hands of the preſident and tutors. The preſent officers and inſtructers of the college are, a preſident, who is alſo profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, a profeſſor of divinity, a profeſſor of natural philoſophy and aſtronomy, and four tutors. The ſtudents are divided into four claſſes. The number now (1802) is 225, and increaſing.

The funds of this college received a very liberal addition by a grant of the general aſſembly in the act before mentioned; which will enable the corporation to ſupport ſeveral new profeſſorſhips, and to make a handſome addition to the library.

In May and September, annually, the ſeveral claſſes are critically examined, in all their claſſical ſtudies. A public commencement is held annually on the ſecond Wedneſday in September, which calls together a more numerous and brilliant aſſembly than is convened by any other anniverſary in the ſtate, the Election excepted.

Conſtitution and Courts of Juſtice.] The conſtitution of Connecticut is founded on their charter, which was granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a law of the ſtate. Contented with this form of government, the people

people have not been disposed to run the hazard of framing a new constitution since the declaration of independence.

Agreeable to this charter, the supreme legislative authority of this state is vested in a governor, deputy governor, twelve assistants or councillors, and the representatives of the people, styled the *General Assembly*. The governor, deputy governor and assistants are annually chosen by the freemen in the month of May. The representatives (their number not to exceed two in each town) are chosen by the freemen twice a year, to attend the two annual sessions, on the second Thursday of May and October. By these laws the general assembly is divided into two branches, called the *upper* and *lower* houses. The upper house is composed of the governor, deputy governor and assistants. The lower house of the representatives of the people. No law can pass without the concurrence of both houses.

Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There have been more emigrations from this than from any of the other states; and yet it is at present full of inhabitants. This increase may be ascribed to several causes. The bulk of the inhabitants are industrious sagacious husbandmen. Their farms furnish them with all the necessaries, most of the conveniencies, and but few of the luxuries of life. They, of course, must be generally temperate, and if they choose, can live with as much independence as is consistent with humanness. The subsistence of the farmer is substantial, and does not depend on incidental circumstances, like that of most other professions. There is no necessity of serving an apprenticeship to the business, nor of a large stock of money to commence it to advantage. Farmers who deal much in barter, have less need of money than any other class of people. The ease with which a comfortable subsistence is obtained, induces the husbandman to marry young. The cultivation of his farm makes him strong and healthful. He toils cheerfully through the day—eats the fruit of his own labour with a glad-some heart—at night devoutly thanks his bounteous God for his daily blessings—retires to rest, and his sleep is sweet.

Such

Such circumſtances as theſe have greatly contributed to the amazing increaſe of inhabitants in this State.

Beſides, the people live under a free government, and have no fear of a tyrant. There are no overgrown eſtates, with rich and ambitious landlords, to have an undue and pernicious influence in the election of civil officers. Property is equally enough divided, and muſt continue to be ſo, as long as eſtates deſcend as they now do. No qualified perſon is prohibited from voting. He who has the moſt merit, not he who has the moſt money, is generally choſen into public office. As inſtances of this, it is to be obſerved, that many of the citizens of Connecticut, from the humble walks of life, have ariſen to the firſt offices in the ſtate, and filled them with dignity and reputation. That baſe buſineſs of electioneering, which is ſo directly calculated to introduce wicked and deſigning men into office, is yet but little known in Connecticut. A man who wiſhes to be choſen into office, acts wiſely, for that end, when he keeps his deſires to himſelf.

A thirſt for learning prevails among all ranks of people in the ſtate. More of the young men in Connecticut, in proportion to their numbers, receive a public education, than in any of the States.

Some have believed, and with reaſon, that the fondneſs for academic and collegiate education is too great—that it induces too many to leave the plough. If men of liberal education would return to the farm, and uſe their knowledge in improving agriculture, and encouraging manufactures, there could not be too many men of learning in the State; but this is too ſeldom the caſe.

Connecticut had but a ſmall proportion of citizens who did not join in oppoſing the oppreſſive meaſures of Great Britain, and was active and influential, both in the field and in the cabinet, in bringing about the revolution. Her ſoldiers were applauded by the Commander in Chief for their bravery and fidelity.

What has been ſaid in favour of Connecticut, though true, when generally applied, needs to be qualified with ſome exceptions. Dr. Douglas ſpoke the truth when he ſaid, that "ſome of the meaner ſort are villains."

Too,

many are little and ill-paved, and most of them irregularly and [illegible] built. The public [illegible]
e have been [illegible] and [illegible]
uders, but little attention [illegible]
literary qualifications [illegible]
he revolution [illegible]
ent of [illegible]
ible alteration [illegible]
le under the [illegible]
ed their own governors and [illegible]
ers, and made [illegible]
with as little control as [illegible]
ever been a republic, and perhaps [illegible]
appy a republic as has ever [illegible]
es, more monarchical [illegible]
, have been under [illegible]
ult talk of [illegible]
tions, and of [illegible]
manners, [illegible]
ed in her [illegible]
ners; and, by their [illegible]
ons which have rendered [illegible]

t the annual [illegible]
officers, [illegible]
nd Thursday in May, [illegible]
abilities at the public [illegible]
[illegible]
y, are collected [illegible]
[illegible]
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ts of the [illegible]
[illegible] been highly [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Dwight's American Geography
[illegible] of this State has been published [illegible]
me by the Rev. Dr. Trumbull.

The

Counties.	No. Towns.	No. Inhab.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhab.	No. Slaves.
New York	1	60,489	New York		2,868
Kings	6	5,740	Brooklyn	2,378	1,479
Queens	6	16,893	Jamaica	1,661	1,528
Suffolk	9	19,464	E. Hampton	1,549	886
Richmond	4	4,563	Weſtfield	1,208	675
Weſt Cheſter	23	27,428	Bedford	2,404	1,259
Rockland	4	6,353			551
Clinton & Eſſex	8	8,514			58
Columbia	9	35,322	Hudſon	3,664	1,471
Renſſelaer	8	30,442			890
Ontario	19	12,584	Canadaque	1,153	57
Saratoga	10	6,889			358
Otſego	14	1.788			48
Delaware	10	21,700			16
Green	4	15.870			520
Tioga	8	7,406			17
Steuben	6	15,218			22
Montgomery	12	24,483			466
Cayuga	8	21,636			53
Onondaga	9	10,228			11
Albany	9	34,043	Albany		1,808
Herkimer	8	14,479	German Flats	1,637	61
Oneida	27	22,047			50
Chenango	10	15,666			16
Waſhington	16	35,574	Salem	2,861	80
Schohary	6	9,808			354
Dutcheſs	15	47.775	Fiſhkill	6,168	1,609
Ulſter	12	24,853	Kingſton	4,615	2,257
Orange	11	29,355			1,145
Total	292	586,050			20,613

Rivers and Canals.] Hudſon's river is one of the largeſt rivers in the United States. It riſes in the mountainous country between the lakes Ontario and Chamolaine. Its whole length is about 250 miles. From Albany to Lake George, is 65 miles. This diſtance, the river is navigable only for batteaux, and has two portages, occaſioned by falls, of half a mile each. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for ſloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ſhips to Hudſon. About 60 miles above New York, the water becomes freſh. The river is ſtored with a variety of fiſh, which renders a ſummer's paſſage to Albany delightful and amuſing to thoſe who are fond of angling.

The

rock, over which it pours as over a mill-dam, extends almoſt in a line from one ſide of the river to the other, and is about 30 feet perpendicular height. Including the deſcent above, the fall is as much as 60 or 70 feet. A company, by the name of "The Preſident, Directors and Company of the Weſtern Inland Lock Navigation, in the State of New York," were incorporated by the legiſlature of New York, in March, 1792, for the purpoſe of opening a lock navigation from the now navigable part of Hudſon's river, to be extended to Lake Ontario, and to the Seneca Lake. Theſe works are nearly completed.

Delaware river riſes in Lake Utſtayantho, latitude 42° 25′, and takes its courſe ſouthweſt, until it croſſes into Pennſylvania, in latitude 42°; thence ſouthwardly, dividing New York from Pennſylvania, until it ſtrikes the northweſt corner of New Jerſey, in latitude 41° 24′; and then paſſes off to the ſea, through Delaware Bay, having New Jerſey on the eaſt ſide, and Pennſylvania and Delaware on the weſt.

Suſquehannah E. Branch river has its ſource in Lake Otſego, latitude 42° 55′. Batteaux paſs to its ſource: thence to Mohawk river is but 20 miles, capable of good roads.

Tyoga river riſes in the Allegany mountains, in about latitude 42°, runs eaſtwardly, and empties into the Suſquehannah at Tyoga point, in latitude 41° 57′. It is boatable about 50 miles.

Seneca river riſes in the Seneca country, and runs eaſtwardly, and in its paſſage receives the waters of the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and empties into the Onondaga river, 14 miles above the falls, at a place called Three Rivers. Within half a mile of Onondaga lake, a ſalt ſpring iſſues from the ground, the water of which is ſalter than that of the ocean. It conſtantly emits water in ſufficient quantity for works of any extent. It is probable the whole country will be ſupplied from this ſpring, and at a very cheap rate.

Geneſſee river riſes near the ſource of the Tyoga and empties into Lake Ontario, 80 miles eaſt of Niagara Fort.

The

lent to one million bushels are yearly exported. Indian corn and peas are likewise raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home consumption.

In some parts of the state large dairies are kept, which furnish for the market, butter and cheese. The best lands in this state, which lie along the Mohawk river, and north of it, and west of the Allegany mountains, are yet mostly in a state of nature, but are most rapidly settling.

In the northern and unsettled parts of the state, are plenty of moose, deer, bears, some beavers, martins, and most other inhabitants of the forest, except wolves. Ducks, grouse, pigeons, also fish of many kinds, and particularly salmon, are taken in great abundance in different parts, and especially in the county of Clinton. At the mouth of Saranac river, which falls into Champlaine, the salmon are found in such plenty, that it is usual to take four or five hundred in a day, with spears and small scoop-nets. They are caught from May till November, and make excellent salted provisions; and every cottager, by spending an hour in the evening, may obtain a sufficient supply for his family.

Population and Character.] For the population of this state, according to the census of 1800, the reader is referred to the table of divisions. The annual increase for the four years succeeding 1786, was upwards of 25,000. A great proportion of this increase consists of emigrants from the New England States.

The revolution and its consequences have had a very perceptible influence in diffusing a spirit of liberality among the Dutch, and in dispelling the clouds of ignorance and national prejudice. Schools, academies and colleges are established, and establishing, for the education of their children in the English and learned languages and in the arts and sciences; and a literary and scientific spirit is evidently increasing. If such are the buddings of improvement in the dawn of our empire, what a rich harvest may we expect in its meridian?

The city of New York is inhabited principally by merchants, physicians, lawyers, mechanics, shopkeepers, and tradesmen, composed of almost all nations and religions. They are generally respectable in their several professions,

ınd ſuſtain the reputation of honeſt, punctual, fair

manners and character of the inhabitants of every or ſtate will take their colouring, in a greater or gree, from the peculiar manners of the firſt ſet- It is much more natural for emigrants to adopt tom of the original inhabitants, than the contra- en though the emigrants ſhould, in length of time, e the moſt numerous. Hence it is that the neat- arſimony and induſtry of the Dutch were early d by the firſt Engliſh ſettlers in the province, and he revolution, formed a diſtinguiſhing trait in rovincial character. It is ſtill diſcernible, though uch leſs degree, and will probably continue viſi- many years to come.

f Towns.] There are three incorporated cities in ate; New York, Albany, and Hudſon. New is the capital of the ſtate, and ſtands on the ſouth- oint of Manhattan, commonly called York iſland, confluence of the Hudſon and Eaſt rivers. The al part of the city lies on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, gh the buildings extend from one river to the The length of the city on Eaſt river is about iles; but falls much ſhort of that diſtance on the of the Hudſon. Its breadth, on an average, is three-fourths of a mile; and its circumference e four miles.

houſes are generally built of brick, and the roofs There are remaining a few houſes built after the tch manner.

moſt magnificent edifice in this city is *Federal* tuated at the head of Broad ſtreet, where its front s to great advantage.

other public buildings in the city, are 3 houſes iblic worſhip for the Dutch Reformed church— eſbyterian churches—four Epiſcopal churches— r German Lutherans and Calviniſts—two Friends' g houſes—two for Baptiſts—two for Methodiſts for Moravians—one Roman Catholic church— ench Proteſtant church out of repair, and a Jews' gue. Beſides theſe, there is the Governor's

houſe, a ſplendid building—the college, gaol, a new and ſpacious priſon, and ſeveral other buildings of leſs note. The city is accommodated with four markets in different parts, which are furniſhed with a great plenty and variety of proviſions, in neat and excellent order.

This city is eſteemed the moſt eligible ſituation for commerce in the United States. It almoſt neceſſarily commands the trade of one half of New Jerſey, moſt of that of Connecticut, part of that of Maſſachuſetts, and New Hampſhire, and almoſt the whole of that of Vermont, beſides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largeſt rivers in the United States.

A want of good water has been a great inconvenience to the citizens; there being few wells in the city. Moſt of the people were ſupplied every day with freſh water conveyed to their doors in caſks, from a pump near the head of Queen-ſtreet, which receives it from a ſpring almoſt a mile from the centre of the city. This well is about 20 feet deep, and 4 feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well, was 119 hogſheads, of 130 gallons each. In ſome hot ſummer days, 216 hogſheads have been drawn from it; and what is very ſingular, there is never more or leſs than about three feet of water in the well. The water was ſold commonly at three pence a hogſhead, at the pump. The Manhattan company was incorporated in 1798, for the purpoſe of conveying good water into the city, and their works are now nearly or quite completed.

In point of ſociability and hoſpitality, New York is hardly exceeded by any town in the United States.

On a general view of this city, as deſcribed thirty years ago, and in its preſent ſtate, the compariſon is flattering to the preſent age; particularly the improvements in taſte, elegance of manners, and that eaſy unaffected civility and politeneſs which form the happineſs of ſocial intercourſe.

The city of ALBANY is ſituated upon the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, 160 miles north of the city of New York, in latitude 42° 36′. It contained, in 1797, 863 dwelling houſes, built mainly by trading people, on the margin of the river, and in the old Dutch Gothic ſtyle, with the gable end to the ſtreet, which cuſtom the firſt

ſettlers

tlers brought with them from Holland. Many new
uses, however, have lately been built in the
the modern style. In short, the
ts in this city, was first, settled
great a variety of languages are spoken
in any town in the United States,
dominates, and the use of every
ening. Adventurers, in pursuit of
e by the advantages for trade
ds.

Albany is unrivalled
bank of one of the finest
ad of sloop navigation.
is the natural emporium
ge extent of country
ceilent soil, abound
dia market; the
eks and rivers,
g with almost
ording subsistence
ts. No part of America
for emigrants than
ted locks and canals are completed
M hawk river united
o every part of the
fted. be accomplished in
tbably increase and
city or town in the
The public buildings
Many elegant,
Quite
The city of New York has had the most rapid
any place in America, if we except Baltimore in Maryland.
latitude 40° 42′, and
d 30 miles from the ocean. It
ve and fine harbour, and
rse and population, carries on a large
Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepſie, the ſhire town of Dutcheſs county—Lanſingburgh, formerly called the New City, on the eaſt ſide of the Hudſon, nine miles north of Albany—Kingſton, the county town of Ulſter—Skenectady, ſixteen miles northweſt of Albany, on the banks of the Mohawk river—Troy, ſeven miles above Albany, a flouriſhing town of about 200 houſes—and Plattſburg, in Clinton county, ſituated on the weſt margin of Lake Champlaine, are all conſiderable towns.

Trade.] The ſituation of New York, with reſpect to foreign markets, has decidedly the preference to any of the ſtates. It has, at all ſeaſons of the year, a ſhort and eaſy acceſs to the ocean. Nor have the inhabitants been unmindful of their ſuperior local advantages, but have availed themſelves of them to their full extent.

Their exports to the Weſt Indies are, biſcuit, peas, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, ſtaves, horſes, ſheep, butter, cheeſe, pickled oyſters, beef, and pork. But wheat is the ſtaple commodity of the State. Weſt India goods are received in return for theſe articles. Beſides the above mentioned articles, are exported, flaxſeed, cotton wool, ſarſaparilla, coffee, indigo, rice, pig iron, bar iron, pot aſh, pearl aſh, furs, deer ſkins, logwood, fuſtic, mahogany, bees wax, oil, Madeira wine, rum, tar, pitch, turpentine, whale fins, fiſh, ſugars, molaſſes, ſalt, tobacco, lard, &c.; but many of theſe articles are imported for re-exportation. The trade of this ſtate has greatly increaſed ſince the revolution, and the balance is almoſt conſtantly in its favour. The exports to foreign parts, for the year ending September 20th, 1791, conſiſting principally of the articles above enumerated, amounted to 2,516,197 dollars. The year ending September 30, 1795, they amounted to 10,304,580 dollars 73 cents, and have ſince much increaſed.

Medicinal Springs.] The moſt noted ſprings in this ſtate, are thoſe of Saratoga. They are eight or nine in number, ſituated in the margin of a marſh, formed by a branch of Kayadaroſſora Creek, about twelve miles weſt from the confluence of Fith Creek, and Hudſon's River.

Great numbers of people, under a variety of maladies, reſort to theſe ſprings, and many find relief, and a conſiderable

officers of inſtruction and immediate government a preſident, profeſſor of mathematics and natural phi phy, a profeſſor of logic and geography, and a prof of languages. A complete medical ſchool has lately annexed to the college, and able profeſſors pointed, by the truſtees, in every branch of that imp ant ſcience, who regularly teach their reſpective bra es with reputation.

Of the twelve incorporated academies, one is at J buſh, in King's county, on Long Iſland, four miles f Brooklyn Ferry. It is ſituated in a pleaſant, hea village. The building is large, handſome and co nient, and is called *Erafmus' Hall.* The academ flouriſhing, under the care of a principal and othe ordinate inſtructers.

There is another at Eaſt Hampton, on the eaſt of Long Iſland, by the name of Clinton academy. others are in different parts of the ſtate. Beſides th there are ſchools eſtabliſhed and maintained by the untary contributions of the parents. A ſpirit for rary improvement is evidently diffuſing its influ throughout the ſtate.

Religion.] The various religious denomination this ſtate are the following: Engliſh Preſbyteri Dutch Reformed, Baptiſts, Epiſcopalians, Friend Quakers, German Lutherans, Moravians, Method Roman Catholics, Jews, Shakers, and a few of the lowers of Jemima Wilkinſon. The Shakers are pri pally ſettled at New Lebanon, and the followers of mima Wilkinſon at Geneva, about twelve miles S. of the Cayuga Lake.

Military Strength.] By official returns of the mi of this ſtate, made to the governor by the adjut general, it appears that the total number, in 1789, 42,679; 1790—44,259; 1791—50,399. Beſides th there are as many as 5,000 or 6,000 of the militia in new ſettlements, who are not yet organized.

Forts.] At the point where Lake George commu cates with Lake Champlaine, is the famous poſt of conderoga, by which word the Canadians underſt *noiſy.* The works at this place are in ſuch a ruin ſtate, that a ſtranger can ſcarcely form an idea of th conſtruction

conſtruction. They are however ſituated on ſuch high ground as to command the communication between the lakes George and Champlaine. Oppoſite, on the ſouth ſide of the water that empties out of Lake George, is a mountain, to appearance inacceſſible, called Mount Defiance, where General Burgoyne, in the late war, with a boldneſs, ſecrecy and diſpatch almoſt unparalleled, conveyed a number of cannon, ſtores and troops. The cannon were raiſed by large braſs tackles from tree to tree, and from rock to rock, over deſs of rattleſnakes, to the ſummit, which entirely commands the works of Ticonderoga. This circumſtance muſt ever be conſidered as a full juſtification of General St. Clair's ſudden retreat with the American army; and the obſervation which he made on his trial, in his own defence, that, "though he had loſt a poſt, he had ſaved a ſtate," was afterwards verified.

Crown Point is 15 miles north of Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlaine. The fort at this place, in which a Britiſh garriſon was always kept, from the reduction of Canada to the American revolution, was the moſt regular and the moſt expenſive of any ever conſtructed and ſupported by the Britiſh government in North America.

Curioſities.] In the county of Montgomery is a ſmall, rapid ſtream, emptying into Sacrondaga lake, weſt of Lake George; it runs under a hill, the baſe of which is 60 or 70 yards diameter, forming a moſt curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as ſnow. The fury of the water and the roughneſs of the bottom, added to the terrific noiſe within, has hitherto prevented any perſon from paſſing through the chaſm.

In the townſhip of Willſborough, in Clinton county, is the curious Split Rock. A point of a mountain, which projected about 50 yards into Lake Champlaine, appears to have been broken by ſome violent ſhock of nature. It is removed from the main rock or mountain about 20 feet, and the oppoſite ſides ſo exactly ſuit each other, that one needs no other proof of their having been once united. The point broken off contains about half an acre, and is covered with wood. The height of the rock on each ſide the fiſſure is about twelve feet. Round

thus

this point is a ſpacious bay, ſheltered from the ſouth-weſt and northweſt winds by the ſurrounding hills and woods. On the weſt ſide are four or five finely cultivated farms, which, at certain ſeaſons, and in certain ſituations, form one of the moſt beautiful landſcapes imaginable. Sailing under this coaſt for ſeveral miles before you come to Split Rock, the mountains, rude and barren, ſeem to hang over the paſſenger and threaten deſtruction. A water, boundleſs to the ſight, lies before him—Man feels his own littleneſs, and infidelity itſelf pays an unwilling homage to the Creator. Inſtantly and unexpectedly the ſcene changes, and, peeping, with greedy eye, through the fiſſure, nature preſents to the view a ſilver baſon—a verdant lawn—a humble cottage—a golden harveſt—a majeſtic foreſt—a lofty mountain, and an azure ſky, riſing one above another in juſt gradation to the amazing whole.

Indians.] The body of the Six Confederated Nations, viz. The Mohawks, Oneidas, Tuſcaroras, Senecas, and Onondagas, inhabit in the weſtern parts of this ſtate. The principal part of the Mohawk tribe reſide on Grand river, in Upper Canada.

The following will give an idea of the characters, which, according to Indian tradition, are excluded from the happy country. "The region of pure ſpirits the Five Nations call *Eſkanane.* The only characters which, according to their traditions, cannot be admitted to participate of the pleaſures and delights of this happy country, are reduced to three, viz. ſuicides, the diſobedient to the counſels of the chiefs, and ſuch as put away their wives on account of pregnancy. According to their tradition, there is a gloomy fathomleſs gulf, near the borders of the delightful manſions of Eſkanane, over which all good and brave ſpirits paſs with ſafety, under the conduct of a faithful and ſkilful guide, appointed for that purpoſe; but when a ſuicide, or any of the abovementioned characters approaches this gulf, the conductor, who poſſeſſes a moſt penetrating eye, inſtantly diſcovers their ſpiritual features and character, and denies them his aid, aſſigning his reaſons. They will, however, attempt to croſs upon a ſmall pole, which, before

south side is a considerable tract of level, good la but the island in general is rough, and the hills high.

History.] See Smith's History of New York, p lished by Matthew Carey—and Hazard's Collec of State Papers.

NEW JERSEY.

Situation and Extent.

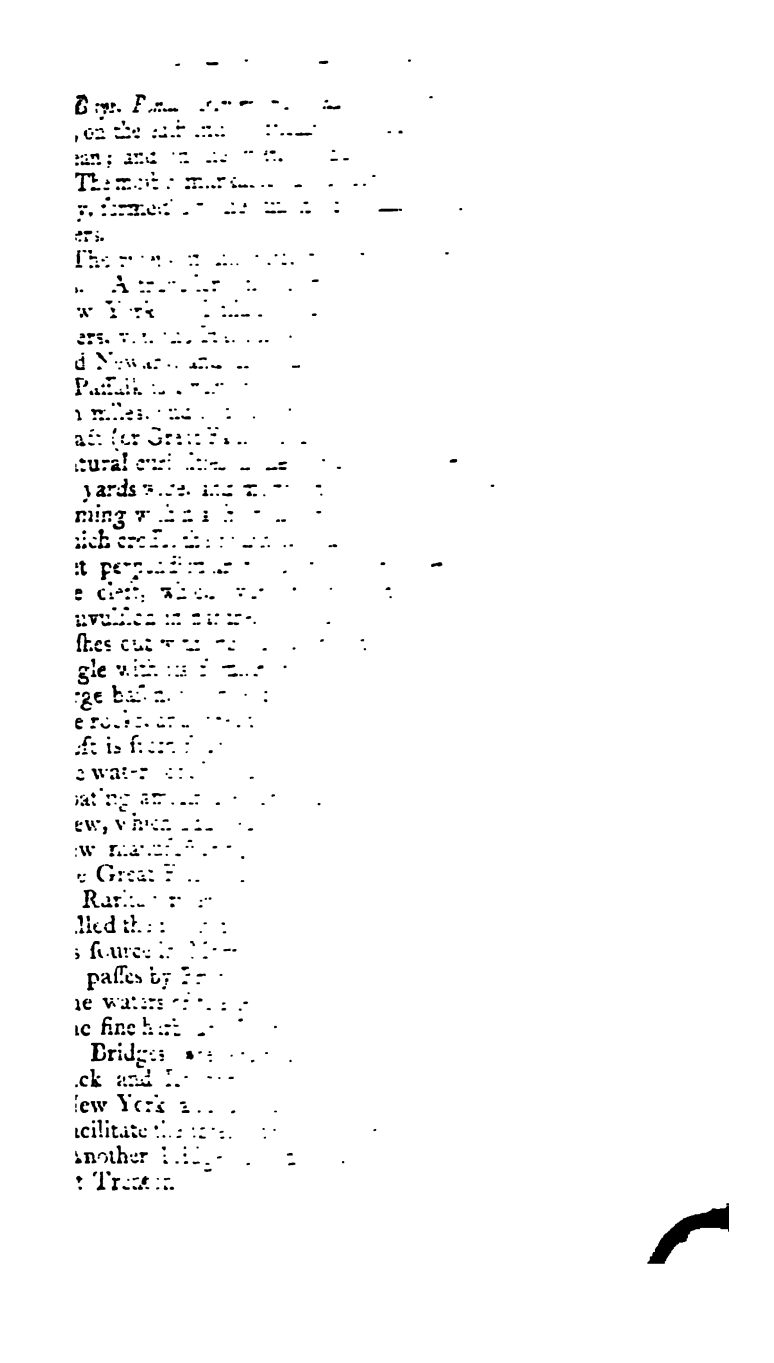
Miles.
Length 160
Breadth 52
between 39° & 41° 24′ N. The body the State lies between the r ridian of Philad. & 1° E. lo

Boundaries.] BOUNDED east, by Hudson's river a the sea; south, by the sea; west, Delaware bay and river, which divide it from the Sta of Delaware and Pennsylvania; and north, by N York. Containing about 8,320 square miles, equal 5,324,800 acres.

Civil Divisions, Population, &c.] New Jersey is div ed into 13 counties, as follows:

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhab.	No. Sl
These 7 counties lie from south to north on Dela ware river. Cape May and Gloucester extend across to the sea.	Cape May		3,066	
	Cumberland	Bridgetown	9,529	
	Salem	Salem	11,371	
	Gloucester	Woodbury and Gloucester	16,115	
	Burlington	Burlington and Bordentown	21,521	
	Hunterdon	Trenton	21,261	1,
	Sussex	Newtown	22,534	
These 4 counties lie from north to south on the eastern side of the state.	Bergen	Hackinsak	15,156	2,
	Essex	Newark and Elizabethtown	22,269	1,
	Middlesex	Amboy and part of Brunswick	17,890	1,
	Monmouth	Freehold	19,872	1,
Inland.	Somerset	Boundbrook and part of Brunswick	12,815	1,
	Morris	Morristown	17,750	1
Total	Thirteen		211,149	12,

Bay



Face of the Country, Mountains, Soil and Productions. The counties of Suſſex, Morris, and the northern part of Bergen, are mountainous.

As much as five-eighths of moſt of the ſouthern counties, or one-fourth of the whole ſtate, is almoſt entirely a ſandy barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation.

This State has all the varieties of ſoil from the worſt to the beſt kind. The good land in the ſouthern counties lies principally on the banks of rivers and creeks. The barrens produce little elſe but ſhrub oaks and yellow pines. Theſe ſandy lands yield an immenſe quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the iron works in theſe counties.

In the hilly and mountainous parts of the State, which are not too rocky for cultivation, the ſoil is of a ſtronger kind, and covered in its natural ſtate with ſtately oaks, hickories, cheſnuts, &c. and when cultivated, produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck-wheat, oats, barley, flax, and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in this hilly country is good for grazing, and farmers feed great numbers of cattle for New York and Philadelphia markets.

The orchards, in many parts, of the State, equal any in the United States, and their cider is ſaid (and not without reaſon) to be the beſt in the world.

The markets of New York and Philadelphia receive very conſiderable proportion of their ſupplies from the contiguous parts of New Jerſey. Theſe ſupplies conſiſt of vegetables of many kinds, apples, pears, peaches, plums, ſtrawberries, cherries, and other fruits—cider in large quantities, butter, cheeſe, beef, pork, mutton, and the leſſer meats.

Trade.] The trade of this State is carried on almoſt ſolely with and from thoſe two great commercial cities, New York on one ſide, and Philadelphia on the other; though it wants not good ports of its own.

Manufactures and Agriculture.] The manufactures of this State have hitherto been inconſiderable, not ſufficient to ſupply its own conſumption, if we except the articles of iron, nails and leather. A ſpirit of induſtry and improvement, particularly in manufactures, has, however, greatly increaſed within a few years.

The

poorer claſs of people, who have little intercourſe with any but thoſe of their own nation. The people of New Jerſey are generally induſtrious, frugal and hoſpitable. There are, comparatively, but few men of learning in the State, nor can it be ſaid that the people in general have a taſte for the ſciences. The poorer claſs (in which may be included a conſiderable proportion of the inhabitants of the whole State) are inattentive to the education of their children, who are but too generally left to grow up in ignorance. There are, however, a number of gentlemen of the firſt rank in abilities and learning in the civil offices of the State, and in the ſeveral learned profeſſions.

Religion.] There are, in this State, about 50 Preſbyterian congregations, ſubject to the care of three Preſbyteries, viz. that of New York, of New Brunſwick, and Philadelphia. A part of the charge of New York and Philadelphia Preſbyteries lies in New Jerſey, and part in their own reſpective States.

Beſides theſe, there are upwards of 40 congregations of Friends—30 of Baptiſts—25 of Epiſcopalians—28 of Dutch Reformed, beſides Methodiſts—and a ſettlement of Moravians. All theſe religious denominations live together in peace and harmony; and are allowed, by the conſtitution of the State, to worſhip Almighty God agreeably to the dictates of their own conſciences.

Colleges, Academies, and Schools.] There are two colleges in New Jerſey; one at Princeton, called Naſſau Hall, the other at Brunſwick, called Queen's College. The latter, however, exiſts at preſent only in name.

The college at Princeton has been under the care of a ſucceſſion of preſidents, eminent for piety and learning; and has furniſhed a number of Civilians, Divines and Phyſicians, of the firſt rank in America. This college was burnt in March, 1802, but is now rebuilding.

There are a number of good academies in this ſtate, viz. at Freehold, Trenton, Hackinſak, Orangedale, Elizabethtown, Burlington, and at Newark. Beſides theſe, there are grammar ſchools at Springfield, Morriſtown, Bordentown and Amboy.

Chief Towns.] There are a number of towns in this ſtate, nearly of equal ſize and importance, and none that has

as more than about five or
' buile. Trenton is one of the largest towns in
rsey, and the capital of the state. It
e east side of the river Delaware, opposite the fall
arly in the centre of the state, from north to south
itude 40° 15' and about 25 miles north of the
iladelphia.

Burlinguun (city) extends three miles along the
ire, and one mile back at right angles, and is
Burlington, and is twenty miles above Philadelphia,
water, and seventeen by land.

Perth Amboy (city) stands on a point of land
tween Raritan river and Arthur Kill sound. Its
uation is high and healthy. In the year 1764
'ook, and has one of the best harbours on the coast
un.

Brunswick (city) is situated on the southern bank of
ritan river, over which is a fine bridge, that cost
ilt, 12 miles above Amboy. The country round
easant, being on the bank of a navigable river
l which rises north of the town.

Princeton is a pleasant village, about 50 miles
miles from New York, and 50 from Philadelphia.
college is a large edifice of brick.

Elizabethtown, Newark, Morristown, and Sussex
ork. Its frontier is pleasant, and its inhabitants
ity to any in the state.

Newark is seven miles from New York. It is a
ndsome flourishing town, about the size of Elizabeth
wn.

Constitution.] The government of this state, agreeable
y to their constitution, is vested in a governor, legislative
e council, and general assembly. The governor is
osen annually, by the council and assembly joined.
The legislative council is composed of one member

History.] See Smith's History of New Jersey, and Hazard's State papers.

This state was the seat of war for several years, during the bloody contest between Great Britain and America. Her losses both of men and property, in proportion to the population and wealth of the state, was greater than of any other of the thirteen states. When General Washington was retreating through the Jersies, almost forsaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders, and for a considerable length of time, composed the strength of his army. There is hardly a town in the State that lay in the progress of the British army, that was not rendered signal, by some enterprize or exploit. At Trenton, the enemy received a check, which may be said, with justice, to have turned the tide of war. At Princeton, the seat of the muses, they received another, which, united, obliged them to retire with precipitation, and take refuge in disgraceful winter quarters. But whatever honour this state might derive from the relation, it is not our business to give a particular description of battles or sieges; we leave this to the pen of the historian, and only observe in general, that the many military achievements performed by the Jersey soldiers, give this state one of the first ranks among her sisters, in a military view, and entitle her to a share of praise in the accomplishment of the late glorious revolution, that bears no proportion to her size.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 283	between	0° 20′ E. & 5° W. long.	44,000
Breadth 156		39° 43′ & 42° N. lat.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED east, by Delaware river, which divides it from New Jersey; south, by New York; northwest, by a part of lake Erie;

; west, by the Western Territory, and a part of V
; south, by a part of Virginia, Maryland and Del
. The State lies in the form of a parallelogram.
il Divisions.] Pennsylvania is divided into 35 coun
which, with their county towns, are mentioned in
llowing

TABLE.

ounties.	No. Towns.	No. Inhab.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhab.
nd County } iladelphia }	18	81,009	Philadelphia	41,220
gomery	23	24,150	Norristown	1,200
	23	27,256	Newtown	1,200
are	21	12,809	Chester	3,000
r	40	32,673	West Chester	1,500
ter	25	43,673	Lancaster	6,000
	35	32,400	Reading	2,500
ampton	30	30,462	Easton	1,200
ne	19	12,819	Wilkesburg	1,200
in	12	22,870	Harrisburg	1,500
mberland	24	27,197	Sunbury	1,200
	9	2,662		
	16	13,112		
any	16	15,658	Pittsburg	1,500
ong	3	2,099		
	6	3,406		
d	12	12,735	Bedford	
	4	3,210		
rd	2	2,326		
rland	12	21,168	Carlisle	1,500
	17	20,179	Union	1,200
in	14	13,612		
	10	5,600		
gdon	19	13,008	Huntingdon	1,200
ug	10	7,114		
		3,200		
& Center	12	13,600		
tt	13	10,188		
go	2	1,150		
a	1	233		
gton	22	28,276		
rcland	14	22,726		
	18	25,643		
	6	1,468		
al 35	523	602,545		

Rivers.]

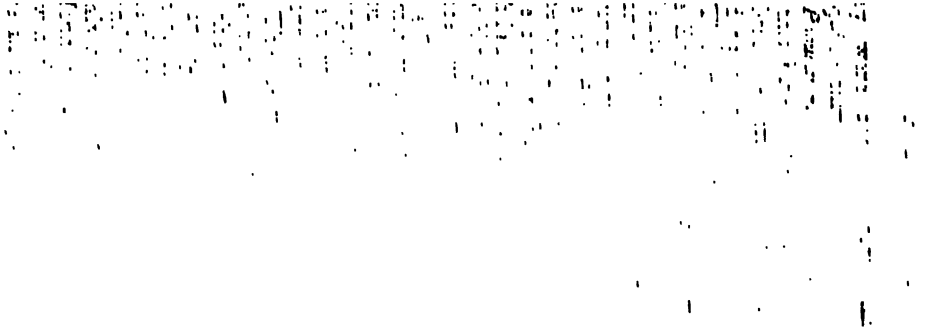
Rivers.] There are six considerable rivers, w with their numerous branches, peninsulate the v state, viz. The Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehar Youhiogeny, Monongahela, and Allegany. The and river Delaware are navigable from the sea up t great or lower falls at Trenton, 135 miles. The tance of Philadelphia from the sea is about 60 : across the land in a S.W. course to the New Jersey and 120 miles by the ship channel of the Delaware. far it is navigable for a 74 gun ship.

Mountains, Face of the Country, and Soil.] A co erable proportion of this state may be called mour ous; particularly the counties of Bedford, Hunting Cumberland, part of Franklin, Dauphin, and pa Bucks and Northampton, through which pass, u various names, the numerous ridges and spurs, w collectively form what we choose to call, for the sa clearness, "The Great Range of Allegany Mounta The vales between these mountains are generally rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grain grass. Some of the mountains will admit of cultiv almost to their tops. The other parts of the stat generally level, or agreeably variegated with hills vallies.

A great proportion of the state is good land, an inconsiderable part is very good. Perhaps the pro tion of first rate land is not greater in any of the U ed States. The richest part of the state that is settle Lancaster county, and the valley through Cumberl York and Franklin. The richest that is unsettle between Allegany river and Lake Erie, in the north corner of the state, and in the country on the hea the eastern branches of the Allegany.

Productions, Manufactures, Agriculture, Exports, &c. } We mention these ferent articles toge because it is difficult to separate them. The proc manufactures and exports of Pennsylvania are many and various; viz. wheat, rye, Indian corn, wheat, iron, gunpowder, cannon ball, iron cannon, quets, lumber, ships, bricks, &c. &c. &c.

In the year 1786, their exports of flour were 150 barrels; in 1787 they were 202,000 barrels; in th



Literary, Humane and other uſeful Societies.] Theſe are more numerous and flouriſhing in Pennſylvania, than in any of the ſixteen ſtates. The names of theſe improving inſtitutions are as follow: The American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge, formed January 2d, 1769—The Society for promoting Political Inquiries, inſtituted in February, 1787—The College of Phyſicians, inſtituted in 1787, for the promotion of medical, anatomical and chemical knowledge, incorporated 1789—The Pennſylvanian Hoſpital—The Philadelphia Diſpenſary, for the medical relief of the poor—The Pennſylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage—The Society of the United Brethren for propagating the goſpel among the heathens, inſtituted in 1787, to be held ſtatedly at Bethlehem—The Pennſylvanian Society for the encouragement of manufactures and uſeful arts. Beſides theſe, there is alſo a ſociety for alleviating the miſeries of priſons—and a Humane Society for the recovering and reſtoring to life the bodies of drowned perſons; inſtituted in 1770—A Society for the aid and protection of Iriſh Emigrants—An Agricultural Society—A Society for German Emigrants—A Marine Society—A Charitable Society for the ſupport of widows and families of Preſbyterian Clergymen—A Society for the information and aſſiſtance of emigrants—St. George's, St. Andrew's, and the Hibernian Charitable Societies. Moſt of theſe ſocieties are in the city of Philadelphia.

Colleges, Academies and Schools.] In Philadelphia is the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, and the College and Academy of Philadelphia. An act to unite theſe two inſtitutions has paſſed the legiſlature; by their union they will conſtitute one of the moſt reſpectable ſeminaries of learning in the United States.

Dickinſon College at Carliſle, 120 miles weſtward of Philadelphia, was founded in 1783. In 1787, there were 80 ſtudents belonging to this college; the number is annually increaſing. It was named after His Excellency John Dickinſon.

In 1787, a college was founded at Lancaſter, 58 miles from Philadelphia, and honoured with the name of Franklin

lin College, after [illegible]
College is for the Germans.

Episcopalians have an academy at [illegible]
k county. [illegible]
at Princeton, at [illegible]
her places, and [illegible]
and by them [illegible]
schools for [illegible]
academies, [illegible]
ians, are perhaps [illegible]
ools in America.

of Town.] The [illegible]
of Pennsylvania, [illegible]
ment of the United States [illegible]

upon the western [illegible] the river [illegible]
is here but a mile in breadth.
as laid out by William Penn, the first [illegible]
under of the province, in the year [illegible]
a colony from England.

ground plot of the city is [illegible]
one mile north and south, and [illegible]
ying in the narrowest part of the [illegible]
laware and Schuylkill rivers, about [illegible]
line above their confluence.

city was first incorporated by charter under [illegible]
eal of the province, in the year [illegible] at
it was called the town of Philadelphia.

number of inhabitants within the city and [illegible]
including the district of Southwark, and [illegible]
built part of the Northern Liberties, which [illegible]
rpose but as to their government, are [illegible]
s of the city) was found, by the census of [illegible]
520, and the number of houses 2,691, and [illegible]
ork-shops 415. In 1800, the number of inhabitants
ithin the same limits, amounted to 67,811. The
r of inhabitants has increased, it is supposed,
han one third since.

houses for public worship are numerous, and are
ow:

riends or Quakers		The German Lutherans,	2
:	5	The German Calvinists,	1
resbyterians and		The Catholics.	4
ders,	6	The Swedish Lutherans,	1
piscopalians,	3	The Moravians,	1

The Baptiſts,	1	The Methodiſts,	1
The Univerſal Baptiſts,	1	The Jews,	1

The other public buildings in the city, beſides the univerſity and college already mentioned, are the following, viz.

A ſtate houſe and offices,	Two incorporated banks,
Two city court houſes,	A houſe of correction,
A county court houſe,	A dramatic theatre,
A carpenter's hall,	A public obſervatory,
A philoſophical ſociety's hall,	A medical theatre and elaboratory,
A diſpenſary,	Three brick market houſes,
A hoſpital and offices,	A fiſh market,
An alm's houſe,	A public gaol.

Whether we conſider the local ſituation, the ſize, the beauty, the variety and utility of the improvements, in mechanics and manufactures, or the induſtry, the enterprize, the humanity, and the abilities of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, it merits to be ranked among the firſt cities in the United States.

The borough of Lancaſter is the largeſt inland town in the United States. It is the ſeat of juſtice in Lancaſter county, and ſtands on Conoſtoga Creek, 58 miles by the new turnpike road, a little to the north of weſt from Philadelphia. It contains about 800 or 900 houſes, beſides a moſt elegant court houſe, a number of handſome churches, and other public buildings, and, in 1800, 4292 ſouls, a great proportion of whom are manufacturers.

Carliſle (borough) is the ſeat of juſtice in Cumberland county, and is 120 miles weſt of Philadelphia. It contained in 1800, 2000 inhabitants, who live in more than 300 ſtone houſes, and worſhip in three churches. They have alſo a court houſe and a college.

Pittſburg, on the weſtern ſide of the Allegany mountains, 320 miles weſtward of Philadelphia, is beautifully ſituated on a large plain, which is the point of land between the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, and about a quarter of a mile above their confluence, in latitude 40° 26′ north. In 1800, it had 1,565 inhabitants.

Bethlehem

Bethlehem is ſituated on the river Lehigh, a weſtern branch of the Delaware, 53 miles north of Philadelphia, in latitude 40° 37′. The town being built partly on high riſing ground, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, (a fine creek, which affords trout and other fiſh) has a very pleaſant and healthy ſituation, and is frequently viſited in the ſummer ſeaſon by gentry from different parts. The proſpect is not extenſive, being bounded very near by a chain of the Lehigh hills.

Beſides the church or public meeting hall, there are three large, ſpacious buildings, viz. The ſingle brethren's or young men's houſes. The ſingle ſiſters' or young women's houſe, where they live under the care of female inſpectors. The houſe for the widow women, where ſuch as have not a houſe of their own, or means to have their own houſe furniſhed, live nearly in the ſame way as do the ſingle ſiſters.

In the houſe adjoining the church, is the ſchool for girls; and ſince the year 1787, a boarding ſchool for young ladies from different parts, who are inſtructed in reading and writing, (both Engliſh and German) grammar, arithmetic, hiſtory, geography, needle work, muſic, &c.

The miniſter of the place has the ſpecial care and inſpection of this as well as of the boys' ſchool, which is kept in a ſeparate houſe, fitted to that purpoſe, and are taught reading and writing in both languages, the rudiments of the Latin tongue, arithmetic, &c. Theſe ſchools, eſpecially that for the young ladies, are deſervedly in very high repute; and ſcholars, more than can be accommodated, are offered from all parts of the United States.

Nazareth is 10 miles north from Bethlehem, and 63 north from Philadelphia. It is a tract of good land, containing about 5,000 acres, purchaſed originally by the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, in 1740, and ſold two years after to the brethren.

Harriſburg is a very flouriſhing place, about 100 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia.

Conſtitution.] The ſupreme executive power of the commonwealth is veſted in a governor; the legiſlative in a general aſſembly, conſiſting of a ſenate and a houſe of

of repreſentatives. The governor is choſen for three years, but cannot hold his office more than nine years in twelve. A plurality of votes makes a choice. The repreſentatives are elected for one year; the ſenators for four. The latter are divided into four claſſes. The time of one claſs expires each year, whoſe ſeats are then filled with new elections. Each county chooſes its repreſentatives ſeparately. The ſenators are choſen in diſtricts formed by the legiſlature.

Hiſtory.] Pennſylvania was granted by king Charles II. to Mr. William Penn, ſon of the famous Admiral Penn, in conſideration of his father's ſervices to the crown. Mr. Penn's petition for the grant was preſented to the king in 1680, and after conſiderable delays, the charter of Pennſylvania received the royal ſignature on the 4th of March, 1681.

In 1699, the proprietary arrived from England and aſſumed the reins of government. While he remained in Pennſylvania, the laſt *charter of privileges*, or frame of government, which continued until the revolution, was agreed upon and eſtabliſhed. This was completed and delivered to the people by the proprietary, October 28, 1701, juſt on his embarking for England. The inhabitants of the *Territory*, as it was then called, or the lower counties, refuſed to accept this charter, and thus ſeparated themſelves from the province of Pennſylvania. They afterwards had their own aſſembly, in which the governor of Pennſylvania uſed to preſide.

In September, 1700, the Suſquehannah Indians granted to Mr. Penn all their lands on both ſides the river. The Suſquehannah, Shawaneſe and Patomak Indians, however, entered into articles of agreement with Mr. Penn, by which, on certain conditions of peaceable and friendly behaviour, they were permitted to ſettle about the head of Patomak, in the province of Pennſylvania. The Conoſtoga chiefs alſo, in 1701, ratified the grant of the Suſquehannah Indians, made the preceding year.

In 1708, Mr. Penn obtained from the Sachems of the country, a confirmation of the grants made by former Indians, of all the lands from Duck Creek to the mountains, and from the Delaware to the Suſquehannah. In this

this deed, the Sachems declared that "they had ſeen, and heard read, divers prior deeds which had been given to Mr. Penn by former chiefs."

While Mr. Penn was in America, he erected Philadelphia into a corporation. The charter was dated October 25, 1701.

By the favourable terms which Mr. Penn offered to ſettlers, and an unlimited toleration of all religious denominations, the population of the Province was extremely rapid.

At the Revolution, the government was aboliſhed. The proprietaries were abſent, and the people, by their repreſentatives, formed a new conſtitution on republican principles. The proprietaries were excluded from all ſhare in the government; and the legiſlature offered them one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, in lieu of all quit rents, which was finally accepted. The proprietaries, however, ſtill poſſeſs in Pennſylvania many large tracts of excellent land.

DELAWARE.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.
Length 92 } between { 38° 29′ 30″ and 39° 54′ N. lat.
Breadth 24 } between { Men of Phil. & 0° 40′ W. lon.

Containing 2,000 ſquare miles, or 1,280,000 acres.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED on the eaſt, by Delaware river and bay, and the Atlantic Ocean; on the ſouth and weſt, by the State of Maryland; north, by Pennſylvania.

Civil Diviſions.] This State is divided into three counties, which are ſubdivided into hundreds.

Counties.	No. Inh.	No. Slaves.	Chief Towns.
Newcaſtle	25,361	1,838	Newcaſtle.
Kent	19,554	1,485	DOVER.
Suſſex	19,358	2,830	Lewes.
	64,273	6,153.	

Before the Revolution, this diſtrict of country was denominated "*The three lower counties.*"

Rivers and Creeks.] The eaſtern ſide of the ſtate is indented with a large number of creeks or ſmall rivers, which generally have a ſhort courſe, ſoft banks, numerous ſhoals and are ſkirted with very extenſive marſhes, and empty into the river and bay of Delaware. In the ſouthern and weſtern parts of this ſtate, ſpring the headwaters of Pocomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Cheſter, Siſſafras, and Bohemia rivers, all falling into Cheſapeak bay, and ſome of them are navigable 20 or 30 miles into the country for veſſels of 50 or 60 tons.

Several canals in different parts of the ſtate are contemplated, one of which is down the waters of the Brandywine.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] The State of Delaware, the upper parts of the county of Newcaſtle excepted, is, to ſpeak generally, extremely low and level. Large quantities of ſtagnant water, at particular ſeaſons of the year, overſpreading a great proportion of the land, render it equally unfit for the purpoſes of agriculture, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

Delaware is chiefly an agricultural ſtate. It includes a very fertile tract of country; and ſcarcely any part of the union can be ſelected better adapted to the different purpoſes of agriculture, or in which a greater variety of the moſt uſeful productions can be ſo conveniently and plentifully reared. The ſoil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purpoſes of agriculture. From thence to the interior and ſwamps, the ſoil is light, ſandy, and of an inferior quality. The general aſpect of the

were taught the languages, and some of the sciences. This academy was intended to be erected into a college, but is now extinct. There is another academy at Newark, in this county, which was incorporated 1769. These academies were interrupted during the war, and their funds ruined by the depreciation of Continental paper money. The legislature this year (1796) passed an act to create a fund for the establishment of schools throughout the State.

Milford is situated at the source of a small river, 15 miles from Delaware Bay, and 150 southward of Philadelphia. This town, which contains about 80 houses, has been built, except one house, since the revolution.

Duck Creek Cross Roads is 12 miles northwest from Dover, and has 80 or 90 houses, which stand on one street. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the largest wheat markets in the State, and merits a more dignified name.

Lewes is situated a few miles above the light-house, on Cape Henlopen. It contains about 150 houses.

Trade and Manufactures.] We have already mentioned wheat as the staple commodity of this State. This is manufactured into flour, and exported in large quantities. The exports from the port of Wilmington, where a number of square-rigged vessels are owned, for the year 1786, in the article of flour, was 20,783 barrels superfine, 457 ditto common, 256 ditto middlings, and 346 ditto in ship stuff. The manufacture of flour is carried to a higher degree of perfection in this state than in any others in the Union. Besides the well constructed mills on Red Clay and White Clay Creeks, and other streams in different parts of the State, there are the celebrated collection of mills at Brandywine. Here are to be seen, at one view, 12 merchant mills (besides a saw-mill) which have double that number of pairs of stones, all of superior dimensions and excellent construction. These mills are three miles from the mouth of the creek on which they stand, half a mile from Wilmington, and 27 from Philadelphia, on the post road from the eastern to the southern States. They are called the Brandywine mills, from the stream on which they are erected. The quantity of wheat manufactured in these mills, annually,

TERRITORY N. W. OF THE OHIO.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 900 Breadth 700	between	37° and 50° N. lat. 6° and 23° W. long.	411,000

Boundaries.] THIS extenſive tract of country is bounded north, by part of the northern boundary line of the United States; eaſt, by the lakes and Pennſylvania; ſouth, by the Ohio river; weſt, by the Miſſiſippi. Mr. Hutchins, the late geographer of the United States, eſtimates that this tract contains 263,040,000 acres, of which 43,040,000 are water; this deducted, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres belonging to the federal government, to be ſold for the diſcharge of the national debt; except a narrow ſtrip of land bordering on the ſouth of Lake Erie, and ſtretching 120 miles weſt of the weſtern limit of Pennſylvania, which belonged to, but has been ſold by Connecticut.

But a ſmall proportion of theſe lands is yet purchaſed of the natives, and to be diſpoſed of by Congreſs.

Civil Diviſions and Population.] That part of this Territory in which the Indian title is extinguiſhed, and which is ſettling under the government of the United States, is divided into ſeven counties, as follows:

Counties.	No. Inhab.
Waſhington	5,917
Adams	3,432
Hamilton	14,692
Wayne	3,206
Roſs	8,040
Jefferſon	8,865
Trumbull	4,203
Total	45,365

Several new counties have lately been conſtituted. The number of Indians in this Territory has been reckoned at 65,000.

Rivers.] The Muſkingum is a gentle river, confined by banks ſo high as to prevent its overflowing. It is

yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, and igable by large batteaux and barges to the Three gs; and, by ſmall ones, to the lake at its head.
The Hockhocking reſembles the Muſkingum, though ewhat inferior in ſize. It is navigable for large ts about 70 miles, and for ſmall ones much further. the banks of this very uſeful ſtream are found inex- ſtible quarries of free ſtone, large beds of iron ore, ſome rich mines of lead. Coal mines and ſalt ngs are frequent in the neighbourhood of this ſtream, hey are in every part of the Weſtern Territory.
The Scioto is a larger river than any of the preceding, opens a more extenſive navigation. It is paſſable large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only r miles to the Sanduſky, a good navigable ſtream t falls into Lake Erie. The ſtream of Scioto is ttle, no where broken by falls. At ſome places in ſpring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing large natural rice plantations. Salt ſprings, coal ies, white and blue clay, and free ſtone, abound in country adjoining this river.
The Little Miami is too ſmall for batteaux navigation.
The Great Miama has a very ſtony channel, and a ft ſtream, but no falls. It is formed of ſeveral large nches, which are paſſable for boats a great diſtance, interlocks with the Scioto.
The Waba'h is a beautiful river, with high and fertile nks. It empties into the Ohio, by a mouth 270 yards de, 1,020 miles below Fort Pitt. In the ſpring, ſum- r and autumn, it is paſſable with batteaux drawing ee feet water, 412 miles, to Quitanon, a ſmall French lement, on the weſt ſide of the river; and for large oes 197 miles further, to the Miami carrying place, niles from Miami village.
The rivers A Vaſe and Kaſkaſkias empty into the ſiſſippi from the northeaſt; the former is navigable boats 60, and the latter about 130 miles. They h run through a rich country, which has extenſive adows.
Between the Kaſkaſkias and Illinois rivers, which are miles apart, is an extenſive tract of level, rich land, ich terminates in a high ridge, about 15 miles before u reach the Illinois river. In this delightful vale are

a number

a number of French villages, which, together with thofe of St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, contained, in 1771, 1,273 fencible men.

One hundred and ſeventy-ſix miles above the Ohio, and 18 miles above the Miſſouri, the Illinois empties into the Miſſiſippi from the northeaſt by a mouth about 400 yards wide. This river is bordered with fine meadows, which, in ſome places, extend as far as the eye can reach. This river furniſhes a communication with Lake Michigan, by the Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages, the longeſt of which does not exceed four miles. It receives a number of rivers which are from 20 to 100 yards wide, and navigable for boats from 15 to 180 miles.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] No part of the federal territory, it is aſſerted, unites ſo many advantages, in point of health, fertility, variety of production, and foreign intercourſe, as that tract which ſtretches from the Muſkingum to the Scioto and the Great Miami rivers.*

The prevailing growth of timber, and the more uſeful trees are, maple or ſugar tree, ſycamore, black and white mulberry, black and white walnut, butternut, cheſnut; white, black, Spaniſh and cheſnut oaks, hickory, cherry, buckwood or horſe cheſnut, honey locuſt, elm, cucumber tree, lynn tree, gum tree, iron wood, aſh, aſpin, ſaſſafras, crab apple tree, papaw, or cuſtard apple, a variety of plum trees, nine bark ſpice, and leather wood buſhes. General Parſons meaſured a black walnut tree near the Muſkingum, whoſe circumference, at five feet from the ground, was 22 feet. A ſycamore, near the ſame place, meaſured 44 feet in circumference, at ſome diſtance from the ground. White and black oak, and cheſnut, with moſt of the above mentioned timbers, grow large and plenty upon the high grounds. Both the high and low lands produce vaſt quantities of natural grapes of various kinds, of which the ſettlers univerſally make a ſufficiency, for their own conſumption, of rich

* A gentleman who has viſited this country, ſuppoſes, this account a little too highly embelliſhed. He acknowledges that it is a very fine country, but thinks that there are other parts of the weſtern unſettled country, which unite at leaſt as many, if not more advantages than the tract above mentioned.

red wine. It is asserted, in the old settlement of Vincent, where they have had opportunity to try it, age will render this wine preferable to most of the ropean wines. Cotton is the natural production of country, and grows in great perfection.

The sugar maple is a most valuable tree for an inland ntry. Any number of inhabitants may forever be plied with a sufficiency of sugar, by preserving trees for the use of each family. A tree will yield ut ten pounds of sugar a year, and the labour is r trifling. The sap is extracted in the months of ruary and March, and granulated by the simple ration of boiling, to a sugar equal in flavour and teneſs to the beſt Muſcovado.

prings of excellent water abound in every part of Territory; and ſmall and large ſtreams, for mills other purpoſes, are actually interſperſed, as if by that there may be no deficiency in any of the conieſces of life.

Animals, &c.] No country is better ſtocked with l game of every kind. Innumerable herds of deer wild cattle are ſheltered in the groves, and fed in extenſive bottoms that every where abound; an ueſtionable proof of the great fertility of the ſoil. kies, geeſe, ducks, ſwans, teal, pheaſants, partridges, are, from obſervation, believed to be in greater ty here, than the tame poultry are in any part of old ſettlements in America.

The rivers are well ſtored with fiſh of various kinds, many of them of an excellent quality. They are erally large, though of different ſizes. The cat-fiſh, ch is the largeſt, and of a delicious flavour, weighs n 60 to 80 pounds.

Antiquities and Curioſities.] The number of old forts nd in the Kentucky country, are the admiration of curious, and a matter of much ſpeculation. They moſtly of an oblong form, ſituated on ſtrong, well en ground, and contiguous to water. When, by m, and for what purpoſe, theſe were thrown up, is rtain. They are undoubtedly very ancient, as e is not the leaſt viſible difference in the age or ſize he timber growing on or within theſe forts, and that

which grows without; and the oldeſt natives have loſt all tradition reſpecting them. Dr. Cutler, who has accurately examined the trees on theſe forts, and which he thinks, from appearances, are the ſecond growth, is of opinion, that they muſt have been built upwards of 1,000 years ago. They muſt have been the efforts of a people much more devoted to labour than our preſent race of Indians; and it is difficult to conceive how they could be conſtructed without the uſe of iron tools. At a convenient diſtance from theſe, always ſtands a ſmall mound of earth, thrown up in the form of a pyramid, and ſeems in ſome meaſure proportioned to the ſize of its adjacent fortification. On examination, they have been found to contain a chalky ſubſtance, ſuppoſed to be bones, and of the human kind.

Forts.] The poſts eſtabliſhed for the protection of the frontiers, are as follow: Franklin, on French Creek —Harmar, at the mouth of Muſkingum—Steuben, at the rapids of the Ohio—Fayette, Hamilton, Knox, Jefferſon, St. Clair, Recovery, Marietta, and St. Vincennes.

Government, &c.] By an ordinance of Congreſs, paſſed on the 13th of July, 1787, this country, for the purpoſes of temporary government, was erected into one diſtrict; ſubject, however, to a diviſion, when circumſtances ſhall make it expedient.

In the ſame ordinance it is provided, that Congreſs ſhall appoint a governor, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force three years, unleſs ſooner revoked—a ſecretary, to continue in office four years, unleſs ſooner removed—and three judges, who are to hold their commiſſions during good behaviour.

The ſettlement of this country was checked for ſeveral years by an unhappy Indian war. Peace is now reſtored, and an advantageous treaty was concluded with the Indians, by General Wayne, at Greenville, in June, 1795. This Territory was erected into an independent State, in 1802. It is left to the inhabitants to give it a name, and to form a Conſtitution.

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN STATES.

The THIRD *and much the largeſt* GRAND
VISION *of the* UNITED STATES, *comprehe*

MARYLAND,	TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
KENTUCKY,	GEORGIA, and
NORTH CAROLINA,	MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY

THIS extenſive diviſion is bounded north, by P
ſylvania and the Ohio river; weſt, by the M
ſippi; ſouth, by Eaſt and Weſt Florida; eaſt, by
Atlantic Ocean, and the Delaware State. It is ir
ſected in a N. E. and S. W. direction, by the rang
Allegany mountains, which give riſe to many n
rivers, which fall either into the Atlantic on the eaſ
the Miſſiſippi on the weſt. From the ſea-coaſt, 60,
and, in ſome parts, 100 miles back towards the m
tains, the country, generally ſpeaking, is nearly a
level; and a very large proportion of it is covered,
natural ſtate with pitch pines. In the neighbourh
of ſtagnant waters, which abound in this level coun
the inhabitants are ſickly. In the back, hilly and m
tainous country, they are as healthy as in any pa
America.

This diſtrict of the Union contains upwards of
million nine hundred thouſand inhabitants, of w
648,439 are ſlaves, which is *thirteen-fourteenths* of
whole number of ſlaves in the United States. The
fluence of ſlavery has produced a very diſtinguiſh
feature in the general character of the inhabita
which, though now diſcernible to their diſadvant
has been ſoftened and meliorated by the benign eff
of the revolution, and the progreſs of liberty and
manity.

The following may be conſidered as the princ
productions of this diviſion: tobacco, rice, ind
wheat, corn, cotton, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lum

In this diſtrict is the preſent ſeat of the general g
ernment, on Patomak river, Maryland.

MARYLAND

MARYLAND.

Situation and Extent.

Length 134 Miles. } between { 37° 56′ and 39° 44′ N. lat.
Breadth 110 } { 0° and 4° 30′ W. long.

Containing 14,000 square miles, one fourth of which is water.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Pennsylvania; east, by Delaware State, and the Atlantic Ocean; south and west, by Virginia.

Civil Divisions, and Population.] This State is divided into the following counties, which lie on the *Western* and *Eastern* shore of Chesapeak Bay.

Counties.	No. Inh.	Slaves.	Chief Towns.
Hartford	17,626	4,264	Bellair
Baltimore	59,030	9,673	Baltimore
Ann-Arundel	22,623	9,760	Annapolis
Frederick	31,423	4,572	Fredericktown
Alliegany	6,305	499	Cumberland
Washington	18,850	2,200	Elizabethtown
Montgomery	15,058	6,288	
Prince George	21,185	12,191	Marlborough
Calvert	8,297	4,101	St. Leonard
Charles	19,172	9,558	Port Tobacco
St. Mary's	13,699	6,399	Leonardstown
Cecil	9,018	2,103	Elkton
Kent	11,771	4,474	Chester
Queen Ann	14,857	6,517	Centerville
Caroline	9,226	1,865	Denton
Talbot	13,436	4,775	Easton
Somerset	17,358	7,432	Princess Ann
Dorchester	12,346	4,566	Cambridge
Worcester	16,370	4,398	Snow Hill
Columbia District	8,144	2,072	Washington
Total	349,692	107,707	

Bays and Rivers.] Chesapeak Bay divides this State into eastern and western divisions. This bay is the largest in the United States. From the eastern shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, and Elk rivers. From the north, the rapid Susquehannah; and from the

the weſt, Petapſco, Severn, Patuxent, and Patomak, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Suſquehannah and Patomak, theſe are ſmall rivers.

Face of the Country, Climate, Soil and Productions. The ground is uniformly level and low in moſt of the counties on the eaſtern ſhore, and conſequently covered, in many places, with ſtagnant water, except where it is interſected by numerous creeks. Here alſo are large tracts of marſh, which, during the day, load the atmoſphere with vapour, that falls in dew, in the cloſe of the ſummer and fall ſeaſons, which are ſickly. The ſpring and ſummer are moſt healthy.

Wheat and tobacco are the ſtaple commodities. Tobacco is generally cultivated in ſets, by negroes, in the following manner: The ſeed is ſown in beds of fine mould, and tranſplanted the beginning of May. The plants are ſet at the diſtance of three or four feet from each other, and are hilled and kept continually free of weeds. When as many leaves have ſhot out as the ſoil will nouriſh to advantage, the top of the plant is broken off, which prevents its growing higher. It is carefully kept clear of worms, and the ſuckers, which put out between the leaves, are taken off at proper times, till the plant arrives at perfection, which is in Auguſt. When the leaves turn of a browniſh colour, and begin to be ſpotted, the plant is cut down and hung up to dry, after having ſweated in heaps one night. When it can be handled without crumbling, which is always in moiſt weather, the leaves are ſtripped from the ſtalk, and tied in bundles, and packed for exportation in hogſheads, containing 800 or 900 pounds. No ſuckers nor round leaves are allowed to be merchantable. An induſtrious perſon may manage 6,000 plants of tobacco, (which yield 1,000lb.) and four acres of Indian corn.

In the interior country, on the uplands, conſiderable quantities of hemp and flax are raiſed.

Character.] The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations, often ſeveral miles diſtant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and eſpecially of the eaſtern States, which are thickly

peopled, they appear to live very retired and unfocial lives. The negroes perform all the manual labour. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and thoſe from the country, who have intercourſe with them, are, in their manners and cuſtoms, genteel and agreeable.

That pride which grows on ſlavery, and is habitual to thoſe, who, from their infancy, are taught to believe and to feel their ſuperiority, is a viſible characteriſtic of the inhabitants of Maryland. But with this characteriſtic we muſt not fail to connect that of hoſpitality to ſtrangers, which is equally univerſal and obvious. Many of the women poſſeſs all the amiable, and many of the elegant accompliſhments of their ſex.

The inhabitants are made up of various nations, of many different religious ſentiments; few general obſervations, therefore, of a characteriſtical kind, will apply. It may be ſaid, however, with great truth, that they are in general very federal, and friends to good government. They owe little money as a State, and are willing and able to diſcharge their debts. Their credit is very good; and although they have ſo great a proportion of ſlaves, yet a number of influential gentlemen have evinced their humanity and their diſpoſition to aboliſh ſo diſreputable a traffic, by forming themſelves into a ſociety for the abolition of negro ſlavery.

Chief Towns.] Annapolis (city) is the capital of Maryland, and the wealthieſt town of its ſize in America. It is ſituated at the mouth of Severn river, on a healthy ſpot, 30 miles ſouth of Baltimore. It is a place of little note in the commercial world. The houſes, about 260 in number, are generally large and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 2,000.

Baltimore has had the moſt rapid growth of any town on the continent, and is the fourth in ſize and the fifth in trade in the United States. It lies in lat. 39° 21′, on the north ſide of Patapſco river, around what is called the baſon. The ſituation of the town is low, and was formerly unhealthy, but the increaſe of houſes, and of courſe of ſmoke, the tendency of which is to deſtroy or

to

lantic and Pittſburg, upon the beſt navigation, and in the midſt of a commercial territory, probably the richeſt, and commanding the moſt extenſive internal reſources of any in America. The public offices were removed to this city in the ſummer of 1800, and here in future Congreſs will hold their ſeſſions.

Trade.] The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other States with the Weſt Indies, and with ſome parts of Europe. To theſe places they ſend annually about 30,000 hogſheads of tobacco, beſides large quantities of wheat, flour, pig iron, lumber, and corn—beans, pork, and flax-ſeed in ſmaller quantities; and receive in return, clothing for themſelves and negroes, and other dry goods; wines, ſpirits, ſugars, and other Weſt India commodities. The balance is generally in their favour.

	Dollars.	Cts.
The total amount of exports from Baltimore, from October 1, 1789, to September 30, 1790, was	2,027,777	64
Value of imports for the ſame time,	1,945,899	55
Exports from October 1, 1798, to September 30, 1799,	15,299,609	

During the laſt mentioned period, the quantity of wheat exported was 205,571 buſhels—Indian corn 205,643 do.—buck-wheat 4,286 do.—peas 10,619 do. beſides 151,445 barrels of wheat flour—4,325 do. Indian meal—6,761 do. bread, and 5,104 kegs of crackers.

Religion.] The Roman Catholics, who were the firſt ſettlers in Maryland, are the moſt numerous religious ſect. Beſides theſe, there are Proteſtant Epiſcopalians, Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh Preſbyterians, German Calviniſts, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptiſts, Methodiſts, Mennoniſts, Nicolites or new Quakers; who all enjoy liberty of conſcience.

Seminaries of Learning.] Theſe are Waſhington Academy, in Somerſet county, which was inſtituted by law, in 1779.

Waſhington College, inſtituted at Cheſtertown, in Kent county, in 1782. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this inſtitution of 1250*l.* a year, currency.

St.

ed by the freemen of the province, who, in 1776, formed the conſtitution now exiſting. At the cloſe of the war, Henry Harford, Eſq. the natural ſon and heir of lord Baltimore, petitioned the legiſlature of Maryland for his eſtate; but his petition was not granted. Mr. Harford eſtimated his loſs of quit-rents, valued at twenty years purchaſe, and including arrears, at £259,488: 5s. dollars at 7/6—and the value of his manors and reſerved lands, at £327,441 of the ſame money.

No regular hiſtory of this ſtate has been publiſhed. See American Univerſal Geography, Vol. I. page 596. Edit. 1804.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles. 446 / 224 } between { 0° and 8° W. long. / 36°30' & 40°30' N. lat. } Sq. Miles. 70,000

ies.] BOUNDED north, by Maryland, part of Pennſylvania and Ohio river; weſt ucky; ſouth, by North Carolina; eaſt, by the : Ocean.

Diviſions and Population.] The following are the ; of this ſtate, according to the cenſus of 1800, : number of inhabitants in each, annexed.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

	Whites.	Blacks.		Whites.	Blacks.
	2847	6785	King George	2762	3987
e	9003	7436	King & Queen	4499	5 [illegible]
	9339	7462	Louiſa	5900	5[illegible]
s	11264	4429	Loudon	15533	4[illegible]
	10028	4097	Lunenburg	4[illegible]	5[illegible]
am	7053	6386	Lancaſter	2249	5126
k	6917	9422	Matthews	3002	2804
	6857	10581	Madiſon	4836	3436
ld	6636	7852	Middleſex	1682	2116
	6195	3671	Mecklenberg	8332	8[illegible]6
r	12752	7348	Norfolk	7758	4[illegible]5
nd	4128	5771	Northampton	3585	5178
	5629	6283	Nanſemond	6719	4408
ity	2352	3013	Northumberland	3900	3909
e	4987	6866	New Kent	2741	3622
city	1256	1522	Nottoway	3418	5985
	3741	5767	Orange	6207	5[illegible]2
	7239	6078	Prince Edward	5041	5921
	12575	8754	Prince George	3045	4380
..	7728	1574	Powhatan	2728	5031
	2703	1920	Pittſylvania	8564	4133
d	4893	4803	Princeſs Ann	5285	3574
le	2611	4116	Patrick	5682	64[illegible]
	3272	4909	Prince William	7317	5419
	6211	8192	Richmond and Weſtmoreland	5918	7826
	3844	1415			
	4541	4608	Surry	3277	3258
	11466	7911	Stafford	5628	4343
ight	5313	4029	Spotſylvania	6172	6830
y	1542	2389	Suſſex	5074	5968
liam	3311	5744	Southampton	7300	66[illegible]5

Warwick

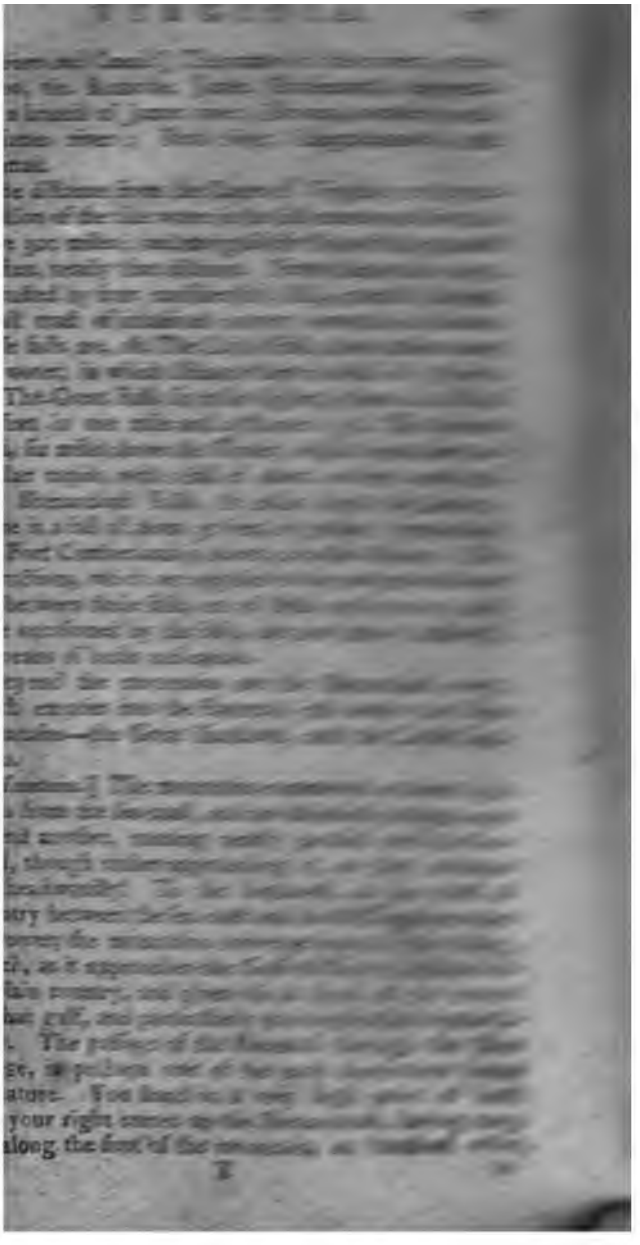
	Whites.	Blacks.
Warwick	635	1024
York	1211	2020
City of Richmond	3444	2293
Norfolk borough	4202	2724
Petersburg	2034	1487
Alexandria	4096	875
Part of Fairfax county in Columbia district	681	297
Total, E. Dist.	354483	322199

WESTERN DISTRICT.

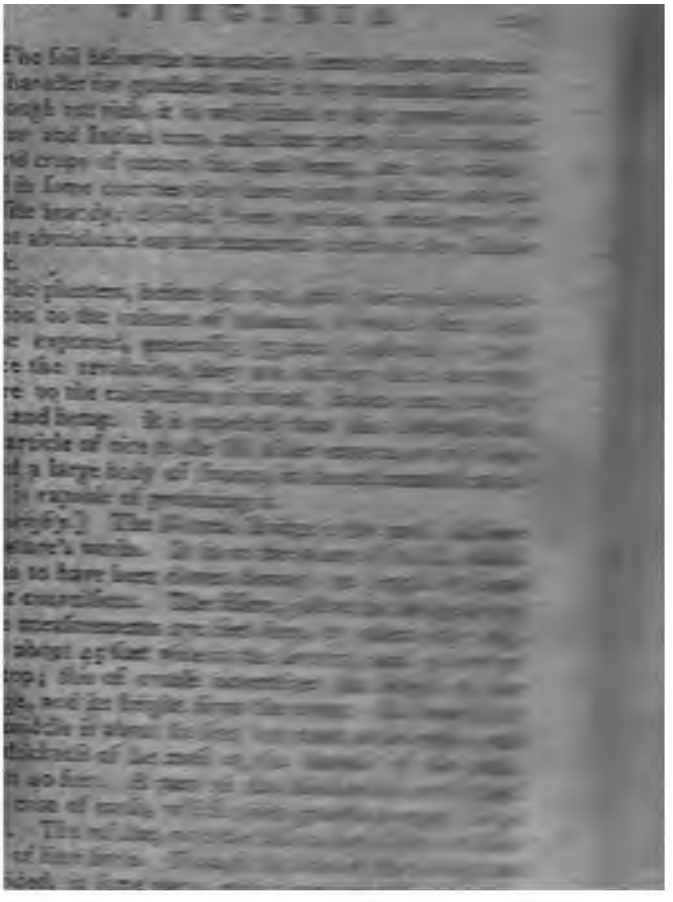
	Whites.	Blacks.
Bottetourt	8482	1343
Fincastle	426	176
Washington	8357	817
Abington	279	83
Kenawa	3008	231
Hampshire	7310	587
Romney	179	26
Springfield	76	10
Frankfort	153	7
Greenbriar	3894	271
Lewisburgh	154	26
Monroe	3999	189
Rockingham	9322	1052
Pendleton	3654	124
Franklin	176	8
Bath	4847	661
Frederick	16257	5118
Winchester	1780	348
Stephensburgh	449	64
Fort Royal	207	47
Middletown	154	12
Berryville	72	59
Keinstown	86	14
Pughtown	76	1
Ohio	4483	257
Wythe	5549	831
Russell	4456	352
Tazewell	1908	219
Montgomery	8076	968
Randolph	1741	85
Monongalia	8377	163
Barclay	14894	3679
Smithfield	154	12
Middletown	154	14
Muhlenburgh	965	118
Bath	213	11
Darksville	125	7
Shepardstown	1033	75
Charkstown	497	71
Grayson	3743	270
Lee	3295	243
Augusta	9766	1946
Hardy	6004	623
Brooke	4418	288
Harrison	4603	245
Wood	1156	61
Shanandoah	11809	738
Strasburgh	337	15
Woodstock	615	19
New Market	271	19
Rockbridge	7875	1070
Total, W. District	179913	23397
Total, E. District	354,483	322,199
Total in the State	534,396	345,796

Climate.] It is remarkable, that, proceeding on the same parallel of latitude westwardly, the climate becomes colder, in like manner as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the case till you attain the summit of the Allegany, which is the highest land between the ocean and the Missisippi. From thence, descending in the same latitude of the Missisippi, the change reverses; and if we may believe travellers, it becomes warmer there than it is in the same latitude on the sea side.

Rivers



rile, they have at length broken over at this spot, have torn the mountain down from its summit to base. The piles of rocks on each hand, but particul on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their di tion and avulsion from their beds by the most powe agents of nature, corroborate the impression. But distant finishing which nature has given to the pict is of a very different character. It is a true contra the foreground. It is as placid and delightful, as th wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cl asunder, presents to the eye, through the cleft, a fi catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distanc the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through breach and participate of the calm below. Here eye ultimately composes itself; and that way too, road actually leads. You cross the Patomak above junction, pass along its side through the base of mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices han in fragments over you, and within about 20 miles r Fredericktown, and the fine country round it. T scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet h as in the neighbourhood of the Natural Bridge, are ple who have passed their lives within half a do miles, and have never been to survey their monum



the other of the Hot Spring. The waters relie
matiſms. Other complaints alſo, of very diff
tures, have been removed or leſſened by them.
here four or five days in every week.

The Sweet Springs are in the county of Bote
the eaſtern foot of the Allegany, about 42 mil
the Warm Springs.

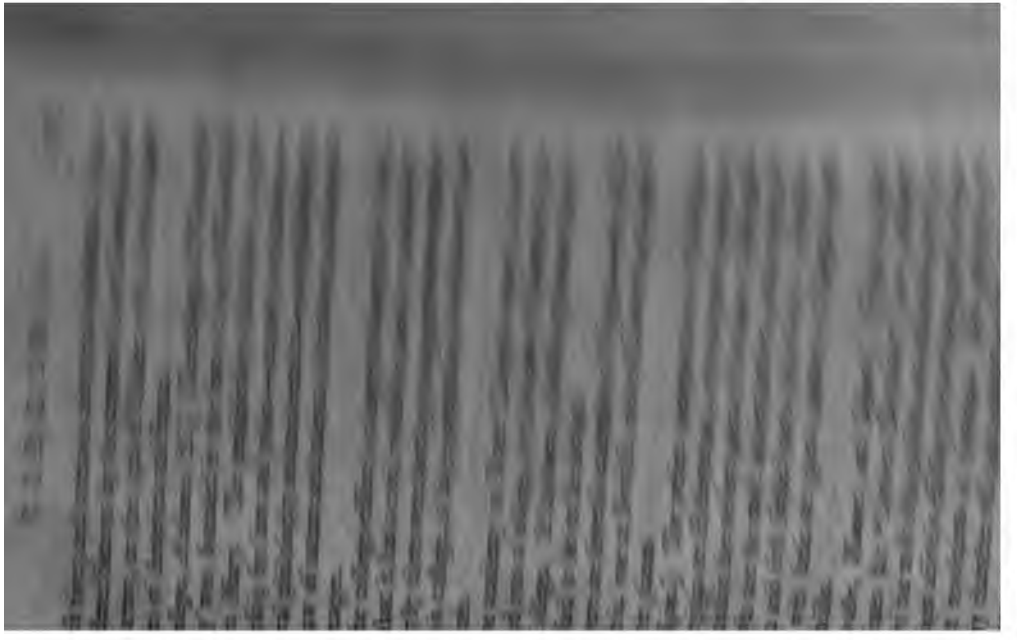
In the low grounds of the Great Kanhawa,
above the mouth of Elk river, is a hole in the
the capacity of 30 or 40 gallons, from which iſ
ſtantly a bituminous vapour, in ſo ſtrong a cu
to give to the ſand about its orifice the motio
it has in a boiling ſpring. On preſenting a ligl
dle or torch within 18 inches of the hole, it fl
in a column of 18 inches diameter, and four
feet in height, which ſometimes burns out in
utes, and at other times has been known to
three days, and then has been left burning. T
is unſteady, of the denſity of that of burning ſpi
ſmells like burning pit-coal. Water ſometimes
in the baſon, which is remarkably cold, and i
ebullition by the vapour iſſuing through it. If
pour be fired in that ſtate, the water ſoon bec
warm that the hand cannot bear it, and ev

and 400 yards in length has lately been thrown
James river, at the foot of the fall.

The falls above the bridge are seven miles in l
A noble canal is cutting and nearly completed
north side of the river, which is to terminate in a
of about two acres, in the town of Richmond.
this bason to the wharves in the river, will be
carriage of about a mile. This canal is cutting
the direction of a company, who have calculat
expense at 30,000*l.* Virginia money. This they
divided into 500 shares of 60*l.* each. The open
this canal promises the addition of much weal
Richmond.

Petersburg, 25 miles southward of Richmond,
on the south side of Appamattox river, and co
upwards of 300 houses, in two divisions, and 3,5
habitants. It is very unhealthy, being shut fro
access of the winds by high hills on every side.
2,200 hogsheads of tobacco are inspected here an
The celebrated Indian queen, Pocahontas, from
descended the Randolph and Bowling families, f
ly resided at this place.

Williamsburg is 60 miles eastward of Richmo
uated between James and York rivers. It cons
about 200 houses, going fast to decay, and ha



of the United States.

Manufactures and Commerce.] Before the war, the habitants of this State paid but little attention to manufacture of their own clothing. It has been thou they uſed to import as much as ſeven-eighths of tl clothing, and that they now manufacture three-quar of it.

The amount of exports from this State, in the y ſucceeding October 1, 1790, conſiſting chiefly of tob co, wheat, Indian corn, tar, pitch, turpentine, pork, was 3,131,227 dollars. About 40,000 hogſheads tobacco were exported that year. In 1801, the expo from this ſtate amounted to 6,483,028 dollars.

In the year 1758, this ſtate exported 70,000 ho heads of tobacco, which was the greateſt quantity ev produced in this State in one year.

Hiſtory.] The firſt ſettlement of Virginia may dated at the arrival of Lord Delaware in 1610. H arrival with a freſh ſupply of ſettlers and proviſio revived the drooping ſpirits of the former compan and gave permanency and reſpectability to the ſettl ment.

In April, 1613, Mr. John Rolf, a worthy you gentleman, was married to *Pocahontas*, the daughter

about to embark for America. She had embraced hriſtian religion; and in her life and death evidenc- e ſincerity of her profeſſion. She left a little ſon, having received his education in England, came to Virginia, where he lived and died in affluence honour, leaving behind him an only daughter. deſcendants are among the moſt reſpectable fami- Virginia.

mocomo, a ſenſible Indian, brother-in-law to ontas, accompanied her to England; and was ed by Powhatan to bring him an exact account of umbers and ſtrength of the Engliſh. For this oſe, when he arrived at Plymouth, he took a long intending to cut a notch in it for every perſon he d ſee. This he ſoon found impracticable, and away his ſtick. On his return, being aſked by atan, how many people there were, he is ſaid to replied, "Count the ſtars in the ſky, the leaves on ees, and the ſands on the ſea-ſhore; for ſuch is the er of the people of England."

KENTUCKY.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.		
250	between	8° and 15° W. long.
200		36° 30′ and 39° 30′ N. lat.

Containing 50,000 ſquare miles.

undaries.] BOUNDED northweſt, by the Ohio; weſt, by Cumberland river; ſouth, ennefſee; eaſt, by Sandy river, and a line drawn ſouth from its ſource, till it ſtrikes the northern dary of North Carolina.

vil Diviſions.] Kentucky was originally divided two counties, Lincoln and Jefferſon. It has ſince ſubdivided into the following, viz.

Counties.

Counties.	No. Inh.	Slaves.	Chief Towns.	Inhab.
Fayette	12,233	3,786	Lexington	1,795
Jeſſamine	5,438	1,553	Nicholaſville	23
Woodford	6,452	2,058	Verſailles	172
Scott	7,639	1,787	Georgetown	348
Maſon	11,405	1,623	Waſhington	530
Bracken	2,382	191	Auguſta	283
Harriſon	4,263	393	Cinthiana	87
Pendleton	1,575	259	Falmouth	40
Clerk	7,523	1,535	Wincheſter	170
Montgomery	6,999	749	Mount Sterling	83
Fleming	4,893	240	Flemingſburg	105
Floyd	472	29	Preſtonſbury	6
Franklin	4,450	1,109	Frankfort	628
Gallatin	1,078	276	Port William	263
Boone	1,534	325		
Campbell	1,797	258	Newport	104
Henry	3,258	406		
Nicholas	2,863	322	Newtown	61
Bourbon	12,336	1,994	Paris	377
Mercer	9,242	2,169	Danville	280
Gerrard	6,083	1,234	Lancaſter	103
Nelſon	9,087	1,735	Beardſtown	378
Buſſit	3,446	944	Shepherdſville	95
Green	6,025	875	Greenſburg	71
Cumberland		236		
Shelby	8,949	1,409	Shelbyville	262
Jefferſon	8,395	2,330	Louiſville	359
Lincoln	8,555	1,750	Stanford	65
Harden	3,597	310	Elizabethtown	56
Breckenridge	758	38	Hardenſburg	69
Ohio	1,121	122	Hartford	73
Pulaſki	3,361	232		
Knox	1,119	62		
Henderſon	1,263	340	Henderſon	205
Livingſton	2,787	445	Eddyville	67
Chriſtian	2,318	297		
Logan	5,690	730	Ruſſelville	127
Warren	4,645	417	Boling Green	41
Muhlenburg	1,517	116	Greenville	25
Barren	6,784	505		
Waſhington	8,887	1,382	Springfield	163
Madiſon	10,380	1,688	Richmond	110
Total 42	220,959	40,343		

Rivers.] The river Ohio waſhes the northweſtern ſide of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, and Cumberland rivers. Theſe again branch in various directions into

to rivulets of different magnitudes, forming the
untry in all its various parts.
The banks of the rivers are generally high, and
fed of lime-stone. After leaving them, the rivers
rivers rise from 20 to 30 feet.
Springs.] There are five noted salt springs in
this country, viz. the highest and lowest Blue Licks,
Licking river—the Big Bone Lick, Boone's Lick,
Bullit's lick, at Salisbury.
face of the Country, Soil, and Timber.] The whole
ntry, as far as has yet been discovered, is covered
of lime-stone, which is general
ow the surface, except in the valleys, where the soil
ouch thinner. A tract of about
banks of the Ohio, is hilly, rather
with many fertile spots.
rably uneven, greatly diversified
reat distance.
entucky in general is well timbered. Of those
growth which is peculiar to this country, are
n the finger, the coffee, the pepper, the honey-
the cucumber tree. The two last are the largest
bear a fruit of the shape and size of a cucumber
coffee tree resembles the black oak, and bears
which enclose a kernel, of which, a drink is made
like coffee. Besides these, there is the honey-
black mulberry, wild cherry, &c. in great
ge, as extensively fat
Europe. The
of a rich and exquisite fragrance.
and beauty of the flowering shrubs and
grow spontaneously in the
forms the wilderness appears as
accounts of the fertility of the
some instances exceeded
are extravagant.
lady the high grounds,
as ever.
and will produce
however, it is observed
In common, the land will produce 50 bushels
of rye, &c. acre.
getables of all kinds common to this climate

J. C.

yield abundantly. The old Virginia planters ſay, that if the climate does not prove too moiſt, few ſoils known will yield more or better tobacco. Experience has proved, that the climate is not too moiſt. Great quantities of this article have been exported to France and Spain through New-Orleans.

Climate.] Healthy and delightful, ſome few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow ſeldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Chriſtmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is ſo mild as that cattle can ſubſiſt without fodder.

Chief Towns.] LEXINGTON, which ſtands on the head waters of Elkhorn river, is the largeſt town in Kentucky. Here the courts are held and buſineſs regularly conducted. Its inhabitants amount to 1795. Frankfort is the capital; Waſhington and Louiſville are the other chief towns.

Character.] The people of Kentucky, collected from different States, of different manners, cuſtoms, religions, and political ſentiments, have not been long enough together to form a uniform national character. Among the ſettlers there are many gentlemen of abilities, and many genteel families, from ſeveral of the States, who give dignity and reſpectability to the ſettlement.

Religion.] The religious denominations here, are Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, Methodiſts and Epiſcopalians. There has lately been a very wonderful attention to religion in this ſtate, and many thouſands have been added to the chriſtian church.

Conſtitution.] By the conſtitution of this State, formed and adopted in 1792, the powers of government are divided into three diſtinct departments; legiſlative, executive, and judiciary. The legiſlative power is veſted in a general aſſembly, conſiſting of a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives; the ſupreme executive, in a governor; the judiciary, in the ſupreme court of appeals, and ſuch inferior courts as the legiſlature may eſtabliſh. The repreſentatives are choſen annually, by the people; the governor and ſenators are choſen for four years, by electors appointed for that purpoſe; the judges are appointed during good behaviour, by the governor, with advice of the ſenate.

Literature

whole for a part, has occasionally been called the great Iron mountain. All that vast country which lies on the west of the Iron mountain, was surrendered to the United States, by the State of North Carolina, in the year 1789. It has since been erected into a separate State, by the name of Tennessee.

Civil Divisions.] This State is divided into eight districts, which, with the number of counties in each, follow:

Districts.	No. Counties.	No. Inhab.	No. Slaves.
Morgan	6	49,184	4,643
Salisbury	9	90,376	13,389
Hillsborough	7	80,012	22,198
Halifax	7	69,136	31,445
Edenton	8	56,986	21,632
Newbern	10	60,433	20,134
Wilmington	5	30,617	11,649
Fayetteville	6	41,358	8,206
Total 8	58	478,103	133,296

Rivers.] These are, the Chowan, formed by the confluence of the Meherrin, Nottaway and Black Rivers; all of which rise in Virginia. Roanoke, Cushai, Pamlico or Tar river, Neus, Trent, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Little river, and Alligator. Cape Fear, more properly Clarendon river, opens into the sea at Cape Fear.

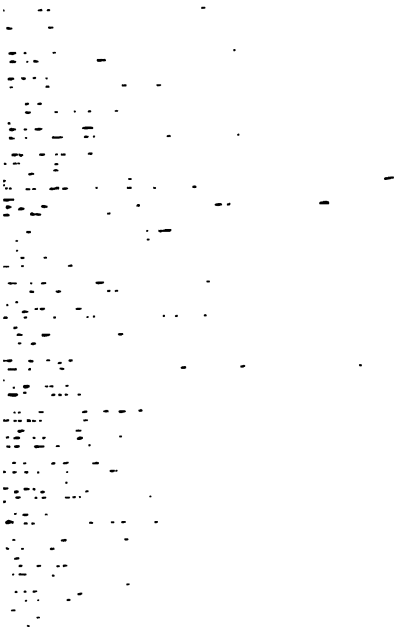
This State would be much more valuable, were it not that the rivers are barred at the mouths, and the coast furnishes no good harbours.

Sounds, Capes, Inlets, &c.] Pamlico Sound is a kind of lake or inland sea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. Core Sound lies south of Pamlico, and communicates with it.

Cape Hatteras is in latitude 35° 15′. Cape Lookout is south of Cape Hatteras, opposite Core Sound. Cape Fear is remarkable for a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan. This shoal lies at the entrance of Cape Fear river, in latitude 33° 32′.

Swamps.] There are two swamps that have been called *Dismal*. Great Dismal is on the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. The other Dismal is in Currituck county, on the south side of Albemarle Sound.

Principal



foreſt, and is barren. On the banks of ſome of the rivers, particularly of the Roanoke, the land is fertile and good. Interſperſed through the other parts, are glades of rich ſwamp, and ridges of oak land, of a black, fertile ſoil. Sixty or eighty miles from the ſea, the country riſes into hills and mountains, as deſcribed under this head in South Carolina and Georgia.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, grow well in the back hilly country. Indian corn and pulſe of all kinds, [illegible] ports. Cotton and hemp are alſo conſiderably cultivated [illegible], and might be raiſed in much greater plenty. The cotton is planted yearly; the ſtalk dies with the froſt. The labour of one man will produce 1,000 pounds in the ſeeds, or 250 fit for manufacturing.

Trade.] A great proportion of the produce of the back country, conſiſting of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, &c. is carried to market in South Carolina and Virginia. The ſouthern interior counties carry their produce to Charleſton; and the northern, to Peterſburg and Norfolk. The exports from the lower parts of the State, are tar, pitch, turpentine, roſin, Indian corn, boards, ſcantling, ſtaves, ſhingles, furs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, bees wax, myrtle wax, and a few other articles, amounting in the year ending September 30, 1791, to 524,548 dollars. Their trade is chiefly with the Weſt Indies and the northern States.

Climate, Diſeaſes, &c.] In the flat country, near the ſea-coaſt, the inhabitants, during the ſummer and autumn, are ſubject to intermitting fevers, which often prove fatal, as bilious or nervous ſymptoms prevail. The countenances of the inhabitants, during theſe ſeaſons, have generally a pale, yelloviſh caſt, occaſioned by the prevalence of bilious ſymptoms. They have very little of the bloom and freſhneſs of the people in the northern States.

The weſtern hilly parts of the State are as healthy as any part of America. That country is fertile, full of ſprings and rivulets of pure water. Autumn is very pleaſant, both in regard to the temperature and ſerenity of the weather, and the richneſs and variety of the vegetable productions, which the ſeaſon affords. The winters are ſo mild in ſome years, that autumn may be

ſaid

formerly
and at present

charge. The Baptiſts and Methodiſts have ſent a number of Miſſionary preachers into theſe diſtricts; and ſome of them have pretty large congregations. It is not improbable that one or other of theſe denominations, and perhaps both, may acquire conſiſtency, and eſtabliſh permanent churches.

College and Academies.] The General Aſſembly of North Carolina, in December, 1789, paſſed a law incorporating 40 gentlemen, 5 from each diſtrict, as truſtees of the Univerſity of North Carolina. The State has given handſome donations for the endowment of this ſeminary. The General Aſſembly, in December, 1791, loaned 5,000*l.* to the truſtees, to enable them to proceed immediately with their buildings. Theſe have ſince been erected 32 miles weſt of Raleigh, the inſtitution organized with profeſſors, and has now about 100 ſtudents.

There is a very good academy at Warrenton, another at Williamſborough, in Granville, and three or four others in the State, of conſiderable note.

Population, Character, Manners and Cuſtoms.] From the Marſhal's return, it appears that the number of inhabitants in the year 1791, was 393,751, of whom 293,179 were citizens. In 1800, 478,103, of whom 133,296 were ſlaves.

The North Carolinians are moſtly planters, and live from half a mile to 3 and 4 miles from each other, on their plantations. They have a plentiful country—no ready market for their produce—little intercourſe with ſtrangers, and a natural fondneſs for ſociety, which induce them to be hoſpitable to travellers. They appear to have little taſte for the ſciences.

North Carolina has had a rapid growth. In the year 1710, it contained but about 1,200 fencible men. It is now, in point of numbers, the fourth State in the Union. During this amazing progreſs in population, which has been greatly aided by immigrations, from Pennſylvania, Virginia, and other States, while each has been endeavouring to increaſe his fortune, the human mind, like an unweeded garden, has been ſuffered to ſhoot up in wild diſorder. But when we conſider, that, during the late revolution, this State produced many diſtinguiſhed patriots

s and politicians, that she sent her thousands to the
nce of Georgia and South Carolina, and gave
al succours to Virginia—when we consider the
iculties she has had to encounter, from a mixture
nhabitants, collected from different parts, strange
ach other, and intent upon gain, we shall find many
gs worthy of praise in her general character.

Constitution.] By the constitution of this State, which
ratified in December, 1776, all legislative authority
ested in two distinct branches, both dependent on
people, viz. a Senate and House of Commons;
ch, when convened for business, are styled the Gen-
Assembly.

The senate is composed of representatives, one from
h county, chosen annually by ballot.

The house of commons consists of representatives
sen in the same way, two for each county, and one
each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington,
, Salisbury, Hillsborough, Halifax, and Fayetteville.

History.] The history of North Carolina is less known
n that of any other of the States. From the best ac-
nts that history affords, the first permanent settle-
nt in North Carolina was made about the year 1712,
a number of Palatines from Germany, who had been
uced to circumstances of great indigence, by a calami-
is war.

The infant colony remained under the general gov-
ment of South Carolina, till about the year 1729,
en seven of the proprietors, for a valuable considera-
, vested their property and jurisdiction in the crown;
l the colony was erected into a separate province, by
name of North Carolina, and its present limits estab-
ed by an order of George II. From this period, to
revolution in 1771, the history of North Carolina is
published, and of course unknown.

Dr. Hugh Williamson is about publishing a history
this State. See American Universal Geography,
icle N. Carolina.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.
Length 400 } between { 6° 20′ and 16° 30′ W. long.
Breadth 104 } between { 35° and 36° 30′ N. lat.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Kentucky and part of Virginia; east, by North Carolina; south, by South Carolina or Georgia; west, by the Mississippi.

Civil Divisions and Population.] This State, erected and organized in 1796, is divided into three districts, and 18 counties, whose names and population, according to a census taken in 1800, are as follows:

The eastern settlement is divided into two districts, Washington and Hamilton.

		Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
Washington, which is the northern, is subdivided into 5 counties, viz.	Washington, Sullivan, Green, Carter, Hawkins,	33,069	2,514	35,583
Hamilton, the southern district, contains 6 counties, viz.	Knox, Jefferson, Cocke, Grainger, Blount Sevier,	34 840	2,996	37,836
Mero district, the western settlement, is divided into 7 counties, viz.	Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Williamson, Wilson, Smith,	24,109	8,074	32,183
		92,018	13,584	105,602

The

e inhabitants of this diſtrict emigrated chiefly Pennſylvania, and that part of Virginia that lies of the Blue Ridge.

nate.] Temperate and healthy. In the tract ly- etween the Great Iſland, as it is called, and the awa, the ſummers are remarkably cool, and the ther moiſt. Southweſt of this, as far as the In- owns, the climate is much warmer, and the ſoil adapted to the productions of the ſouthern States. inhabitant of this diſtrict writes, "Our phyſicians fine climate; healthy, robuſt mothers and fath- plain and plentiful diet, and enough of exerciſe. is not a regular bred phyſician reſiding in the diſtrict." Phyſicians, however, have ſince ſet- ere.

ers and Mountains.] The Tenneſſee, called alſo herokee, is the largeſt branch of the Ohio. It ri- the mountains of Virginia, latitude 37°, and pur- courſe of about 1,000 miles ſouth and ſouthweſt, to latitude 34°, receiving from both ſides a num- large tributary ſtreams. It then wheels about north in a circuitous courſe, and mingles with hio, nearly 60 miles from its mouth. From its ice into the Ohio, to the Muſcle Shoals, 250 miles, rrent is very gentle, and the river deep enough, ſeaſons, for the largeſt row boats. The Muſcle s are about 20 miles in length. At this place ver ſpreads to the width of 3 miles, and forms a er of iſlands, and is of difficult paſſage, except there is a ſwell in the river. From theſe ſhoals whirl or ſuck, the place where the river breaks gh the Great Ridge, or Cumberland mountain, is niles, the navigation all the way excellent for of 40 or 50 tons.

Cumberland mountain, in its whole extent, from reat Kanhawa to the Tenneſſee, conſiſts of the tupendous piles of craggy rocks, of any mountain weſtern country. Through this ſtupendous pile, ling to modern hypotheſis, had the waters of all per branches of the Tenneſſee to force their way. ttempt would have been impracticable at any oth- e than the one mentioned, for more than 100 miles

miles eaſtwardly. Here then ſeems to have been the chaſm, left by the Creator, to convey off thoſe waters, which muſt otherwiſe have overflowed, and rendered uſeleſs a vaſt tract of valuable country, encompaſſed within the mountains.

The *Whirl*, as it is called, is in about latitude 35°. It is reckoned a great curioſity. The river, which a few miles above, is half a mile wide, is here compreſſed to the width of about 100 yards. Juſt as it enters the mountain, a large rock projects from the northern ſhore, in an oblique direction, which renders the bed of the river ſtill narrower, and cauſes a ſudden bend; the water of the river is of courſe thrown with great rapidity againſt the ſouthern ſhore, whence it rebounds around the point of the rock, and produces the *Whirl*, which is about 80 yards in circumference. Canoes have often been carried into this Whirl, and eſcaped by the dexterity of the rowers, without damage. In leſs than a mile below the Whirl, the river ſpreads into its common width, and, except Muſcle Shoals, already mentioned, flows beautiful and placid, till it mingles with the Ohio. The principal tributary ſtreams to the Tenneſſee, are, the Holſton, Peleſon or Clinch and Duck rivers.

The Shawanee, now called Cumberland river, of the ſouthern branches of the Ohio, is next in ſize to the Tenneſſee, and extends eaſtward nearly as far, but runs a much more direct courſe. It is navigable for ſmall craft as far as Naſhville.

There are five navigable rivers in this territory, which diſcharge themſelves immediately into the Miſſiſippi, viz. Wolf, Hatchee, Forked Deer, Obeon and Reelfoot.

It would take a volume to deſcribe, particularly, the mountains of this territory, above half of which is covered with thoſe which are uninhabitable. Some of theſe mountains, particularly the Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, are the moſt ſtupendous piles in the United States. They abound with ginſeng, and ſtone coal. Clinch mountain is ſouth of theſe; in which Park's garden and Morris' Nob, might be deſcribed as curioſities.

Animals.].

Animals.] A few years ſince, this country abounded with large herds of wild cattle, improperly called Buffaloes; but the improvident or ill-diſpoſed among the firſt ſettlers, have deſtroyed multitudes of them, out of mere wantonneſs. They are ſtill to be found on ſome of the ſouth branches of Cumberland river. Elk or mooſe are ſeen in many places, chiefly among the mountains. The deer are become comparatively ſcarce; ſo that no perſon makes a buſineſs of hunting them for their ſkins only. Enough of bears and wolves yet remain. Beavers and otters are caught in plenty in the upper branches of Cumberland and Kentucky rivers.

The mammoth, the king of the land animals, was formerly an inhabitant of this country.

Commerce.] This country furniſhes many valuable articles of export, ſuch as fine waggon and ſaddle horſes, beef, cattle, ginſeng, deer ſkins and furs, cotton, hemp and flax, which may be tranſported by land; alſo, iron, lumber, pork and flour, which will be exported in great quantities, now the navigation of the Miſſiſippi is opened.

Religion.] The Preſbyterians are the prevailing denomination of Chriſtians in this diſtrict. They have a Preſbytery eſtabliſhed by act of Synod, which, in 1788, conſiſted of 23 large congregations, who were then ſupplied by only ſix miniſters. There are alſo ſome of the Baptiſt and Methodiſt denominations

Literature.] Three colleges are eſtabliſhed by law in this State, viz. Greenville college in Green county; Blount college at Knoxville, and Waſhington college in Waſhington county. Conſiderable funds have been collected for the former, and one or two thouſand volumes of books for its library. A ſociety has been eſtabliſhed, who ſtyle themſelves, "A Society for promoting Uſeful Knowledge."

Character and Manners.] There is nothing in the character of this people, that diſtinguiſhes them from the ſettlers of new countries in general. Among the bulk of the inhabitants, a great ſimplicity of manners prevails. Wreſtling, jumping, running foot races, and playing at ball, are the common diverſions. Dancing

is

is coming into fashion. Card playing is a rare amusement. The hunting shirt is still worn by the militia on duty, and by hunters in pursuit of game.

Principal Towns.] KNOXVILLE, beautifully situated on the Holston, is the seat of government in this State, in N. lat 35° 42', and has 387 inhabitants.

NASHVILLE, N. lat. 36°. The courts for the district of Mero are semi-annually held here; and it has two houses for public worship, a handsomely endowed academy, established in 1786, and 345 inhabitants.

JONESBOROUGH is the seat of the courts held in Washington district. There are eight other towns of less note in the State.

Militia.] In 1788, the militia of this district amounted to between 7 and 8,000 effective men, who were principally armed with rifles. There are treble this number at present.

Indians.] The Indian tribes within and in the vicinity of this district, are the Cherokees and Chickasaws. The Cherokees have been a warlike and numerous nation, but by continual wars, in which it has been their destiny to be engaged, with the northern Indian tribes, they were reduced at the commencement of the last war, to about 2000 fighting men; since which they have been reduced more than one half, and have become weak and pusillanimous.

The Chickasaws, of all the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, merit the most from the Americans, having at all times maintained a brotherly attachment to them. They glory in saying, that they never shed the blood of an Anglo American. There is so great an affinity between the Chickasaw and Choctaw languages, that the common people can converse together, each speaking in his own dialect. They are a personable people, and have an openness, in their countenances and behaviour, uncommon among savages. These nations say, they are the remnant of a great nation that once lived far to the west, which was destroyed by the Spaniards, for whom they still retain an hereditary hatred.

Constitution and History.] See American Universal Geography.

SOUTH

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.			Sq. M.
length	200	between	4° and 9° W. long.	25,000
readth	125		32° and 35° N. lat.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by North Carolina; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; uth and southwest, by Savannah river, and a branch its head waters, called Tugulo river, which divides is State from Georgia.

Civil Divisions and Population.] The State is divided to 23 districts, some of which are subdivided into parishes. Those in the upper are called counties.

Districts.	No. Inh.	Slaves.	Districts.	No. Inh.	Slaves.
harleston	57,480	41,945	Pendleton	22,252	2,224
olleton	24,903	20,471	Greenville	11,402	1,409
aufort	20,428	16,031	Spartanburgh	12,121	1,462
eorgetown	22,938	16,568	Union	10,253	1,677
angeburgh	15,766	5,356	Edgefield	18,132	5,006
mpter	13,103	6,763	Abbeville	13,551	2,963
arion	6,914	2,155	Richland	7,891	3,[illegible]
rowell	7,376	1,690	Lancaster	5,021	1,576
ork	10,248	1,804	Kershaw	7,143	2,[illegible]
ester	8,185	1,164	Newberry	12,601	2,204
irfield	10,097	1,968	Cheraw	18,255	4,877
urens	12,809	1,919			
			Total,	345,591	146,151

Rivers.] This State is watered by four large navigable rivers, viz. The Savannah, Ediſto, Pedee, and ntee, the latter of which is the largeſt and longeſt er in this ſtate; it empties into the ocean by two ouths, a little ſouth of Georgetown.

The rivers of a ſecondary ſize, as you paſs from north ſouth, are Wakkamaw, Black river, Cooper, Aſhepoo, d Combahee.

currency. It is now completed, and in ſucceſsful
ration.

Mountains.] Except the high hills of the Santee
Ridge, and ſome few other hills, this country is
one extenſive plain, till you reach the Tryon and
back mountains, 220 miles northweſt of Charle
The mountains weſt and northweſt riſe much hi
than theſe, and form a ridge, which divides the w
of Tenneſſee and Santee rivers.

Harbours.] The only harbours of note are thoſ
Charleſton, Port Royal, and Georgetown.

Iſlands.] The ſea-coaſt is bordered with a chai
fine ſea iſlands around which the ſea flows, openi
excellent inland navigation, for the conveyance of p
uce to market. The principal of theſe are Bull's,
wee's, and Sullivan's iſlands, which form the north
of Charleſton harbour. James', John's, Wadma
Port Royal, St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and the Hun
Iſlands, five or ſix in number, Hilton Head, Pinckn
Bull's, Dawſuſkie's, and ſome ſmaller iſlands.

The ſoil of theſe iſlands is generally better ada
to the culture of indigo than the main, and leſs ſu
to rice. Cotton grows very well upon them. The
ural growth is the live oak, which is excellent for
timber; and the palmetto or cabbage tree, the u

ediately below the town, and form a spacious and venient harbour, which communicates with the ocean below Sullivan's island, which is known on the north, n miles southeast of the town. The continued agi- on which this occasions in the waters which wash ound Charleston—the refreshing sea breezes which regularly felt, and the fresh airings to be had in many nities, render Charleston more healthy than any part he low country, in the southern states. On this ac- nt it is the resort of great numbers of gentlemen, ilids from the West India islands, and of the rich sters from the country, who come here to spend the ly months, as they are called, in quest of health, and he social enjoyments which this city affords. And no part of America are the social blessings enjoyed e rationally and liberally, than in Charleston. Un- fted hospitality, affability, ease in manners and ad- s, and a disposition to make their guests welcome, and pleased with themselves, are characteristics of respectable people in Charleston.

The public buildings are, an exchange, state house, ly rebuilt, armoury, poor house, two large churches Episcopalians, two for Congregationalists or Inde- dents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, one for Baptists, for German Lutherans, two for the Methodists, (a e house for worship being lately finished by them) for French Protestants; besides a meeting house Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish gogue.

But little attention is paid to the public markets. A at proportion of the most wealthy inhabitants have tations, from which they receive supplies of almost ry article of living. The country abounds with poul- and wild ducks. Their beef, mutton and veal are of the best kind. Few fish are brought to market. n 1791, there were 16,359 inhabitants, of whom 34 were slaves. In 1800, 19,724, of whom 9053 e slaves.

Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, is a pleasant little n of about 100 houses, and 700 inhabitants, who distinguished for their hospitality and politeness.

Georgetown,

Georgetown, 61 miles N. E. of Charleſton, the ſeat of juſtice in Georgetown diſtrict, ſtands on a ſpot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united in one broad ſtream, by the name of Winyaw, fall into the ocean 12 miles below the town.

Columbia, which has lately been made the ſeat of government, by the legiſlature, ſtands juſt below the junction of Saluda and Broad rivers, on the Congaree, a branch of the Santee.

General Face of the Country.] The whole State, to the diſtance of 80 miles from the ſea, is level, and almoſt without a ſtone. In this diſtance, by a gradual aſcent from the ſea-coaſt, the land riſes about 190 feet. Here, if you proceed in a W.N.W. courſe from Charleſton, commences a curiouſly uneven country. The traveller is conſtantly aſcending or deſcending little ſand-hills, which nature ſeems to have diſunited in a frolic. If a pretty high ſea were ſuddenly arreſted and tranſformed into ſand hills, in the very form the waves exiſted at the moment of transformation, it would preſent the eye with juſt ſuch a view as is here to be ſeen. Some little herbage, and a few ſmall pines, grow even on this ſoil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a ſcanty ſubſiſtence on corn and ſweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. This curious country continues for about 60 miles, till you arrive at a place called *The Ridge*, 140 miles from Charleſton. This Ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the ſea, but level as you advance northweſt from its ſummit. It is a fine, high, healthy belt of land, well watered, and of a good ſoil, and extends from the Savannah to Broad River. Beyond this Ridge commences a country exactly reſembling the northern States. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, preſent themſelves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here Heaven has beſtowed its bleſſings with a moſt bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful than nearer to the ſea. The hills are covered with valuable woods, the vallies are watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of the

vent its growth. Thoſe who have water in reſerve, com
monly let it in upon their rice after firſt going throug
with the hoe, while it is yet young, though it is deeme
beſt to keep out the graſs without this aid, by the ho
only. The water is commonly kept on the rice eight o
ten days after hoeing. When the ear is formed, th
water is continued on till it is ripe. It is hoed three o
four times. When the graſs is very thick, a negro can
not hoe more than one ſixteenth of an acre in a day
From three pecks to a buſhel is ſown on an acre. I
produces from 50 to 80 buſhels of rough rice an acr
—120 buſhels of rough rice have been produced on on
acre; 20 buſhels of which make about 500 pounds, o
eight and a quarter buſhels clean rice for market. Afte
it is threſhed, it is winnowed, and then ground in a mil
conſtructed of two blocks, in a ſimple manner—the
winnowed by a fan conſtructed for that purpoſe—the
beat in a mortar by hand, or now generally by horſe o
water machines—then ſifted, to ſeparate the whole ric
from that which is broken, and the flour. The whol
rice is then barrelled in caſks of about 500 pounds, o
eight and a quarter buſhels. The ſmall rice ſerves fo
proviſions, and the flour for provender; the chaff fo
manure, and the ſtraw for fodder. The blade is gree
and freſh while the ear is ripe. The price is from 9
to 10/6 a hundred—dollars 4/8.

Conſtitution.] The legiſlative authority is veſted in
general aſſembly, conſiſting of a ſenate and houſe of re
preſentatives. There are 124 repreſentatives, and 35 ſe
ators appointed among the ſeveral diſtricts. The ge
eral aſſembly is choſen on the ſecond Monday of Oct
ber, and meets on the fourth Monday in November a
nually. Each houſe chooſes its own officers, judges
the qualifications of its members, and has a negative
the other. The executive authority is veſted in a gu
ernor, choſen for two years, by both houſes of aſſemb

State of Literature.] Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, ſent their ſons to Europe for education. During the war and ſince, they have generally ſent them to the middle and northern States. There are ſeveral reſpectable academies in Charleſton, one at Beaufort, on Port Royal iſland, and ſeveral others in different parts of the State. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law; one at Charleſton, one at Winnſborough, in the diſtrict of Camden, the other at Cambridge, in the diſtrict of Ninety Six. The public and private donations for the ſupport of theſe three colleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and ſupporting of one reſpectable college. The diviſion of theſe donations has fruſtrated this deſign. The Mount Sion college at Winnſborough, is ſupported by a reſpectable ſociety of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This inſtitution flouriſhes, and bids fair for uſefulneſs. The college in Cambridge is no more than a grammar ſchool.

The legiſlature have made proviſion lately for eſtabliſhing a univerſity at Columbia.

Charitable and other Societies.] Theſe are the South Carolina, Mount Sion, Library, and St. Cecilia ſocieties—a ſociety for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen—a Medical ſociety lately inſtituted in Charleſton, and a Muſical ſociety. At Beaufort and on St. Helena, are ſeveral charitable ſocieties, incorporated with funds to a conſiderable amount, deſigned principally for the education of poor children, and which promiſe, at a future day, to be of great public utility.

Indians.] The Catabaws are the only nation of Indians in this ſtate. They have but one town, called Catabaw, ſituated on Catabaw river, in latitude 34° 49', on the boundary line between North and South Carolina, and contains about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men.

Religion.] Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no diſputes between different religious ſects. They all agree to diſſer.

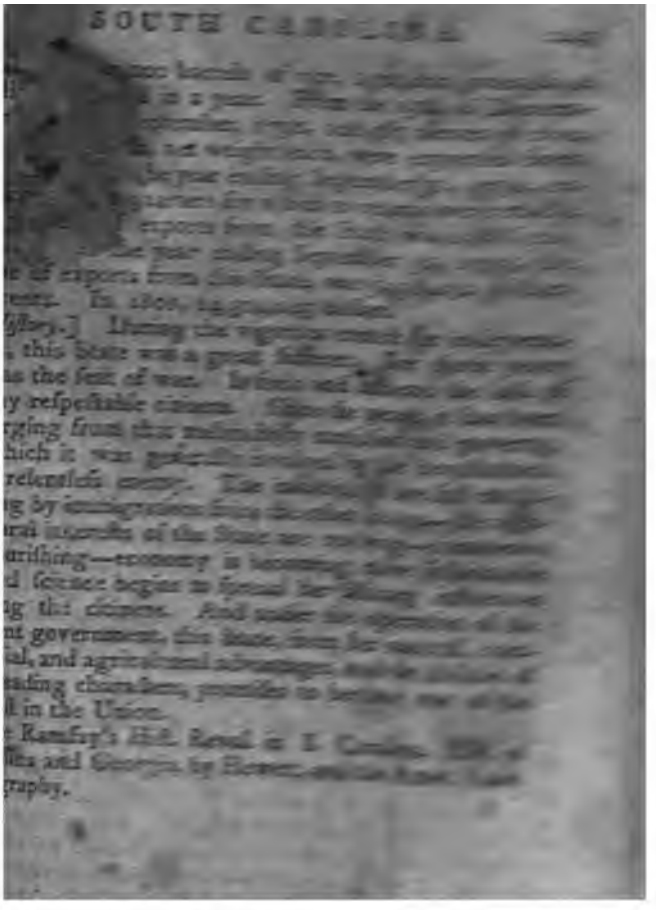
The

of the inhabitants ... the mischievous influence of ... deed, they do not differ from the inhabitants of the ... er southern States. Slavery, by exempting great nu... bers from the necessities of labour, leads to luxury, ... sipation and extravagance. The absolute author... which is exercised over their slaves, too much favo... a haughty, supercilious behaviour. A disposition to ... the Christian precept, "Do to others as you would ... others should do unto you," is not cherished by a ... exhibition of many made for one.

The Carolinians are generally affable and ea... their manners, and polite and attentive to stran... The ladies want the bloom of the north, but ... an engaging softness and delicacy in their appea... and manners, and many of them possess the poli... elegant accomplishments.

Military Strength.] The militia of this State, in... amounted to 24,435, of which 750 were in the ... Charleston.

Commerce.] The amount of exports from the ... Charleston, in the year ending Nov. 1787, was ... timated, from authentic documents, at £505,... sterling money. The number of vessels cleared ... custom house the same year, was 947, measurin... ... of these, measuring 41,531 tons, wer... ... cleared to Great Britai...



GEORGIA.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.
Length 602 } between { 5° and 16° W. lon.
Breadth 250 } between { 31° and 35° N. lat.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED east, by the Atl Ocean; south, by East and W Florida; west, by the river Miſſiſippi; north and no east, by South Carolina, and Tenneſſee, or by l ceded to the United States by South Caroling. T boundaries embrace the "Miſſiſippi Territory," w ſee.

Civil Diviſions and Population.] That part of State which has been laid out, is divided into two tricts, *Upper* and *Lower*, which are ſubdivided into following 24 counties, viz.

Counties.	No. Inh.	Slaves.
Wilks	13,103	5,008
Lincoln	4,766	1,433
Green	10,761	3,657
Oglethorpe	9,780	3,089
Richmond	5,473	2,691
Jackſon	7,736	1,400
Effingham	2,072	762
Jefferſon	5,684	1,642
Waſhington	10,300	2,668
Warren	8,329	2,038
Franklin	6,859	959
Bryan	2,856	2,386
Liberty	5,215	3,940
Macintoſh	2,660	1,819
Camden	1,681	735
Hancock	14,456	4,835
Montgomery	3,180	435
Burke	9,506	2,967
Chatham	12,946	9,649
Elbert	10,094	2,816
Glynn	1,874	1,092
Bullock	1,913	269
Scriven	3,049	766
Columbia	8,345	3,008
Total,	162,586	59,699

fa

s of the Country.] See South Carolina.

ers.] Savannah river divides this State from
a Carolina. Its courſe is nearly from northweſt
otheaſt. It is formed principally of two branches,
he names of Tugulo and Keowee, which ſpring
the mountains. It is navigable for large veſſels
Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel, as far
uguſta.

eechee river, about 18 miles ſouth of the Savannah,
ſmaller river, and nearly parallel with it in its
e.

latamaha, about 60 miles ſouth of Savannah river,
s ſource in the Cherokee mountains, near the head
apido, thence it deſcends through the hilly coun-
with all its collateral branches, and winds rapidly
ugſt the hills, 250 miles, and then enters the flat
country, by the name of the Oakmulgee; thence
ndering 150 miles, it is joined on the eaſt ſide by
Ocone, which likewiſe heads in the lower ridges of
mountains. After this confluence, having now
ed a vaſt acquiſition of waters, it aſſumes the name
latamaha, when it becomes a large majeſtic river,
ng with gentle windings through a vaſt plain for-
nearly 100 miles, and enters the Atlantic by ſeveral
ths.

ſides theſe, there is Turtle river, Little Sitilla or
lle, Great Sitilla, Crooked river, and St Mary's,
h form a part of the ſouthern boundary of the
ed States. St. Mary's river has its ſource from a
lake, or rather marſh, called Owaquaphenogaw,
flows through a vaſt plain and pine foreſt, about
miles to the ocean, with which it communicates
ween the points of Amelia and Talbert's iſlands,
30° 44', and is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable
den for 90 miles. Its banks afford immenſe
ntities of fine timber, ſuited to the Weſt India
ket.

he rivers in the middle and weſtern parts of this
e, are Apalachicola, which is formed by the Chata-
chee and Flint rivers, Mobille, Alibama, Tombigby,
umbia, Paſcagoula and Pearl rivers. All theſe run
ſouthwardly, and empty into the Gulf of Mexico. The
oo and Looſa Chitto, empty into the Miſſiſippi.

Lakes

Lakes and Swamps.] The lake, or rather marſh, called Ouaquaphenogaw, lies between Flint and Oakmulge rivers, and is nearly 300 miles in circumference. In wet ſeaſons it appears like an inland ſea, and has ſeveral large iſlands of rich land; one of which, the preſent generation of Creek Indians repreſent as the moſt bliſsful ſpot on earth. They ſay it is inhabited by a peculiar race of Indians, whoſe women are incomparably beautiful. They tell you alſo that this terreſtrial paradiſe has been ſeen by ſome enterpriſing hunters, when in purſuit of their game, who, being loſt in inextricable ſwamps and bogs, and on the point of periſhing, were unexpectedly relieved by a company of beautiful women, whom they call *daughters of the ſun*, who kindly gave them ſuch proviſions as they had with them, conſiſting of fruit, and corn cakes, and then enjoined them to fly for ſafety to their own country, becauſe their huſbands were fierce men and cruel to ſtrangers. They further ſay, that theſe hunters had a view of their ſettlements, ſituated on the elevated banks of an iſland, in a beautiful lake; but that in their endeavours to approach it, they were involved in perpetual labyrinths, and, like enchanted lands, ſtill as they imagined they had juſt gained it, it ſeemed to fly before them. They determined at length, to quit the deluſive purſuit, and with much difficulty effected a retreat. When they reported their adventures to their countrymen, the young warriors were inflamed with an irreſiſtible deſire to invade and conquer ſo charming a country, but all their attempts had hitherto proved fruitleſs; they never being able again to find the ſpot. They tell another ſtory concerning this ſequeſtered country, which ſeems not improbable; which is, that the inhabitants are the poſterity of a fugitive remnant of the ancient Yamaſes, who, eſcaping maſſacre, after a bloody and deciſive battle between them and the Creeks, (who, it is certain, conquered, and nearly exterminated that once powerful people) here found an aſylum, remote and ſecure from the fury of their proud conquerors.

Chief Towns.] The late ſeat of government in this ſtate was Auguſta. This city is ſituated on the ſouthweſt bank

bank of Savannah river, which is here about 500 yards wide, about 144 miles from the ſea, and 127 northweſt of Savannah. It has 2215 inhabitants.

Savannah, the former capital of Georgia, ſtands on a high ſandy bluff, on the ſouth ſide of Savannah river, and 17 miles from its mouth. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and has 5146 inhabitants.

Sunbury is a ſmall ſea-port town, 40 miles ſouthward of Savannah, and has a ſafe and very convenient harbour.

Brunſwick, in Glynn county, lat. 31° 10′ is ſituated at the mouth of Turtle river, at which place this river empties itſelf into St. Simon's Sound. Brunſwick has a ſafe and capacious harbour; and the bar at the entrance into it, has water deep enough for the largeſt veſſel that ſwims.

Frederica, on the iſland of St. Simon, is nearly in lat. 31° 15′. It is the firſt town that was built in Georgia, and was founded by General Oglethorpe. The town contains but 72 inhabitants in a few houſes, which ſtand on an eminence, if conſidered with regard to the marſhes before it, upon a branch of Alatamaha river, which waſhes the weſt ſide of this agreeable iſland, and forms a bay before the town, affording a ſafe and ſecure harbour for veſſels of the largeſt burthen, which may lie along the wharf.

Waſhington, the chief town in the county of Wilkes, is ſituated in lat. 33° 22′, about 50 miles northweſt of Auguſta. It had, in 1788, a court houſe, gaol, 34 dwelling-houſes, and an academy, whoſe funds amounted to about 800*l.* ſterling, and the number of ſtudents to between 60 and 70.

The town of Louiſville, which is the preſent ſeat of government in this ſtate, has been laid out and built on the bank of Ogeechee river, about 70 miles from its mouth.

Soil, Productions, &c.] The ſoil and its fertility are various, according to ſituation and different improvement. The iſlands on the ſea board, in their natural ſtate, are covered with a plentiful growth of pine, oak, hiccory, live oak, (an uncommonly hard and very valuable wood) and ſome red cedar. The ſoil is a mixture of ſand and black mould, making what is commonly called a grey ſoil. The principal iſlands are Skida-

way, Waſſaw, Oſſabaw, St. Catharine's, Sapelo, Frederica, Jekyl, Cumberland and Amelia.

The ſoil of the main land, adjoining the marſhes and creeks, is nearly of the ſame quality with that of the iſlands; except that which borders on thoſe rivers and creeks which ſtretch far back into the country. On theſe, immediately after you leave the ſalts, begin the valuable rice ſwamps, which, on cultivation, afford the preſent principal ſtaple of commerce.

The ſoil between the rivers, after you leave the ſea board and the edge of the ſwamps, at the diſtance of 20 or 30 miles, changes from a grey to a red colour, on which grow plenty of oak and hiccory, with a conſiderable intermixture of pine. To this kind of land ſucceeds, by turns, a ſoil nearly black, and very rich, on which grow very large quantities of black walnut, mulberry, &c. In this State are produced, by culture, rice, indigo, cotton, ſilk, (though not in large quantities) Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at preſent, is the ſtaple commodity; and as a ſmall proportion only of the rice ground is under cultivation, the quantity raiſed in future muſt be much greater than at preſent.

Moſt of the tropical fruits would flouriſh in this State with proper attention. The rice plant has been tranſplanted, and alſo the tea plant, of which ſuch immenſe quantities are conſumed in the United States, was introduced into Georgia, by Mr. Samuel Bowen, about the year 1770, from India. The ſeed was diſſeminated, and the plant now grows without cultivation, in moſt of the fenced lots in Savannah.

From many conſiderations, we may perhaps venture to predict, that the ſouthweſtern part of the State, and the parts of Eaſt and Weſt Florida, which lie adjoining, will, in ſome future time, become the Vineyard of America.

Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture.] The chief articles of export are rice, tobacco, (of which the county of Wilkes only, exported in the year 1788, about 3,000 hogſheads) indigo, ſago, lumber of various kinds, naval ſtores, leather, deer ſkins, ſnake-root, myrtle and bees wax, corn and live ſtock. The planters and farmers raiſe large flocks of cattle, from 1000 to 1500 head, and ſome more.

The

ıe amount of exports in the year ending Septem-
oth, 1791, was 491,472 dollars. In return for the
ıerated exports, are imported, Weſt India goods,
wines, various articles of clothing, and dry goods
kinds—from the northern States, cheeſe, fiſh, po-
s, apples, cider, and ſhoes. The manner in which
ıdigo is cultivated and manufactured is as follows:
ground, which muſt be a ſtrong rich ſoil, is thrown
beds of 7 or 8 feet wide, after having been made
mellow, and is then raked till it is fully pulverized.
ſeed is then ſown in April, in rows at ſuch a diſ-
as conveniently to admit of hoeing between them.
ly, the firſt crop is fit to cut, being commonly two
ı half feet high. It is then thrown into vats, con-
ted for the purpoſe, and ſteeped about 30 hours;
which, the liquor is drawn off into other vats,
e it is *beat*, as they call it, by which means it is
vn into much ſuch a ſtate of agitation as cream is
ıurning. After this proceſs, lime water is cut into
quor, which cauſes the particles of indigo to ſettle
e bottom. The liquor is then drawn off, and the
ıent, which is the indigo, is taken out and ſpread
oths, and partly dried; it is then put into boxes
preſſed, and while it is yet ſoft, cut into ſquare
s, which are thrown into the ſun to dry, and then
ıp in caſks for the market. They have commonly
cuttings a ſeaſon. A middling crop for 30 acres,
co pounds.

aracter and Manners.] No general character will
r to the inhabitants at large. Collected from diſ-
t parts of the world, as intereſt, neceſſity or incli-
ı led them, their character and manners muſt, of
e, partake of all the varieties which diſtinguiſh the
al States and kingdoms from whence they came.
e is ſo little uniformity, that it is difficult to trace
governing principle among them. An averſion to
ır is too predominant, owing in part to the relax-
ıeat of the climate, and partly to the want of ne-
y to excite induſtry. An open and friendly hoſ-
ty, particularly to ſtrangers, is an ornamental
ıcteriſtic of a great part of this people.

ligion.] The inhabitants of this State, who pro-
he Chriſtian religion, are of the Preſbyterian, Epiſ-
copalian,

copalian, Baptiſt, and Methodiſt denominations. They have but few regular miniſters among them.

Conſtitution.] The preſent conſtitution of this State was formed and eſtabliſhed in the year 1789, and is nearly upon the plan of the conſtitution of the United States.

State of Literature.] The literature of this State, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which affords the moſt flattering proſpects. The charter containing their preſent ſyſtem of education, was paſſed in the year 1785. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is inſtituted and organized at Louiſville, a high and healthy part of the country, near the centre of the State. There is alſo proviſion made for the inſtitution of an academy, in each county in the State, to be ſupported from the ſame funds, and conſidered as parts and members of the ſame inſtitution, under the general ſuperintendence and direction of a preſident and board of truſtees, appointed for their literary accompliſhments, from the different parts of the State, inveſted with the cuſtomary powers of corporations. The inſtitution thus compoſed, is denominated "The Univerſity of Georgia."

That this body of literati, to whom is entruſted the direction of the general literature of the State, may not be ſo detached and independent, as not to poſſeſs the confidence of the State; and in order to ſecure the attention and patronage of the principal officers of government, the governor and council, the ſpeaker of the houſe of aſſembly, and the chief juſtice of the State, are aſſociated with the board of truſtees, in ſome of the great and more ſolemn duties of their office; ſuch as making the laws, appointing the preſident, ſettling the property, and inſtituting academies. Thus aſſociated, they are denominated "The Senate of the Univerſity," and are to hold a ſtated annual meeting, at which the governor of the ſtate preſides.

The ſenate appoint a board of commiſſioners in each county, for the particular management and direction of the academy, and the other ſchools in each county, who are to receive their inſtructions from, and are accountable to, the ſenate. The rector of each academy is an officer of the univerſity, to be appointed by the preſi-

dent,

plains intervening, between the Alabama and Miſſiſippi rivers, in the weſtern part of this ſtate. This nation had, not many years ago, 43 towns and villages, in three diviſions, containing 12,123 ſouls, of which 4,041 were fighting men.

The Chicaſaws are ſettled at the head branches of the Tombeckbee, Mobille and Yazoo rivers, in the north-weſt corner of the ſtate. Their country is an extenſive plain, tolerably well watered from ſprings, and a pretty good ſoil. They have ſeven towns, the central one of which is in latitude 34° 23′, and longitude 14° 30′ weſt, from Philadelphia. The number of ſouls in this nation have been formerly reckoned at 1725, of which 575 were fighting men.

Hiſtory.] The ſettlement of a colony between the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha, was meditated in England in 1732, for the accommodation of poor people in Great Britain and Ireland, and for the further ſecurity of Carolina. Private compaſſion and public ſpirit, conſpired to promote the benevolent deſign. Humane and opulent men ſuggeſted a plan for tranſporting a number of indigent families to this part of America, free of expenſe. For this purpoſe they applied to King George II. and obtained from him letters patent, bearing date June 9th, 1732, for legally carrying into execution what they had generouſly projected. They called the new province GEORGIA, in honour of the King, who encouraged the plan.

During the late war, Georgia was overrun by the Britiſh troops, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee into the neighbouring ſtates for ſafety. The ſufferings and loſſes of her citizens were as great, in proportion to their numbers and wealth, as in any of the States. Since the peace, the progreſs of the population of this State has been rapid. Its growth in improvement and population has been checked by the hoſtile irruptions of the Creek Indians, which have been frequent and very diſtreſſing to the frontier inhabitants. Treaties have been held, and a ceſſation of hoſtilities agreed to between the parties; and it is expected that a permanent peace *will ſoon* be concluded, and tranquillity reſtored to the *State.* See Hewett's Hiſt. S. Carolina and Georgia, and Amer. Univ. Geog.

MISSISIPPI TERRITORY.

Situation and Boundaries.

THIS Territory comprehends the weſtern part of Georgia, and is bounded north, by Tenneſſee; weſt, by the Miſſiſippi; ſouth, by Weſt Florida. The Creek, Chicaſaw and Chactaw tribes of Indians inhabit a conſiderable portion of this country.

Diviſions and Population.] This Territory is divided into three counties, viz.

Counties.	No. Inhab. in 1800.
Waſhington	1250
Pickering	2940
Adams	4660
	8850 of whom 3489 are ſlaves.

Rivers.] See Georgia.

Soil, Productions, and Climate.] The ſoil of this country, particularly what has been called the *Natchez* country, is repreſented as ſuperior to any of the lands on the borders of the river Miſſiſippi, for the production of many articles. Its ſituation being higher, affords a greater variety of ſoil, and is in a more favourable climate for the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. than the country lower down, and nearer to the ſea. The ſoil alſo produces, in equal abundance, Indian corn, rice, hemp, flax, indigo, cotton, pot-herbs, pulſe of every kind, and paſturage; and the tobacco made here is eſteemed preferable to any cultivated in other parts of America. Hops grow wild; all kinds of European fruits arrive to great perfection, and no part of the known world is more favourable for the raiſing of every kind of ſtock. The climate is healthy and temperate; the country delightful and well watered; and the proſpect is beautiful and extenſive, variegated by many inequalities and fine meadows, ſeparated by innumerable copſes, the trees of which are of different kinds, but moſtly of walnut and oak. The riſing grounds, which are

are clothed with graſs and other herbs of the fineſt verdure, are properly diſpoſed for the culture of vines; the mulberry trees are very numerous, and the winters ſufficiently moderate for the breed of ſilk worms. Clay of different colours, fit for glaſs works and pottery, is found here in great abundance; and alſo a variety of ſtately timber fit for houſe and ſhip building, &c. The elevated, open and airy ſituation of this country renders it leſs liable to fevers and agues (the only diſorders ever known in its neighbourhood) than ſome other parts bordering on the Miſſiſippi, where the want of ſufficient deſcent to convey the waters off, occaſions numbers of ſtagnant ponds, whoſe exhalations infect the air.

Chief Towns.] Natchez, on the eaſt bank of the Miſſiſippi, is the capital of this territory, and including St. Catherine's, contains 1656 inhabitants; of theſe 833 are ſlaves. Jefferſon, in Waſhington county, contains 437 inhabitants. Shamburgh and Steel, in this county, are equally populous. Cole's Creek, and Baie Pairre, in the county of Pickering, and Sandy and Second Creeks and Homo Chitto, in Adams county, are the beſt ſettled parts of this new country.

Hiſtory and Government.] Of the Territory now deſcribed, the State of Georgia, by act of their legiſlature, paſſed January 7th, 1795, ſold about 22,000,000 of acres, to four different companies. Theſe lands have been ſold by the original purchaſers chiefly in the middle and Eaſtern States. Great and ſerious diſputes* have ariſen in reſpect to the title to theſe lands, which are now in a train of adjuſtment before a board of commiſſioners on the part of Georgia and the Federal government.

This Territory, in 1800, was erected into a diſtinct government, giving to the inhabitants the ſame privileges as are enjoyed by thoſe of the Northweſtern Territory and Indiana.

Spaniſh

* A full account of theſe diſputes is given in the Appendix to the American Gazetteer, published in 1797.

The laurel magnolia is the moſt beautiful among the trees of the foreſt, and is uſually 100 feet high; though ſome are much higher. The trunk is perfectly erect, riſing in the form of a beautiful column, and ſupporting a head like an obtuſe cone. The flowers are on the extremities of the branches—are large, white, and expanded like a roſe, and the largeſt and moſt complete of any yet known; when fully expanded, they are from 6 to 9 inches in diameter, and have a moſt delicious fragrance. The cypreſs is the largeſt of the American trees. "I have ſeen trunks of theſe trees," ſays Bartram, "that would meaſure 8, 10, and 12 feet in diameter, for 40 and 50 feet ſtraight ſhaft." The trunks make excellent ſhingles, boards, and other timber; and when hollowed, make durable and convenient canoes. "When the planters fell theſe mighty trees, they raiſe a ſtage round them, ſo high as to reach above the buttreſſes; on this ſtage 8 or 10 negroes aſcend with their axes, and fall to work round its trunk."

The intervales between the hilly part of this country are extremely rich.

Chief Towns.] ST. AUGUSTINE, the capital of Eaſt Florida, is ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, latitude 29° 45′; is of an oblong figure, and interſected by four ſtreets, which cut each other at right angles. The town is fortified.

The principal town in Weſt Florida is PENSACOLA, latitude 30° 22′. It lies along the beach, and, like St. Auguſtine, is of an oblong form. The bay, on which the town ſtands, forms a very commodious harbour, and veſſels may ride here ſecure from every wind.

Hiſtory.] The Floridas have experienced the viciſſitudes of war, and frequently changed maſters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards. Weſt Florida, as far eaſt as Perdido river, was owned and occupied by the French; the remainder, and all Eaſt Florida, by the Spaniards, previous to their being ceded to the Engliſh, at the peace of 1763. The Engliſh divided this country into Eaſt and Weſt Florida. They were ceded by Spain to the Engliſh at the peace of 1763. During the laſt war, they were reduced by the arms of his Catholic Majeſty, and guaranteed to the crown of Spain, by the definitive treaty of 1783.

LOUISIANA.

LOUISIANA.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by the Miſſiſippi, eaſt; by the Gulf of Mexico, ſouth; by New Mexico, weſt; and runs indefinitely north. Under the French government, Louiſiana included both ſides of the Miſſiſippi, from its mouth to the Illinois, and back from the river, eaſt and weſt indefinitely.

Rivers.] It is interſected by a number of fine rivers, among which are St. Francis, navigable about 250 or 300 miles; the Natchitoches, the Adayes or Mexicano river, and the river Rouge, on which, it is well known, are as rich ſilver mines as any in Mexico. This is ſuppoſed to be one principal reaſon, why the excluſive navigation of the Miſſiſippi has been ſo much inſiſted on by Spain.

Capital.] NEW ORLEANS. It ſtands on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, 105 miles from its mouth, in latitude 30° 2′ north. Its advantages for trade are very great.

Religion, Government, &c.] The greater part of the white inhabitants are Roman Catholics. They are governed by a Viceroy from Spain, and the number of inhabitants is unknown.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] Louiſiana is agreeably ſituated between the extremes of heat and cold. Its climate varies as it extends towards the north. The ſouthern parts, lying within the reach of the refreſhing breezes from the ſea, are not ſcorched like thoſe under the ſame latitudes in Africa; and its northern regions are colder than thoſe of Europe, under the ſame parallels, with a wholeſome ſerene air. To judge of the produce to be expected from the ſoil of Louiſiana, let us turn our eyes to Egypt, Arabia Felix, Perſia, India, China, and Japan, all lying in correſponding latitudes.

In the northern part of Louiſiana, 45 miles below the mouth of the Ohio river, on the weſt bank of the Miſſiſippi, a ſettlement is commencing, conducted by Col. Morgan, of New Jerſey, under the patronage of the Spaniſh king. The ſpot on which the city is propoſed to be built, is called New Madrid, after the capital of Spain, and is in N. lat. 36° 30′.

The country in the vicinity of this intended city, is repreſented as excellent, in many parts beyond deſcription.

The

The natural growth consists of mulberry, locust, sassafras, walnut, hiccory, oak, ash, dog wood, &c, with one or more grape vines running up almost every tree; the grapes yield from experiment, good red wine in plenty, and with little labour. In some of the low grounds, grow large cypress trees. The country is interspersed with priaries, and now and then a cane patch of a hundred, and some of a thousand acres. These priaries have no trees on them, but are fertile in grass, flowering plants, strawberries, and, when cultivated, produce good crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco, and are easily tilled. The climate is said to be favourable to health, and the culture of fruits of various kinds, and particularly for garden vegetables.

History.] The Mississippi, on which the fine country of Louisiana is situated, was first discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541. Monsieur de la Salle was the first who traversed it. He, in the year 1682, having passed down the mouth of the Mississippi, and surveyed the adjacent country, returned to Canada, from whence he took passage to France.

From the flattering accounts which he gave of the country, and the consequential advantages that would accrue from settling a colony in those parts, Louis XIV. was induced to establish a company for the purpose. Accordingly, a squadron of four vessels, amply provided with men and provisions, under the command of Monsieur de la Salle, embarked with an intention to settle near the mouth of the Mississippi. But he unintentionally sailed 100 leagues to the westward of it, where he attempted to establish a colony; but through the unfavourableness of the climate, most of his men miserably perished, and he himself was villainously murdered, not long after, by two of his own men. Monsieur Ibberville succeeded him in his laudable attempts. He, after two successful voyages, died while preparing for a third. Crozat succeeded him; and in 1712, the king gave him Louisiana. This grant continued but a short time after the death of Louis XIV. In 1763, Louisiana was ceded to the king of Spain; by whom, in 1801, it was ceded to France.

MEXICO,

formerly as much as 20 miles long and 17 broad, and lying at the bottom of the vale, is the reſervoir of all the waters from the ſurrounding mountains. The city of Mexico ſtands on an iſland in this lake.

In this country are interſperſed many fountains of different qualities. There are an infinity of nitrous, ſulphureous, vitriolic, and alluminous mineral waters, ſome of which ſpring out ſo hot, that in a ſhort time any kind of fruit or animal food is boiled in them. There are alſo petrifying waters, with which they make little white ſmooth ſtones, not diſpleaſing to the taſte; ſcrapings from which, taken in broth, or in gruel, made of Indian corn, are moſt powerful diaphoretics, and are uſed with remarkable ſucceſs in various kinds of fevers.

Climate.] The climate of this extenſive country is various. The maritime parts are hot, and for the moſt part moiſt and unhealthy. Lands, which are very high, or very near to high mountains, which are perpetually covered with ſnow, are cold; there have been white froſts and ice, in the dog days. All the other inland parts which are moſt populous, enjoy a climate ſo mild and benign, that they neither feel the rigours of winter, nor the heats of ſummer. No other fire than the ſun's rays is neceſſary to give warmth in winter; no other relief is wanted in the ſeaſons of heat, than the ſhade; the ſame clothing which covers a man in the dog days, defends him in January; and the animals ſleep all the year under the open ſky. But the agreeableneſs of the climate is counterbalanced by thunder ſtorms, which are frequent in ſummer, and by earthquakes, which at all ſeaſons are felt, although with leſs danger than terror.

Minerals.] The mountains of Mexico abound in ores of every kind of metal; and a great variety of foſſils. The Mexicans found gold in various parts of their country. They gathered this precious metal chiefly in grains among the ſand of the river. Silver was dug out of the mines of Ilachco, and others; but it was not ſo much prized by them as it is by other nations. Since the conqueſt, ſo many ſilver mines have been diſcovered in that country,

country, eſpecially in the provinces which are to the northweſt of the capital, that it is quite impoſſible to enumerate them. There are entire mountains of loadſtone, and among others, one very conſiderable, between Teoiltylan and Chilapan, in the country of the Cohuixcas.

Productions.] However plentiful and rich the mineral kingdom of Mexico may be, the vegetable kingdom is ſtill more various and abundant. The celebrated Dr. Hernandez deſcribes, in his natural hiſtory, about 1200 plants, natives of that country; but as his deſcription is confined to medicinal plants, he has hardly compriſed one half of what provident nature has produced there for the benefit of mankind. With reſpect to the other vegetables, ſome are eſteemed for their flowers, ſome for their fruits, ſome for their leaves, ſome for their roots, ſome for their trunk or their wood, and others for their gum, reſin, oil, or juice.

The fruits, which are original in Mexico, are, pine-apples, plums, dates, and a great variety of others. There are alſo many others that are not original in the country, viz. water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, cheſnuts, and grapes.

The cocoa-nut, vanilla, chia, great pepper, tomati, the pepper of Tobaſco, and cotton, are very common with the Mexicans. Wheat, barley, peas, beans and rice have been ſucceſsfully cultivated in this country.

With reſpect to plants which yield profitable reſins, gums, oils or juices, the country of Mexico is ſingularly fertile.

Animals.] Of the quadrupeds, ſome are ancient, and ſome are modern. Thoſe are called modern, which were tranſported from the Canaries and Europe into that country in the ſixteenth century. Such are, horſes, aſſes, bulls, ſheep, goats, hogs, dogs and cats, which have all multiplied. Of the ancient quadrupeds, by which is meant thoſe that from time immemorial have been in that country, ſome are common to both the continents of Europe and America, ſome peculiar to the new world, others natives only of the kingdom of Mexico.

ico. The ancient quadrupeds common to Mexico and the old continents are, tigers, wild cats, bears, wolves, foxes, the common ſtags and white ſtags, bucks, wild goats, badgers, pole cats, weaſels, martins, ſquirrels, rabbits, hares, otters and rats.

Birds of Mexico.] Their prodigious number, their variety, and many valuable qualities, have occaſioned ſome authors to obſerve, that, as Africa is the country of beaſts, ſo Mexico is the country of birds. It is ſaid there are two hundred ſpecies peculiar to that kingdom; ſome of which are valuable on account of their fleſh, ſome for their plumage, and ſome for their ſong; while others engage our attention by their extraordinary inſtinct or ſome other remarkable quality. Of birds which afford a wholeſome and agreeable food, there are more than 70 ſpecies. There are 35 ſpecies of Mexican birds that are ſuperlatively beautiful. The talking birds, or thoſe which imitate the human voice, are to be found in equal abundance in this country; of theſe, the parrot holds the firſt place.

Government and Religion.] The civil government of Mexico is adminiſtered by tribunals called Audiences. In theſe courts, the Viceroy of the king of Spain preſides. His employment is the greateſt truſt and power his Catholic Majeſty has at his diſpoſal, and is perhaps the richeſt government entruſted to any ſubject in the world. The Viceroy continues in office three years.

The clergy are extremely numerous in Mexico. The prieſts, monks and nuns of all orders, make a fifth of the white inhabitants, both here and in others parts of Spaniſh America.

Chief Towns and Commerce.] Mexico is the oldeſt city in America of which we have any account; its foundation being dated as far back as 1325. It is ſituated in the charming vale of Mexico, on ſeveral ſmall iſlands, in lake Tetzuco, in N. lat. 19° 26′ and 103° 35′ W. long. from Ferro. This vale is ſurrounded with lofty and verdant mountains, and formerly contained no leſs than 40 eminent cities, beſides villages and hamlets.

Concerning the ancient population of this city, there are various opinions. The hiſtorians moſt to be relied

on

on say, that it was nearly nine miles in circumference, and contained upwards of 60,000 houses, having each from 4 to 10 inhabitants. By a late accurate enumeration, made by the magistrates and priests, it appears that the present number of inhabitants exceeds 200,000.

The greatest curiosity in the city of Mexico, is their floating gardens. When the Mexicans, about the year 1325, were subdued by the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the small islands in the lake, having no land to cultivate, they were taught by necessity to form moveable gardens, which floated on the lake. Their construction is very simple. They take willows and the roots of marsh plants, and other materials which are light, and twist them together, and so firmly unite them as to form a sort of platform, which is capable of supporting the earth of the garden. Upon this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake, and over them spread the mud and dirt which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various, but generally about 8 rods long and 3 wide; and their elevation from the surface of the water is less than a foot. These were the first fields that the Mexicans owned, after the foundation of Mexico; there they first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. From the industry of the people, these fields soon became numerous. At present they cultivate flowers and every sort of garden herbs upon them. Every day of the year, at sunrise innumerable vessels or boats, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs, which are cultivated in these gardens, are seen arriving by the canal, at the great market place of Mexico. All plants thrive in them surprisingly; the mud of the lake makes a very rich soil, which requires no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree and a little hut, to shelter the cultivator, and defend him from the rain or the sun. When the owner of a garden, or the *Chinampa*, as he is called, wishes to change his situation, to get out of a bad neighbourhood, or to come nearer to his family, he gets

into his little boat, and by his own ſtrength alone, if the garden is ſmall, or with the aſſiſtance of others, if it be large, conducts it wherever he pleaſes, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the iſland where theſe floating gardens are, is a place of delightful recreation, where the ſenſes receive the higheſt poſſible gratification.

The buildings which are of ſtone, are convenient, and the public edifices, eſpecially the churches, are magnificent; and the city has the appearance of immenſe wealth.

The trade of Mexico conſiſts of three great branches, which extend over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz, ſituated on the Gulf of Mexico, or North Sea; with the Eaſt Indies, by Acapulco, on the South Sea, 210 miles S. W. of Mexico; and with South America, by the ſame port. Theſe two ſea-ports, Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are admirably well ſituated for the commercial purpoſes to which they are applied.

Hiſtory.] The empire of Mexico was ſubdued by Cortez, in the year 1521. See Robertſon's Hiſtory of America.

SOUTH

OUTH AMERICA.

[illegible] the globe [illegible] [illegible] lofty mountains [illegible] are covered with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] extensive region, nature hath [illegible] eafures, and given every thing necessary for the [illegible]nience and happiness of man. We have only to [illegible], that a set of avaricious men have successively [illegible]ted with innocent blood these plains, which are [illegible]fully formed, and enriched by the hand of [illegible]; and that the rod of Spanish despotism has pre[illegible] the population of a country, which might have [illegible]rted millions of beings in affluence.

[illegible]] South America, like Africa, is an exten[illegible] [illegible], connected with North America by the [illegible]us of Darien, and divided between Spain, Portu[illegible] France, Holland, and the Aborigines, as follows:

	Countries.	Chief Towns.
sh n-	Terra Firma,	Panama and Carthagena
	Peru,	Lima.
	Chili,	St. Jago.
	Paragua,	Buenos Ayres.
s.	Brazil.	St. Salvador
h.	Cayenne,	Caen.
1.	Surrinam.	Paramaribo.
g- s.	Amazonia,	
	Patagonia.	

[illegible] these countries we shall treat in their order.*

Spanish

r the best history of South America and Mexico, the read-
.ferred to Robertson's History of America; the Abbe Cla-
s History of Mexico, and the Abbe Raynal's History of the
translated by Justamond.

Spaniſh Dominions in S. America.

TERRA FIRMA, OR CASTILE DEL ORO.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 1400 } between { The Equator, & 12° N. lat.
Breadth 700 } between { 60° & 82° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by the Atlantic Ocean, here called the North Sea; eaſt, by the ſame ocean and Surrinam; ſouth, by Amazonia and Peru; weſt, by the Pacific Ocean.

It is divided into

	Chief Towns.
Terra Firma Proper, or Darien,	Porto Bello, Panama.
Carthagena,	Carthagena.
St. Martha,	
Venezeula,	
Comana,	
Paria,	
New Grenada,	
Popayan,	Popayan.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Darien, Chagre, Santa Maria, Conception, and Oronoko.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] The climate here, eſpecially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and ſultry during the whole year. From the month of May to the end of November, the ſeaſon called winter by the inhabitants, is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of thunder, rain and tempeſts; the clouds precipitating the rain with ſuch impetuoſity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is, of conſequence, almoſt continually flooded; and this, together with the exceſſive heat, ſo impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces, particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholeſome. The ſoil of this country is very different, the inland parts

being extremely rich and fertile, and the coaſts and barren. It is impoſſible to view, without adon, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxy of the plains, and the towering height of the ains. This country produces corn, ſugar, tobacd fruits of all kinds.

f Towns.] Carthagena is the principal ſea port in Terra Firma. It is ſituated on the Atlantic , in N. lat. 10° 26′, and 75° 21′ W. long. The y which it ſtands is ſeven miles wide, from north h; and has a ſufficient depth of water, with good rage; and ſo ſmooth, that ſhips are no more agithan on a river. The many ſhallows at its en-, however, make the help of a good pilot neceſſary. own and its ſuburbs are fortified in the modern the ſtreets are ſtraight, broad, and well paved. ouſes are principally brick, and one ſtory high. ity is the reſidence of the governor of the prow f Carthagena; and of a biſhop, whoſe ſpiritual ction extends over the whole province. There is lſo a court of inquiſition.

ama is the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and is d in N. lat. 8° 45′, W. lon. 79° 55′, upon a ca-s bay, to which it gives its name. It is the great acle of the vaſt quantities of gold and ſilver, with rich merchandize, from all parts of Peru and here they are lodged in ſtore houſes, till the ſeaſon arrives to tranſport them to Europe.

to Bello is ſituated cloſe to the ſea, on the declivа mountain which ſurrounds the whole harbour. onvenience and ſafety of this harbour is ſuch, that ibus, who firſt diſcovered it, gave it the name of Bello, or the Fine Harbour, in N. lat. 9° 33′, W. 79° 45′.

ory.] This part of South America was diſcovered lumbus, in his third voyage to this continent. It ibdued and ſettled by the Spaniards about the 514, after deſtroying, with great inhumanity, ſevillions of the natives. This country was called Firma, on account of its being the firſt part of ntinent which was diſcovered; all the lands diſd previous to this, being iſlands.

PERU.

P E R U.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	1800	between	The Equator, and 25° S. lat.
Breadth	500	between	60° and 81° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Terra Firma; west, by the Pacific Ocean; south, by Chili; and east, by the mountains called the Andes.

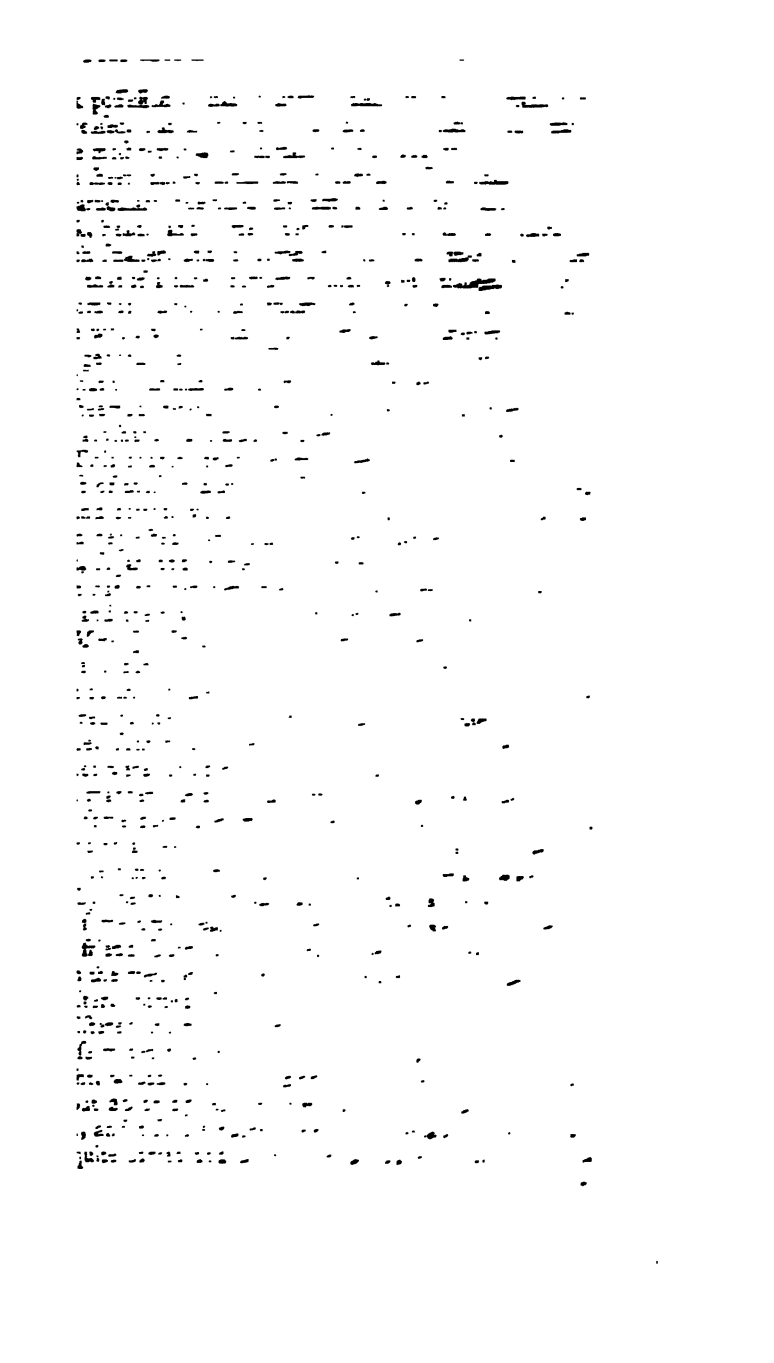
Divisions.] Peru is divided into the following provinces:

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Quito,	Quito, Payta.
Lima,	Lima, lat. 12° 11′ S.
Los Charcos,	Potosi, Porco.

Rivers.] There are several rivers which rise in the Andes, but most of them run to the eastward. Among these are the Grande, Oronoko, Amazon, and La Plata. The Amazon rises in Peru, but directs its course eastward, and after running between 3 and 4000 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean under the equator. This river, like others between the tropics, annually overflows its banks, at which time it is 150 miles wide at its mouth. It is supposed to be the largest river in the world, whether we consider the length of its course, the depth of its waters, or its astonishing breadth.

Climate, Air and Soil.] In one part are mountains of a stupendous height and magnitude, having their summits covered with snow; on the other, volcanoes flaming within, while their summits and chasms are involved in ice. The plains are temperate, the beaches and vallies are hot; and lastly, according to the disposition of the country, its high or low situation, we find all the variety of gradations of temperature, between the two extremes of heat and cold. It is remarkable, that in some places it never rains; which defect is supplied by a dew, that falls every night, and sufficiently refreshes the vegetable creation; but in Quito they have prodigious rains, attended by dreadful storms of thunder and lightning. In the inland parts of Peru, and by the banks of the river, the soil is very fertile; but along the sea-coast it is a barren sand.

Animal and Vegetable Productions.] Vast numbers of cattle were imported by the Spaniards into Peru, when they took



nor herb; ſo that the inhabitants of Potoſi, which is ſituated at the foot of the hill, on the ſouth ſide, are obliged to procure all the neceſſaries of life from Peru. Theſe mines begin to decreaſe, and others riſe in reputation.

Cities.] The city of Lima is the capital of Peru, and of the whole Spaniſh empire; its ſituation, in the middle of a ſpacious and delightful valley, was fixed upon by the famous Pizarro, as the moſt proper for a city, which he expected would preſerve his memory. It is ſo well watered by the Rimac, that the inhabitants command a ſtream, each for his own uſe. There are many very magnificent ſtructures, particularly churches, in this city. Lima is about two leagues from the ſea, extends in length two miles, and in breadth one and a quarter. One remarkable fact is ſufficient to demonſtrate the wealth of the city. When the Viceroy, the duke de la Palada, made his entry into Lima, in 1682, the inhabitants, to do him honour, cauſed the ſtreets to be paved with ingots of ſilver, amounting to ſeventeen millions ſterling. All travellers ſpeak with amazement of the decorations of the churches with gold, ſilver, and precious ſtones, which load and ornament even the walls. The only thing that could juſtify theſe accounts, is the immenſe riches and extenſive commerce of the inhabitants. The merchants of Lima may be ſaid to deal with all the quarters of the world, and that both on their own accounts, and as factors for others. Here, all the produce of the ſouthern provinces are conveyed, in order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima, for ſuch articles as the inhabitants of Peru ſtand in need of; the fleet from Europe and the Eaſt Indies land at the ſame harbour, and the commodities of Aſia, Europe, and America, are there bartered for each other. But all the wealth of the inhabitants, all the beauty of the ſituation, and the fertility of the climate of Lima, are not ſufficient to compenſate for one diſaſter, which always threatens, and has ſometimes actually befallen them. In the year 1747, a moſt tremendous earthquake laid three-fourths of this city level with the ground, and entirely demoliſhed Callao, the port town belonging to it. Never was any deſtruction more perfect, not more than one, of three

thouſand

thouſand inhabitants, being left to record this dreadful calamity, and he by a providence the moſt ſingular and extraordinary imaginable. This man, who happened to be on a fort which overlooked the harbour, perceived in one minute, the inhabitants running from their houſes in the utmoſt terror and confuſion; the ſea, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, receding to a conſiderable diſtance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, buried the inhabitants forever in its boſom, and immediately all was ſilent: but the ſame wave which deſtroyed the town, drove a little boat by the place where the man ſtood, into which he threw himſelf, and was ſaved.

Cusco, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, lies in the mountainous country, at a diſtance from the ſea, and has long been on the decline, but is yet a very conſiderable place. Quito is next to Lima in population, if not ſuperior to it. It is, like Cuſco, an inland city, and having no mines in its neighbourhood, is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which ſupply the conſumption over all the kingdom of Peru.

Inhabitants, Manners, and Government.] It is impoſſible to aſcertain with any degree of preciſion, the number of inhabitants in Peru. The city of Lima is ſaid to contain 54,000; Guagaquill, 20,000; Potoſi, 25,000; La Paz, 20,000, and Cuſco, 26,000.

The Indians and Negroes are forbidden, under the ſevereſt penalties, to intermarry; for diviſion between theſe two claſſes, is the great inſtrument in which the Spaniards truſt for the preſervation of the colonies. Peru is governed by a Viceroy, who is abſolute; but it being impoſſible for him to ſuperintend the whole extent of his government, he delegates a part of his authority to the ſeveral audiences and courts, eſtabliſhed at different places throughout his territories.

Natural Hiſtory.] There are certain waters in this country, which, in their courſe, turn into ſtone; and fountains of liquid matter, called *coppey*, reſembling pitch and tar, and uſed by ſeamen for the ſame purpoſe.

On the coaſt of Guagaquill and Guatimala, are found a certain ſpecies of ſnails, which yield the purple dye ſo celebrated by the ancients, and which the moderns have ſuppoſed to have been loſt. The ſhell that contains them is fixed to rocks, watered by the ſea. It is of the ſize of a large nut. Various methods are uſed to extract the purple matter from the animal. There is no colour that can be compared to this, either in luſtre or permanence.

General Obſervations.] In treating of this country, the mind is naturally led back to the barbarous and cruel conquerors of it, who, coming from the old world in queſt of gold, to ſatisfy their avarice, diſplayed ſcenes ſhocking to humanity. After the conqueſt, the country ſcarcely preſerved any thing but its name; every thing aſſumed a new face. There were other edifices, other inhabitants, other occupations, other prejudices, and another religion. See Robertſon's Hiſtory of America.

C H I L I.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	1260	between	25° and 44° S. lat.
Breadth	580		65° and 85° W. long.

Boundaries and Chief Towns. BOUNDED by Peru, on the north; by Paraguay or La Plata, on the eaſt; by Patagonia, on the ſouth; and by the Pacific Ocean, on the weſt. It lies on both ſides of the Andes; Chili Proper lies on the weſt; and Cuyo or Cutio, on the eaſt. The principal towns in the former are St. Jago and Baldivia; in the latter, St. John de Frontiera.

Climate

Peru with hides, dried fruit, copper, ſalt meat, horſes, hemp, and corn; and receives in exchange, tobacco, ſugar, cocoa, earthen ware, ſome manufactures made at Quito, and ſome articles of luxury brought from Europe.

Chili ſends to Paraguay wines, brandy, oil, and chiefly gold; and receives in payment, mules, wax, cotton, the herb of Paraguay, Negroes, &c. The commerce between the two colonies is not carried on by ſea; it hath been found more expeditious, ſafer, and even leſs expenſive, to go by land, though it is 354 leagues from St. Jago to Buennos Ayres, and more than 40 leagues of the way amidſt the ſnows and precipices of the Cordeleirias.

Inhabitants and Manners.] The Indians in this country are ſtill in a great meaſure unconquered; they live ſcattered in the deſerts and foreſts, and it is impoſſible to aſcertain their numbers. Thoſe Indians, which are not ſubject to the Spaniſh yoke, are very honeſt in their commercial tranſactions; but, like almoſt all other Indians, they are very fond of ſpirituous liquors. They live in ſmall huts, which they build in the courſe of a day or two at furtheſt, and which they abandon when hard puſhed by an enemy. They are brave and warlike, and all the attempts of the Spaniards to ſubdue them, have proved ineffectual. It is almoſt equally difficult to aſcertain the number of Spaniards in Chili. The Abbe Raynal ſays, there are 40,000 in the city of St. Jago. If this be true, the aggregate number in all the provinces of Chili muſt be more conſiderable than has been generally ſuppoſed.

Government.] St. Jago is the capital of this country, and the ſeat of government. The commandant there, is ſubordinate to the Viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war; but he is independent of him as chief adminiſtrator of juſtice, and preſident of the royal audience. Eleven inferior officers, diſtributed in the province, are charged, under his orders, with the details of adminiſtration.

PARAGUAY,

PARAGUAY, OR LA PLATA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 1500 } between { 12° and 37° S. latitude.
Breadth 1000 } between { 50° and 75° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Amazonia, on the north; by Brazil, eaſt; by Patagonia, ſouth; and by Peru and Chili, weſt.

It contains the following provinces;

Paraguay,	Guira,	Tucuman,
Parana,	Uragua,	Rio de la Plata.

Rivers.] Beſides a vaſt number of ſmall rivers which water this country, there is the grand river La Plata, which deſerves a particular deſcription. A Modeneſe Jeſuit, by the name of *P. Cattanco*, who ſailed up this river, ſpeaks in the following language concerning it: "While I reſided in Europe, and read in books of hiſtory or geography, that the river La Plata was 150 miles in breadth, I conſidered it as an exaggeration, becauſe in this hemiſphere we have no example of ſuch vaſt rivers. When I approached its mouth, I had the moſt vehement deſire to aſcertain the breadth with my own eyes, and I have found the matter to be exactly as it was repreſented. This I deduce particularly from one circumſtance. When we took our departure from Monte Viedo, a fort ſituated more than 100 miles from the mouth of the river, and where its breadth is conſiderably diminiſhed, we ſailed a complete day before we diſcovered the land on the oppoſite bank of the river; and when we were in the middle of the channel we could not diſcover land on either ſide, and ſaw nothing but the ſky and water, as if we had been in ſome great ocean. Indeed we ſhould have taken it to be ſea, if the freſh water of the river which was turbid like the Po, had not ſatisfied us that it was a river."

Climate, Soil and Produce.] From the ſituation of this country, ſome parts of it muſt be extremely hot, from the almoſt vertical influence of the rays of the ſun; while other parts muſt be pleaſant and delightful. But the heat is in ſome meaſure abated by the gentle breezes, which generally begin about nine or ten o'clock in the

morning, and continue the greateſt part of the day. Some parts of the country are very mountainous; but, in many others, you find extenſive and beautiful plains, where the ſoil is very rich, producing cotton, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, together with a variety of fruits. There are alſo prodigiouſly rich paſtures, in which are bred ſuch herds of cattle, that it is ſaid, the hides are the only part exported; while the fleſh is left to be devoured by the ravenous beaſts of the wilderneſs.

Commerce and Chief City.] Paraguay ſends annually into the kingdom of Peru as many as 1,500 or 2,000 mules. They travel over dreary deſarts for the diſtance of 8 or 900 leagues. The province of Tucuman furniſhes to Potoſi annually, 16 or 18,000 oxen, and 4 or 5,000 horſes, brought forth and reared upon its own territory.

Buennos Ayres is the capital of this country. Its ſituation, on the river La Plata, is healthy and pleaſant, and the air temperate. It is regularly built. The number of inhabitants is about 30,000. One ſide of the town is defended by a fortreſs, with a garriſon of 6 or 700 men. The town ſtands 180 miles from the ſea. The acceſs to the town, up the river, is very difficult.

Inhabitants.] From the beſt information that can be obtained, there are not more than 100,000 ſouls in this country, including Spaniards, Indians, Negroes, and the mixed blood, or Creoles. The Spaniards exhibit much the ſame character here as in the other kingdoms already deſcribed.

Hiſtory and Religion.] The Spaniards firſt diſcovered this country in the year 1515, and founded the town of Buennos Ayres in 1535. Moſt of the country is ſtill inhabited by the native Americans. The Jeſuits have been indefatigable in their endeavours to convert the Indians to the belief of their religion, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, and have met with ſurpriſing ſucceſs. It is ſaid that above 340,000 families, ſeveral years ago, were ſubject to the Jeſuits, living in obedience, and an awe bordering on adoration, yet procured without any violence or conſtraint. In 1767, the Jeſuits were ſent out of America, by royal authority, and *their* ſubjects were put upon the ſame footing with the *reſt of* the country.

Portugueſe

B

Length
Breadth

Boundaries. B

Ocean ;
Plata ;
mountains
Spanish
where
South Sea,
trine's.

Bays, Harbours and
of Penas
Vincent
Salvador
which
before
Climate.
is temperate
rica ;
continent
chilly

a beautiful kind of ſpeckled wood, made uſe of in cabinet work. Here are five different ſorts of palm trees, ſome curious ebony, and a great variety of cotton trees. This country abounds in horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being ſent annually into Europe. There is alſo peltry of deers, hares, and other game. Amongſt the wild beaſts found here, are tigers, porcupines, janouveras, and a fierce animal ſomewhat like the greyhound; monkies, ſloths, and the topiraſſou, a creature between a bull and an aſs, but without horns, and entirely harmleſs; the fleſh is very good, and has the flavour of beef. There is a numberleſs variety of fowl, wild and tame, in this country.

Commerce and Chief Towns.] The trade of Brazil is very great, and increaſes every year. They import as many as 40,000 Negroes annually. The exports of Brazil are diamonds, ſugar, tobacco, hides, drugs, and medicines; and they receive, in return, woollen goods of all kinds, linens, laces, ſilks, hats, lead, tin, pewter, copper, iron, beef, and cheeſe. They alſo receive from Madeira a great quantity of wine, vinegar and brandy; and from the Azores, £25,000 worth of other liquors.

St. Salvador is the capital of Brazil. This city, which has a noble, ſpacious and commodious harbour, is built on a high and ſteep rock, having the ſea upon one ſide, a lake forming a creſcent on the other. The ſituation makes it in a manner impregnable by nature; and they have beſides added to it very ſtrong fortifications. It is populous, magnificent, and, beyond compariſon, the moſt gay and opulent in all Brazil.

Mines.] There are gold mines in many parts of this country, which have been wrought with conſiderable profit to government. There are alſo many diamond mines which have been diſcovered in this country; they are of all colours, and almoſt of every ſhade.

Natives.] The native Brazilians are about the ſize of the Europeans, but not ſo ſtout. They are ſubject to fewer diſtempers, and long lived. They wear no clothing; the women wear their hair extremely long, the men cut their's ſhort; the women wear bracelets of bones of a beautiful white; the men necklaces of the ſame;

ſame; the women paint their faces, and the men their bodies.

Religion.] Though the king of Portugal, as Grand Maſter of the order of Chriſt, be ſolely in poſſeſſion of the titles, and though the produce of the cruſade belongs entirely to him; yet, in this extenſive country, ſix biſhoprics have been ſucceſſively founded, which acknowledge for their ſuperior, the archbiſhopric of Bohia, eſtabliſhed in the year 1552.

Government.] The government of Brazil is in the Viceroy, who has two councils; one for criminal, the other for civil affairs, in both which he preſides.

Only half of the 16 Captainries, into which this country is divided, belong to the crown; the reſt being fiefs made over to ſome of the nobility, in reward of their extraordinary ſervices, who do little more than acknowledge the ſovereignty of the king of Portugal.

Hiſtory, &c.] The Portugueſe diſcovered this country in the year 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they took poſſeſſion of All Saints Bay, and built the city of St. Salvador, which is now the reſidence of the Viceroy and Archbiſhop. The Dutch invaded Brazil in 1623, and ſubdued the northern provinces; but the Portugueſe agreed, 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tons of gold to relinquiſh their intereſt in this country, which was accepted, and the Portugueſe remained in peaceable poſſeſſion of all Brazil, till about the end of 1762, when the Spaniſh governor of Buennos Ayres, hearing of a war between Portugal and Spain, took, after a month's ſiege, the Portugueſe frontier fortreſs, called St. Sacrament; but by the treaty of peace, it was reſtored.

French America.

CAYENNE.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north and eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth, by Amazonia; and weſt, by Guiana, or Surrinam. It extends

240 miles along the coaſt of Guiana, and nearly 300 miles within land; lying between the equator and the 5th degree of north latitude.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] The land along the coaſt is low, marſhy, and very ſubject to inundations during the rainy ſeaſons, from the multitude of rivers which ruſh down from the mountains with great impetuoſity. Here the atmoſphere is very hot, moiſt and unwholeſome, eſpecially where the woods are not cleared away; but on the higher parts, where the trees are cut down, and the ground laid out in plantations, the air is more healthy, and the heat greatly mitigated by the ſea breezes. The ſoil, in many parts, is very fertile, producing ſugar, tobacco, Indian corn, fruits, and other neceſſaries of life.

Dutch America.

SURRINAM, or DUTCH GUIANA.

THIS province, the only one belonging to the Dutch, on the continent of America, is ſituated between 5° and 7° N. lat. having the Atlantic and the mouth of the Oronoko on the north; Cayenne eaſt; Amazonia ſouth; and Terra Firma weſt.

The Dutch claim the whole coaſt from the mouth of the Oronoko, to the river Marowyne, on which are ſituated their colonies of Eſſequebo, Demarara, Berbice, and Surrinam. The latter begins with the river Saramacha, and ends with the Marowyne, including a length of coaſt of 120 miles.

Rivers.] A number of fine rivers paſs through this country, the principal of which are, Eſſequebo, Surrinam, Demarara, Berbice and Conya.

Climate.]

Climate.] In the months of September, October and November, the climate is unhealthy, particularly to ſtrangers. The common diſeaſes are, putrid and other fevers, the dry belly ache, and the dropſy. An hundred miles back from the ſea, you come to quite a different ſoil, a hilly country, a pure, dry, wholeſome air, where a fire ſometimes would not be diſagreeable. Along the ſea-coaſt, the water is brackiſh and unwholeſome, the air damp and ſultry. The thermometer ranges from 75° to 90° throughout the year. The ſeaſons were formerly divided into rainy and dry; but of late years, ſo much dependence cannot be placed upon them, owing probably to the country's being more cleared; by which means a free paſſage is opened for the air and vapours.

Chief Towns and Population.] PARAMARIBO, ſituated on Surrinam river, 4 leagues from the ſea, N. lat. 6°, W. long. 55° from London, is the principal town in Surrinam. It contains about 2000 whites, one half of whom are Jews, and 8000 ſlaves. The houſes are principally of wood; ſome few have glaſs windows, but generally they have wooden ſhutters. The ſtreets are ſpacious and ſtraight, and planted on each ſide with orange and tamarind trees.

About 70 miles from the ſea, on the ſame river, is a village of about 40 or 50 houſes, inhabited by Jews. This village and the town above mentioned, with the intervening plantations, contain all the inhabitants of this colony, which amount to 3,200 whites, and 43,000 ſlaves.

Soil, Productions, Trade, &c.] On each ſide of the rivers and creeks are ſituated the plantations, containing from 500 to 2000 acres each, in number about 550 in the whole colony, producing at preſent, annually, about 16,000 hhds. of ſugar, 12,000,000lb. of coffee, 500,000lb. of cocoa. 850,000lb. of cotton: all which articles (cotton excepted) have fallen off within 15 years, at leaſt one-third, owing to bad management, both here and in Holland, and to other cauſes. Of the proprietors of theſe plantations, not above 80 reſide on them. Indigo, ginger, rice, tobacco, have been, and may be farther cultivated. In the woods are found many kinds of good and durable timber, and ſome

woods

woods for ornamental purpoſes, particularly a kind of mahogany called *copic*. The ſoil is perhaps as rich and as luxuriant as any in the world; it is generally a rich, fat, clayey earth, lying in ſome places above the level of the rivers, at high water, (which riſes about 8 feet) but in moſt places below it. This country has never experienced hurricanes, thoſe dreadful ſcourges of the Weſt Indies; and droughts, from the lowneſs of the land, it has not to fear; nor has the produce ever been deſtroyed by inſects or by the blaſt. This colony, by proper management, might become equal to Jamaica.

Animals, Serpents, &c.] The woods abound with plenty of deer, hares and rabbits, a kind of buffaloe, and two ſpecies of wild hogs, one of which (the peccary) is remarkable for having ſomething reſembling the navel on its back.

The woods are infeſted with ſeveral ſpecies of tigers, but with no other ravenous or dangerous animals. The rivers are rendered dangerous by alligators. Scorpions and tarantulas are found here, of a large ſize and great venom, and other inſects without number, ſome of them very dangerous and troubleſome. The torporific eel alſo, the touch of which, by means of the bare hand, or any conductor, has the effect of a ſtrong electrical ſhock. Serpents alſo, ſome of which are venomous, and others, as has been aſſerted by many credible perſons, are from 25 to 50 feet long. In the woods are monkies, the ſloth, and parrots in all their varieties; alſo, ſome birds of beautiful plumage, among others the flamingo, but few or no ſinging birds.

Government, &c.] This colony is not immediately under the ſtates general, but under a company in Holland, called the directors of Surrinam, (a company firſt formed by the ſtates general, but now ſupplying its own vacancies) by them are appointed the governor and all the principal officers, both civil and military. The interior government conſiſts of a governor, and a ſupreme and inferior council; the members of the latter are choſen by the governor from a double nomination of the principal inhabitants, and thoſe of the former in the ſame manner. By theſe powers, and by a magiſtrate

trate presiding over all criminal affairs, justice is executed and laws are enacted necessary for the interior government of the colony; those of a more general and public nature are enacted by the directors.

The colony is guarded by about 1,600 regular troops, paid by the directors.

History.] This colony was first possessed by the French, as early as the year 1630 or 40, and was abandoned by them on account of its unhealthy climate. In the year 1650 it was taken up by some Englishmen, and in 1662 a charter was granted by Charles II. In 1667, it was taken by the Dutch; and the English having got possession about the same time of the then Dutch colony of New York, each party retained its conquest. The English planters most of them retired to Jamaica, leaving their slaves behind them, whose language is still English, but so corrupted as not to be understood at first by an Englishman.

Aboriginal America,

Or that Part which the ABORIGINAL INDIANS possess.

AMAZONIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.			
Length 1400	between	The Equator and 20°	
Breadth 900		South latitude.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Terra Firma and Guiana; east, by Brazil; south, by Paraguay; and west, by Peru.

Rivers.] The river Amazon is the largest in known world. This river, so famous for the lo

its courſe, that great vaſſal of the ſea, to which it brings the tribute it has received from ſo many of its own vaſſals, ſeems to be produced by innumerable torrents, which ruſh down with amazing impetuoſity from the eaſtern declivity of the Andes, and unite in a ſpacious plain to form this immenſe river. In its progreſs of 3,300 miles, it receives the waters of a prodigious number of rivers, ſome of which come from far, and are very broad and deep. It is interſperſed with an infinite number of iſlands, which are too often overflowed to admit of culture. It falls into the Atlantic Ocean under the Equator, and is there 150 miles broad.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] The air is cooler in this country than could be expected, conſidering it is ſituated in the middle of the torrid zone. This is partly owing to the heavy rains which occaſion the rivers to overflow their banks one half of the year, and partly to the cloudineſs of the weather, which obſcures the ſun great part of the time he is above the horizon. During the rainy ſeaſon, the country is ſubject to dreadful ſtorms of thunder and lightning.

The ſoil is extremely fertile, producing cocoa nuts, pine apples, bananas, plantains, and a great variety of tropical fruits; cedar, red wood, pak, ebony, logwood, and many other ſorts of dying wood; together with tobacco, ſugar canes, cotton, potatoes, balſam, honey, &c. The woods abound with tygers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fiſh. Here are alſo ſea cows and turtles; but the crocodiles and water ſerpents render fiſhing a dangerous employment.

Natives.] Theſe natives, like all the other Americans, are of a good ſtature, have handſome features, long black hair, and copper complexions. They are ſaid to have a taſte for the imitative arts, eſpecially painting and ſculpture, and make good mechanics. They ſpin and weave cotton cloth, and build their houſes with wood and clay, and thatch them with reeds. Their arms, in general, are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane or fiſh ſkins. The ſeveral nations are governed by their chiefs or caſſiques; it being

[illegible]

PATAGONIA.

Situation and Extent.

Length 1100 Miles
Breadth 350 Miles
} between { 35° and 56° S. Lat.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north by Chili and Paraguay; east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by the Straits of Magellan; west, by the Pacific Ocean.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] The climate is said to be much colder in this country, than in the north, under the same parallels of latitude; which is imputed to its being in the vicinity of the Andes, which pass through it, being covered with eternal snow. It is almost impossible to say what the soil would produce, as it is not at all cultivated by the natives. There are, however, good pastures, which feed incredible numbers of horned cattle and horses, first carried there by the Spaniards, and now increased in an amazing degree.

Inhabitants.] Patagonia is inhabited by a variety of Indian tribes, among which are the Patagons, from whom the country takes its name. They are exceedingly hardy, brave, and active, making use of their arms, which are bows and arrows headed with flints, with amazing dexterity.

A

As to the religion or government of theſe ſavages, we have no certain information. Some have reported that theſe people believe in inviſible powers, both good and evil; and that they pay a tribute of gratitude to the one, and deprecate the wrath and vengeance of the other.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON SOUTH AMERICA.

WE have now traverſed the ſeveral provinces of that extenſive region which is comprehended between the Iſthmus of Darien and the fifty-fourth degree of ſouth latitude. We have taken a curſory view of the rivers, the ſoil, the climate, the productions, the commerce, the inhabitants, &c. It only remains now, that we ſhould make ſuch other general obſervations as naturally occur upon the ſubject.

The hiſtory of Columbus, together with his bold and adventurous actions in the diſcovery of this country, are ſufficiently known, to all who have paid any attention to hiſtory. His elevated mind ſuggeſted to him ideas ſuperior to any other man of his age, and his aſpiring genius prompted him to make greater and more noble efforts for new diſcoveries. He croſſed the extenſive Atlantic, and brought to view a world unheard of by the people of the ancient hemiſphere. This excited an enterpriſing, avaricious ſpirit among the inhabitants of Europe; and they flocked to America, for the purpoſes of carnage and plunder. Accordingly, a ſcene of barbarity has been acted, of which South America has been the principal theatre, which ſhocks the human mind, and almoſt ſtaggers belief. No ſooner had the Spaniards ſet foot upon the American continent, than they laid claim to the ſoil, to the mines, and to the ſervices of the natives, wherever they came. Countries were invaded, kingdoms were overturned, innocence was attacked, and happineſs had no aſylum. Deſpotiſm

and

and cruelty, with all their terrible ſcourges, attended their advances in every part. They went forth, they conquered, they ravaged, they deſtroyed. No deceit, no cruelty was too great to be made uſe of, to ſatisfy their avarice. Juſtice was diſregarded, and mercy formed no part of the character of theſe inhuman conquerors. They were intent only on the proſecution of ſchemes moſt degrading and moſt ſcandalous to the human character. In South America, the kingdoms of Terra Firma, of Peru, of Chili, of Paraguay, of Brazil, and of Guiana, ſucceſſively fell a ſacrifice to their vicious ambition. The hiſtory of their ſeveral reductions is too lengthy to be inſerted in a work of this kind.* Let us then turn from theſe diſtreſſing ſcenes; let us leave the political world, where nothing but ſpectacles of horror are preſented to our view—where ſcenes of blood and carnage diſtract the imagination—where the avarice, injuſtice and inhumanity of men furniſh nothing but uneaſy ſenſations; let us leave theſe, I ſay, and enter on the natural world, whoſe laws are conſtant and uniform, and where beautiful, grand and ſublime objects continually preſent themſelves to our view.

We have already given a deſcription of thoſe beautiful and ſpacious rivers which every where interſect this country; the next thing that will engage our attention, is that immenſe chain of mountains, which runs from one end of the continent to the other. At ſight of theſe enormous maſſes, which riſe to ſuch prodigious heights above the humble ſurface of the earth, where almoſt all mankind have fixed their reſidence; of thoſe maſſes, which in one part are crowned with impenetrable and ancient foreſts, that have never reſounded with the ſtroke of the hatchet, and in another, raiſe their towering tops and ſtop the clouds in their courſe, while in other parts they keep the traveller at a diſtance from their ſummits, either by ramparts of ice that ſurround them, or from vollies of flame iſſuing forth from the frightful and yawning caverns; maſſes giving riſe to impetuous torrents, deſcending with dreadful noiſe from their open ſides, to rivers, fountains

* The reader will find the beſt hiſtory of theſe tragical ſcenes, in Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of South America.

and boiling ſprings: At theſe appearances, I ſay, every beholder is fixed in aſtoniſhment.

The height of the moſt elevated point in the Pyrenees is, according to Mr. Caſſini, 6,646 feet. The height of the mountain Gemmi, in the canton of Berne, is 10,110 feet. The height of the Peak of Teneriffe is 13,178 feet. The height of the Chimborazo, the moſt elevated point of the Andes, is 20,280 feet. Upon compariſon, the higheſt part of the Andes is 7,102 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriffe, the moſt elevated mountain known in the ancient hemiſphere.

Weſt India Iſlands.

BETWEEN North and South America, lie a multitude of iſlands, which are called the Weſt Indies; and which, ſuch as are worth cultivation, now belong to ſix European powers, viz. Great Britain, Spain, France, Sweden, Holland and Denmark, as follows:*

The BRITISH claim

Jamaica,	St. Vincent,
Barbadoes,	Nevis,
St. Chriſtopher's,	Montſerrat,
Antigua,	Barbuda,
Grenada and the Grenadines,	Anguilla,
	Bermudas,
Dominica,	The Bahama Iſlands.

SPAIN claims

Cuba,	Margaretta,
Porto Rico,	Juan Fernandes, in the
Trinidad,	Pacific Ocean.

The FRENCH claim

Hiſpaniola or St. Domingo,	St. Lucia,
Martinico,	Deſeada & Marigalante,
Guadaloupe,	Tobago.

The SWEDES claim

St. Bartholomew.

The

* The late war has produced changes in the diſtribution of theſe lands, which are not definitively ſettled.

The Dutch claim

Iſlands of St. Eu-	Curaçoa, or Curaçoa,
tia,	Saba.

Denmark claims

Iſlands of St. Croix,	St. Jan's.
Thomas,	

he climate in all the Weſt India Iſlands is nearly ſame, allowing for ſome accidental differences h the ſeveral ſituations and qualities of the iſelves produce. As they lie within the tropic, the ſun goes quite over their heads, paſſing beyond to the north, and never returning farther from em than about 20 degrees to the ſouth, they would ontinually ſubjected to an extreme and intolerable , if the trade winds, riſing gradually as the ſun gathers rength, did not blow in upon them from the ſea, refreſh the air in ſuch a manner, as to enable them ttend their concerns even under the meridian ſun. the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows directly from the , as it were from the centre, towards the ſea, to all ts of the compaſs at once.

y the ſame remarkable providence in the diſpoſing ings, it is, that when the ſun has made a great progreſs towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a ner vertical, he draws after him ſuch a vaſt body of ds, which ſhield them from his direct beams; and, lving into rain, cool the air, and refreſh the country thirſty with the long drought, which commonly ails, from the beginning of January to the latter of May.

he rains make the only diſtinction of ſeaſons in the t Indies; the trees are green the whole year round; have no cold, no froſts, no ſnows, and but rarely hail; the ſtorms of hail are, however, very violent n they happen, and the hailſtones very great and y.

he grand ſtaple commodity of the Weſt Indies is r. The Portugueſe were the firſt who cultivated it merica. The juice of the ſugar-cane is the moſt y, excellent, and the leaſt cloying ſweet in nature.

They

They compute, that, when things are well mana
the rum and molaſſes pay the charges of the planta
and the ſugars are clear gain.

The quantity of rum and molaſſes exported fron
the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands in 1789, to all p
was, accurately, as follows:

	Gallons.		Gallons.	
Rum	9,492,177	of which	1,485,461	came to the U
Molaſſes	21,192	do.	1,000,000	do.

The iſlands of the Weſt Indies lie in the form
bow, or ſemicircle, ſtretching almoſt from the coa
Florida north, to the river Oronoko, in the main c
nent of South America.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Jamaica.] THIS iſland, the moſt valuable ap
dage to the Britiſh dominions
America, is 180 miles long, and 60 broad; of an
form, lying between 17° 34′ N. lat. and about the
gitude of Philadelphia.

Jamaica is divided into the counties of Middle
Surry and Cornwall, which contain 23,000 whites,
300,000 negroes.

This iſland is interſected with a ridge of ſteep ro
from which iſſue a vaſt number of ſmall rivers of p
wholeſome water, which fall down in cataracts, and,
gether with the ſtupendous height of the mounta
and the bright verdure of the trees through which t

Britain, in 1790, 1,185,519cwt. It produces alſo, cocoa, ginger, pimento, or, as it is called, Jamaica pepper, and vulgarly allſpice; the wild cinnamon; the machineel, whoſe fruit, though uncommonly delightful to the eye, contains one of the worſt poiſons in nature; the cabbage tree, remarkable for the hardneſs of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any kind of tool; the palma, affording oil, much eſteemed by the ſavages, both in food and medicine; the ſoap tree, whoſe berries anſwer all purpoſes of waſhing; the mangrove and olive bark, uſeful to tanners; the ſuſtic and redwood, to the dyers; and lately the logwood. The indigo plant was formerly much cultivated, and the cotton tree is ſtill ſo. They have maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas of various kinds, with a variety of roots. Fruits grow in great plenty; citrons, Seville and China oranges, common and ſweet lemons, limes, ſhadocs, pomegranates, mamees, ſourſops, papas, pine apples, prickly pears, allicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and ſeveral kinds of berries; alſo garden ſtuffs in great plenty, and good.

Port Royal was formerly the capital of Jamaica. The convenience of its harbour induced the inhabitants to build their capital on this ſpot, though the place was a hot dry ſand, and produced none of the neceſſaries of life, not even freſh water. But the advantage of its harbour, and the reſort of pirates, made it a place of great conſideration. Theſe pirates were called Buccaneers; they fought with a deſperate bravery, and then ſpent their fortune in this capital, with as inconſiderate diſſipation. About the year 1692, no place of its ſize could be compared to this town for trade, wealth, and entire corruption of manners. In the month of June, in this year, an earthquake, which ſhook the whole iſland to its foundations, totally overwhelmed this city, ſo as to leave in one quarter, not even the ſmalleſt veſtige remaining. In two minutes the earth opened and ſwallowed up nine-tenths of the houſes, and two thouſand people. The water guſhed out from the openings of the earth, and tumbled the people on heaps; but ſome of them had the good fortune to catch the beams and

rafters

rafters of houſes, and were afterwards ſaved by boats. Several ſhips were caſt away in the harbour; and the Swan frigate, which lay in the dock to careen, was carried over the tops of ſinking houſes, and did not overſet, but afforded a retreat to ſome hundreds of people, who ſaved their lives upon her. An officer, who was in the town at this time, ſays, the earth opened and ſhut very quick in ſome places; and he ſaw ſeveral people ſink down to the middle, and others appeared with their heads juſt above ground, and were ſqueezed to death. At Savannah, above a thouſand acres were ſunk, with the houſes and people in them; the place appeared for ſome time like a lake, was afterwards dried up, but no houſes were ſeen. In ſome parts, mountains were ſplit; and at one place a plantation was removed to the diſtance of a mile. They again rebuilt the city, but it was a ſecond time, ten years after, deſtroyed by a great fire. The extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to build it once more; and once more, in 1782, it was laid in rubbiſh by a hurricane the moſt terrible on record. Such repeated calamities ſeemed to mark out this place as a devoted ſpot; the inhabitants therefore reſolved to forſake it forever, and to reſide at the bay, where they built KINGSTON, which is now the capital of this iſland. It conſiſts of upwards of one thouſand houſes. Not far from Kingſton ſtands St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſh town, which, though at preſent inferior to Kingſton, was once the capital of Jamaica, and is ſtill the ſeat of government, and the place where the courts of juſtice are held.

This iſland was originally a part of the Spaniſh empire in America. It was reduced under the Britiſh dominions in 1656, and ever ſince has been ſubject to the Engliſh. The government of it is one of the richeſt places next to that of Ireland, in the diſpoſal of the crown, the ſtanding ſalary being 2,500*l.* per annum, and the aſſembly commonly voting the governor as much more; which, with the other perquiſites, make it on the whole little inferior to 10,000*l.* per annum.

Barbadoes.] This iſland, the moſt eaſterly of all the Caribbees, is ſituated in 59 degrees weſt longitude, and

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fruits, it produced, in 1787, 231,397 cwt. of ſugar. It is computed that this iſland contains 6,000 whites, and 36,000 negroes.

Antigua.] Situated in 61 degrees weſt longitude, and 17 degrees north latitude, is of a circular form, nearly 20 miles over every way. It has one of the beſt harbours in the Weſt Indies; and its capital, St. John's, which, before the fire in 1769, was large and wealthy, is the ordinary ſeat of the governor of the Leeward iſlands. Antigua is ſuppoſed to contain about 7000 whites, and 30,000 ſlaves.

Grenada and the Grenadines.] Grenada is ſituated in 12° north latitude, and 60° weſt longitude, about 30 leagues S.W. of Barbadoes. This iſland is ſaid to be 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It produces ſugar, coffee, tobacco and indigo. A lake on the top of a hill in the middle of the iſland, ſupplies it plentifully with ſmall rivers, which adorn and fertilize it.

Dominica.] Situated in 16° N. latitude, and in 62° W. longitude, lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico. It is nearly 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; it obtained its name from being diſcovered by Columbus on a Sunday. The ſoil of this iſland is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of cotton than ſugar; but the ſides of the hills bear the fineſt trees in the Weſt Indies, and the iſland is well ſupplied with rivulets of good water. It exported to Great Britain, in 1790, upwards of 50,000 cwt. of ſugar.

St. Vincent.] Situated in 13° N. latitude, and 61° W. longitude, 50 miles northweſt of Barbadoes, 30 miles ſouth of St. Lucia, is about 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is very fruitful. It ſent to Great Britain, in 1790, 76,747 cwt. of ſugar.

Nevis and Montſerrat.] Two ſmall iſlands, lying between St. Chriſtopher's and Antigua, neither of them 18 miles in circumference, and are ſaid to contain 5,000 whites, and 10,000 ſlaves. They ſent to Great Britain, in 1787, 108,324 cwt. of ſugar, but much leſs in 1790.

Barbuda.] Situated 35 miles north of Antigua, is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and fertile. The inhabitants amount to about 1,500.

Anguilla

Anguilla is 60 miles N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's, about 50 miles long, and 10 broad. This iſland is perfectly level.

Bermudas, or Sommers' Iſlands.] Theſe received their firſt name from their being diſcovered by John Bermudas, a Spaniard; and were called Sommers' Iſlands, from Sir George Sommers, who was ſhipwrecked on their rocks, in 1609, in his paſſage to Virginia. They are ſituated in 32° N. latitude, and 65° W. longitude, diſtant from the Madeiras, about 1,200 leagues; and from Carolina, 300. The iſland is rocky and uneven. In the main road a ſulkey may paſs; and even there, in many places, with difficulty; but turn to the right or left, and it is paſſable only on horſeback. The air is healthy; a continual ſpring prevails. The inhabitants are numerous; 15 or 20,000 are collected on this ſmall ſpot. The blacks are twice as numerous as the whites.

Lucays, or Bahama Iſlands.] The Bahamas are ſituated between 22° and 27° north lat. and 73° and 81° weſt longitude. They extend along the coaſt of Florida, quite down to Cuba; and are ſaid to be 500 in number, ſome of them only rocks; but twelve of them are large and fertile; all are, however, uninhabited, except Providence, which is 200 miles eaſt of the Floridas: though ſome others are larger and more fertile, on which the Engliſh have plantations. Theſe iſlands are the firſt fruits of Columbus' diſcoveries.

The Falkland Iſlands are not among the Weſt India iſlands. They lie in the 52d degree of ſouth latitude near the Straits of Magellan, at the utmoſt extremity of South America.

Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

C U B A.

THE iſland of Cuba is ſituated between 19° and 23° N. lat. and between 74° and 87° W. long. 100 miles to the ſouth of Cape Florida, and 75 miles north of Jamaica, and is nearly 700 miles in length, and

generally about 70 miles in breadth. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island from east to west; but the land near the sea is in general level, and flooded in the rainy season, when the sun is vertical. This noble island is supposed to have the best soil, for so large a country, of any in America. It produces all the commodities known in the West Indies.

HAVANNAH, the capital of Cuba, is a place of great strength and importance, containing about 2,000 houses, with a number of churches and convents.

Hispaniola, or St. Domingo.] This island was at first possessed by the Spaniards alone; but by far the most considerable part, till 1793, has been in the hands of the French. It is now partly in the hands of the English. However, as the Spaniards, were the original possessors, and still continue to have a share in it, Hispaniola is commonly regarded as a Spanish island.

It is situated between the 17th and 21st degrees N. lat. and the 67th and 74th of W. long. lying in the middle between Cuba and Porto Rico, and is 450 miles long, and 150 broad. When Hispaniola was first discovered by Columbus, the number of its inhabitants was computed to be at least one million. The face of the island presents an agreeable variety of hills, vallies, woods and rivers; and the soil is allowed to be extremely fertile, producing sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, and cassava root.

The most ancient town in this island, and in all America, built by Europeans, is St. Domingo. It is a Spanish town, and was founded by Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral, in 1504, who gave it that name in honour of his father Dominic, and by which the whole island is sometimes named.

The principal French town is CAPE FRANÇOIS, the capital, which contained, before its destruction in 1793, about 8,000 whites and blacks.

The following is a statement of the produce, population and commerce, of the French colony of Hispaniola, in the year 1788: White people, 27,717. Free people of colour, 21,808. Slaves, 405,528.

Productions

Productions exported to France.

70,227,709lb. of white ſugar,	930,016lb. of indigo.
93,177,518 do. brut do.	6,286,126 do. cotton,
68,151,181 do. coffee,	12,995 dreſſed ſkins.

Sold to American, Engliſh and Dutch Smugglers.

25,000,000 lb. brut ſugars,	3,000,000lb. of cotton.
12,000,000 do. coffee,	

The molaſſes exported in American bottoms, valued at 1,000,000 dollars; precious wood exported in French ſhips, 200,000 dollars.

The Negroes in the French diviſion of this iſland, have for ſeveral years paſt been in a ſtate of inſurrection. In the progreſs of theſe dreadful diſturbances, which have not yet ſubſided, the planters, and others, have ſuſtained immenſe loſſes.

Porto Rico.] Situated between 64 and 67 degrees W. long. and in 18 degrees N. lat. lying between Hiſpaniola and St. Chriſtopher's, is 100 miles long, and 40 broad. The ſoil is beautifully diverſified with woods, vallies and plains; and is very fertile, producing the ſame fruits as the other iſlands.

PORTO RICO, the capital town, ſtands in a little iſland on the north ſide, forming a capacious harbour, defended by forts and batteries, which render the town almoſt inacceſſible.

Trinidad.] Situated between 59 and 62 degrees W. long. and in 10 degrees N. lat. lies between the iſland of Tobago and the Spaniſh Main; from which it is ſeparated by the Straits of Paria. It is about 90 miles long, and 60 broad, and is an unhealthful, but fruitful ſpot, producing ſugar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, a variety of fruit, and ſome cotton trees.

Margaretta.] Situated in 64 degrees W. long. and 11° 30′ N. lat. ſeparated from the northern coaſt of New Andaluſia, in Terra Firma, by a ſtrait of 24 miles, and is about 40 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and being always verdant, affords a moſt agreeable proſpect. The iſland abounds in paſture, maize, and fruit.

There are many other ſmall iſlands in theſe ſeas, to which the Spaniards have paid no attention. We ſhall therefore proceed round Cape Horn into the South Seas,

where

where the firſt Spaniſh iſland of any importance is CHILOE, on the coaſt of Chili, which has a governor, and ſome harbours well fortified.

Juan Fernandes.] Lying in 83 degrees W. long. and 33° S. lat. 300 miles weſt of Chili. This iſland is uninhabited; but having ſome good harbours, it is found extremely convenient for the Engliſh cruiſers to touch at and water. This iſland is famous for having given riſe to the celebrated romance of Robinſon Cruſoe. It ſeems, one Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left aſhore in this ſolitary place, by his captain, where he lived for ſome years, until he was diſcovered by Captain Woods Rogers, in 1709; when taken up he had almoſt forgotten his native language. He was dreſſed in goats' ſkins, and would drink nothing but water. During his abode in this iſland, he had killed 500 goats, which he caught by running them down; and he marked as many more on the ear, which he let go. Some of theſe were caught thirty years after, by Lord Anſon's people; their venerable aſpect and majeſtic beards, diſcovered ſtrong ſymptoms of antiquity.

Selkirk, upon his return to England, was adviſed to publiſh an account of his life and adventures in his little kingdom. He is ſaid to have put his papers into the hands of Daniel Deſoe, to prepare them for publication. But that writer, by the help of thoſe papers, and a lively fancy, transformed Alexander Selkirk into Robinſon Cruſoe, and returned Selkirk his papers again; ſo that the latter derived no advantage from them. They were probably too indigeſted for publication, and Deſoe might derive little from them but thoſe hints, which might give riſe to his own celebrated performance.

French

French Weſt Indies.

WE have already mentioned the French colony upon the Spaniſh iſland of Hiſpaniola, or St. Domingo, as the moſt important of all their foreign ſettlements. We ſhall next proceed to the iſlands of which the French have the ſole poſſeſſion, beginning with the large and important one of Martinico.

Martinico, which is ſituated between 14 and 15 degrees of N. lat. and in 62 degrees W. long. lying about 40 degrees N. W. of Barbadoes, is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The inland part of it is hilly, from which are poured out upon every ſide, a number of agreeable and uſeful rivers, which adorn and enrich this iſland in a high degree. The produce of the ſoil is ſugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, and fruits. Martinico is the reſidence of the governor of the French iſlands in theſe ſeas. Its bays and harbours are numerous, ſafe, commodious, and well fortified.

Guadaloupe is about 30 leagues north of Martinico, and almoſt as many ſouth of Antigua; being 45 miles long, and 38 broad. Its ſoil is equally fertile, and abounds in the ſame productions with that of Martinico.

St. Lucia, 80 miles northweſt of Barbadoes, is 23 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The ſoil in the vallies is extremely rich. It produces excellent timber, and abounds with pleaſant rivers.

Tobago.] This iſland is ſituated about 11 degrees N. lat. 120 miles ſouth of Barbadoes, and about the ſame diſtance from the Spaniſh Main. It is about 32 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It has a fruitful ſoil, capable of producing ſugar, and indeed every thing elſe that is raiſed in the Weſt Indies, with the addition of the cinnamon, nutmeg, and gum copal. It is well watered with numerous ſprings. It was taken by the Britiſh in 1793.

St. Bartholomew,* *Deſeada, and Marigalante*, are three ſmall iſlands, lying in the neighbourhood of Antigua, and St. Chriſtopher's.

* This iſland is claimed by Sweden.

Dutch Weſt Indies.

St. Euſtatius, or Euſtatia, SITUATED in 17° 29′ N. lat. and 63° 10′ W. long. and three leagues northweſt of St. Chriſtopher's, is only a mountain, about 29 miles in compaſs, riſing out of the ſea like a pyramid, and almoſt round. But though ſo ſmall, and inconveniently laid out by nature, the induſtry of the Dutch have made it turn to very good account; and it is ſaid to contain 5,000 whites and 15,000 negroes. The ſides of the mountains are laid out in very pretty ſettlements; but they have neither ſprings nor rivers. They raiſe here ſugar and tobacco.

Curaſſou, ſituated in twelve degrees north lat. 9 or 10 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma, is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. It ſeems as if it were fated, that the ingenuity and patience of the Hollanders ſhould every where, both in Europe and America, be employed in fighting againſt an unfriendly ſoil; for the iſland is not only barren and dependent on the rains for its water, but the harbour is naturally one of the worſt in America, yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect; they have upon this harbour one of the largeſt, and by far the moſt elegant and cleanly towns in the Weſt Indies.

The trade of Curaſſou, even in time of peace, is ſaid to be annually worth to the Dutch, no leſs than 500,000l. But in time of war, the profit is ſtill greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the Weſt Indies; it affords a retreat to ſhips of all nations, and refuſes none of them arms and ammunition. The French come hither to buy beef, pork, corn, flour, and lumber, which are brought from the United States, or exported from Ireland; ſo that whether in peace or in war, the trade of this iſland flouriſhes.

Daniſh

Daniſh Weſt Indies.

St. Thomas, AN inconſiderable member of the Caribbees, is ſituated in 64° weſt long. and 18° N. lat. about 15 miles in circumference, and has a ſafe and commodious harbour. It produces upwards of 3,000 hogſheads of ſugar, beſides other Weſt India commodities.

St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, another ſmall and unhealthy iſland, lying about five leagues eaſt of St. Thomas, ten or twelve leagues in length, and three or four where it is broadeſt. From a perfect deſert, a few years ſince, it has riſen into conſiderable importance.

New Diſcoveries.

OUR knowledge of the globe has been conſiderably augmented by the late diſcoveries of Ruſſian, Britiſh, and American navigators, which have been numerous and important.

The Northern Archipelago.] This conſiſts of ſeveral groups of iſlands, which are ſituated between the eaſtern coaſt of Kamtſchatka and the weſtern coaſt of the continent of America.

The moſt perfect equality reigns among theſe iſlanders. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarſeſt fleſh, and for the moſt part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the ſea ſide, and, whether it be ſummer or winter, holds it naked in the water until it is quiet. This cuſtom is ſo far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them againſt the cold, and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter without the leaſt inconvenience. The leaſt affliction prompts them to ſuicide; the apprehenſion of even an uncertain evil, often leads them to deſpair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent inſenſibility.

The

The Pelew Islands.] The Antelope Packet (belonging to the East India Company) was wrecked on one of them in August, 1783. From the accounts given of these islands, by Captain Wilson, who commanded the packet, it appears that they are situated between the 5th and 9th degrees of north latitude, and between 130 and 136 degrees of east longitude from Greenwich.

The natives of these islands are a stout, well made people.

The government is monarchical, and the king is absolute, but his power is exercised more with the mildness of a father than a sovereign.

It appears that when the English were thrown on one of these islands, they were received by the natives with the greatest humanity and hospitality; and till their departure, experienced the utmost courtesy and attention. "They felt our people were distressed, and in consequence, wished they should share whatever they had to give. It was not that worldly munificence, that bestows and spreads its favours with a distant eye to retribution. It was the pure emotion of native benevolence. It was the love of man to man. It was a scene that pictures human nature in triumphant colouring; and whilst their liberality gratified the sense, their virtue struck the heart!"

Ingraham's Islands.] These islands were discovered by Capt. Joseph Ingraham, of Boston, commander of the brigantine Hope, on the 19th of April,* 1791. They lie between 8° 3′ and 8° 55′ S. lat. and between 140° 19′ and 141° 18′ W. lon. from London. They are *seven* in number, which Capt. Ingraham named as follows, viz. Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, Knox.†

Otaheite, was discovered by Capt. Wallis, on the 19th of June, 1767. It is situated between 17° 20′ and 17° 53′ south latitude, and between 149° 11′ and 149° 39′ west long.

* A day memorable to Americans, as on this day, (April 1775) The Revolutionary War in America commenced with the battle of Lexington.

† The Marquesas Islands are five in number, lying from 35 to 50 leagues E. S. E. from Ingraham's islands.

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done from thoſe of Capt. Cook. In his firſt voyage to the South Seas, he diſcovered the Society Iſlands; determined the inſularity of New Zealand; diſcovered the Straits which ſeparate the two iſlands, and are called after his name; and made a complete ſurvey of both. He afterwards explored the eaſtern coaſt of New Holland, hitherto unknown; an extent of 27 degrees of latitude, or upwards of 2,000 miles.

In his ſecond expedition he ſolved the great problem of a ſouthern continent, having traverſed that hemiſphere between the latitude of 40° and 70°, in ſuch a manner as not to leave a poſſibility of its exiſtence, unleſs near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. During this voyage he diſcovered New Caledonia, the largeſt iſland in the ſouthern Pacific, except new Zealand; the iſland of Georgia; and an unknown coaſt, which he named Sandwich land, the *Thule* of the ſouthern hemiſphere; and having twice viſited the tropical ſeas, he ſettled the ſituations of the old, and made ſeveral new diſcoveries.

But the laſt voyage is diſtinguiſhed above all the reſt, by the extent and importance of its diſcoveries. Beſides ſeveral ſmaller iſlands in the Southern Pacific, he diſcovered, to the north of the equinoxial line, the group called the Sandwich Iſlands, which, from their ſituation and productions, bid fairer for becoming an object of conſequence in the ſyſtem of European navigation, than any other diſcovery in the South Sea. He afterwards explored what had hitherto remained unknown of the weſtern coaſt of America, from the lat. of 43° to 70° north, containing an extent of 3,500 miles; aſcertained the proximity of the two great continents of Aſia and America; paſſed the ſtraits between them, and ſurveyed the coaſt on each ſide, to ſuch a height of northern latitude, as to demonſtrate the impracticability of a paſſage in that hemiſphere, from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, either by an eaſtern or weſtern courſe. In ſhort, if we except the Sea of Amur, and the Japaneſe Archipelago, which ſtill remain imperfectly known to Europeans, he has completed the hydrography of the habitable globe.

As

As a navigator, his ſervices were not, perhaps, leſs ſplendid; certainly not leſs important and meritorious. The method which he diſcovered, and ſo ſucceſſively purſued, of preſerving the health of ſeamen, forms a new era in navigation, and will tranſmit his name to future ages, among the friends and benefactors of mankind.

Thoſe who are converſant in naval hiſtory, need not be told at how dear a rate the advantages which have been ſought, through the medium of long voyages at ſea, have always been purchaſed. That dreadful diſorder which is peculiar to the ſervice, and whoſe ravages have marked the tracks of diſcoverers with circumſtances almoſt too ſhocking to relate, muſt, without exerciſing an unwarrantable tyranny over the lives of our ſeamen, have proved an inſuperable obſtacle to the proſecution of ſuch enterprizes. It was reſerved for Capt. Cook, to ſhew the world, by repeated trials, that voyages might be protracted, to the unuſual length of three, or even four years, in unknown regions, and under every change and rigour of the climate, not only without affecting the health, but even without diminiſhing the probability of life, in the ſmalleſt degree.

END OF PART I.

The greateſt part of Europe is under the influence of a climate, which, being tempered with a moderate degree of cold, forms a race of men, ſtrong, bold, active and ingenious; forced by neceſſity to make the beſt uſe they can of the ſmaller ſhare of vegetable and animal treaſures, which their ſoil produces.

GRAND DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.] The following Table exhibits the extent and population, real and comparative, of the ſeveral grand diviſions of Europe, in 1787.

TABLE.

Grand Diviſions of Europe.	Areas of theſe ſtates in ſq. miles.	Population.	Inh. in each ſq. mi.
Ruſſia, (in Europe)	1,104,976	20,000,000	20
Sweden,	209,392	3,000,000	14
Denmark,	182,400	2,200,000	12
Poland and Lithuania,	160,800	8,500,000	53
Germany,	192,000	26,000,000	135
The kingdom of Pruſſia alone,	22,144	1,500,000	67
France,	163,200	24,800,000	152
Holland,	10,000	2,360,000	236
Great Britain and Ireland,	100,928	11,000,000	109
Switzerland,	15,296	1,800 000 1,200.000	117
Gallizia and Lodomiria,	20,480	B. Rutner, 2,800,000	136
Italy,	90,000	16,000.000	180
Portugal,	27,376	2,000,000	65
Hungary and Tranſylvania,	92,112	5,170,000	56
Spain,	148,448	10.000,000	68
Turkey,	182,562	7,000,000	38
England and Wales alone,	50,000	7,000,000 medium	140
Auſtrian Monarchy,	180,496	19,611,000	109

Europe

Europe has reduced to its ſubjection a great part of the other quarters of the world. It governs all that part of the American continent which has been peopled from Europe, the United States excepted. It poſſeſſes almoſt all the iſlands which have been diſcovered in the three great Oceans, the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian. It gives laws to more than half Aſia, to the greater part of the coaſt of Africa, and to ſeveral interior countries of conſiderable extent; ſo that nearly half of the inhabited world bows to Europe. [*Reichard.*]

Excluſive of the Britiſh iſles, EUROPE contains the following principal iſlands:

	Iſlands.	Chief Towns.	Subject to
In the Northern Ocean.	Iceland,	Skalholt,	Denmark
Baltic Sea.	Zealand, Funen, Alſen, Falſter, Langland, Laland, Femeren, Mona, Bornholm,	— —	Denmark
	Gothland, Aland, Rugen,	— —	Sweden
	Oſel, Dagho,	— —	Ruſſia
	Uſedom, Wollin,	— —	Pruſſia
Mediterranean Sea.	Ivica,	Ivica,	Spain
	Majorca,	Majorca,	Ditto
	Minorca,	Port Mahon,	Ditto
	Corſica,	Baſtia,	G. Britain
	Sardinia,	Cagliari,	K. of Sard.
	Sicily,	Palermo,	K. of 2 Sic.
Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice.	Luſiena, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zant, Leucadia,	— —	Venice
Archipelago, and Levant Seas.	Candia, Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scyros, Mytelene, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Cerigo, Santorin, &c. being part of ancient and modern Greece.	— —	Turkey

POSSESSIONS

POSSESSIONS OF DENMARK IN EUROPE.

ALL the Daniſh provinces, in 1787, contained 183,400 ſquare miles, and, including the colonies, 2,500,000 inhabitants.

Diviſions.	*Sq. Miles.*	*Population.*	*Chief Towns.*	*Inhabit.*
1 Denmark Proper, on the Baltic Sea,	13,000	1,125,500	COPENHAGEN	87,000
2 Dutchy of Holſtein in Germany,	2,800	310,000	Glukſtadt,	2,483
3 Norway, which has the Atlantic weſt,	112,000	723,141	Bergen,	18,000
4 Faro Iſlands,	———	5,000	———	———
5 Iceland,	46,400	46,201	Skalholt,	———

The whole of Denmark contains 68 towns, 22 boroughs, 15 earldoms, 16 baronies, 932 eſtates of the inferior nobility, and 7,000 villages.

Norway contains only 13 towns, 2 earldoms, and 27 eſtates of the other nobility.

The Danes have ſettlements at Coromandel in Aſia, on the coaſt of Guinea, and other places in Africa, and in Greenland in America. Greenland is divided into Eaſt and Weſt Greenland, a very extenſive country, but thinly inhabited. *Cranz* reckons only 957 ſtated and 7,000 wandering inhabitants in Weſt Greenland. The Danes are the only nation who have ſettlements in Weſt Greenland; where, under their protection, the Moravian brethren have miſſionaries, and very uſeful eſtabliſhments.

Wealth and Commerce.] If the cold and barren kingdom of Norway did not require large ſupplies of corn from Denmark, the latter could export a conſiderable quantity of it. Sleſwick, Jutland, Zealand, and Leland, are very rich corn countries, and abound in black cattle.

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Queen's phyſician) were ſeized at the ſame time, January 1772, and beheaded the ſame year.

Bartholinus, celebrated for his knowledge of anatomy, and Tycho Brahe, the famous aſtronomer, were natives of this country.

LAPLAND.

THE whole country of Lapland extends, ſo far as it is known, from the North Cape in 71° 30′ N. lat. to the White Sea, under the arctic circle. Part of Lapland belongs to the Danes, and is included in the government of Wardhuys; part to the Swedes, which is by far the moſt valuable; and ſome parts in the eaſt, to the Muſcovites or Ruſſians. It is impoſſible to point out the dimenſions of each. It has been generally thought, that the Laplanders are the deſcendants of Finlanders driven out of their own country, and that they take their name from *Lappes*, which ſignifies exiles. In Lapland, for ſome months in the ſummer, the ſun never ſets, and during winter it never riſes: but the inhabitants are ſo well aſſiſted by the twilight, and the aurora borealis, that they never diſcontinue their work on account of the darkneſs.

Climate.] The winters here, as may eaſily be concluded, are extremely cold. Driſts of ſnow often threaten to bury the traveller, and cover the ground four or five feet deep. A thaw ſometimes takes place; and then the froſt that ſucceeds, preſents the Laplander with a ſmooth level of ice, over which he travels with a reindeer, in a ſledge, with inconceivable ſwiftneſs. The heats of ſummer are exceſſive for a ſhort time; and the cataracts, which daſh from the mountains, often preſent to the eye the moſt picturesque appearances.

People, Cuſtoms and Manners.] The majority of the Laplanders are Pagans. The number and oddities of their ſuperſtitions have induced the northern traders to believe that they are ſkilled in magic and divination.

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which she rejects before company, but accepts of vate. Cohabitation often precedes marriage; l ery admittance to the fair one is purchased fr father, by her lover, with a bottle of brandy, a prolongs the courtship sometimes for three years. priest of the parish at last celebrates the nuptial the bridegroom is obliged to serve his father-in-l four years after. He then carries his wife and h tune home.

SWEDEN.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	800	between	55° and 70° N. lat.
Breadth	500		10° and 30° E. lon

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by the I Ocean; east, by Russia; sou Denmark and the Baltic; west, by Norway. whole kingdom of Sweden contains 104 towns, villages, and 1,200 estates of the nobility.

Divisions.	*Sq. Miles.*	*Population.*	*Cap. Tow*
1 Sweden Proper,	64,000	2,100,000	Stockhol
2 Gothland,			80,000 inha
3 Nordland,	95,472	150,000	Lund.
4 Lapland,			
5 Finland,	48,780	624,000	Abo,
6 Swedish Pomerania,	1,440	100,550	Bergen, 14

7 In the West Indies, Sweden obtained from France, in t 1785, the island of Barthelemi.

Next to Russia Sweden is the largest state in E

Capital.] STOCKHOLM, the capital of Swede the residence of the King, is situated in N. lat. 5 and E. long. 19° 30′, 760 miles N. E. from L Standing at the junction of the Baltic Sea, and th Maler, it has the advantage of both salt and fresh It is built partly on six islands, and partly on peni *and its* circuit is computed at 12 miles. Most of the *are* broad, and the market places spacious. In the

ter of the town properly called the city, are above 5000 houſes, moſt of them ſtanding on piles. They are built entirely of ſtone, and are four or five ſtories high; but ſome are covered with copper or iron plates, and others with tiles.

All parts of this city are connected by bridges. It affords a fine proſpect of the lake Maler on one ſide, and of the harbour on the other. The number of inhabitants who pay taxes, is computed at 60,000.

Climate, Soil, Exports and Imports.] Sweden has a cold but healthful climate. Linnæus reckons 1300 ſpecies of plants, and 1400 ſpecies of animals, in this kingdom. The induſtry of the inhabitants, in arts and agriculture, has raiſed it to the rank of a ſecondary European power. Sweden imports 300,000 tons of corn, and 4,535 hogſheads of ſpirituous liquors, beſides hemp, flax, ſalt, wine, beef, ſilk, paper, leather, and Eaſt and Weſt India goods. The exports of Sweden conſiſt chiefly of wood, pitch, tar, fiſh, furs, copper, iron, ſome gold and ſilver, and other minerals, to the amount in the year 1768, of upwards of 13 millions of dollars; and their imports in the ſame year amounted to little more than 10 millions of dollars. The Swedes trade to all parts of Europe, to the Levant, the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, to Africa and China.

Revenue.] In 1784, four millions of rix dollars.

Government.] Since the memorable revolution in 1772, Sweden may be called a monarchy. The ſenate ſtill claim ſome ſhare in the adminiſtration, but its members are choſen by the King. The King has the abſolute diſpoſal of the army, and has the power of calling and of diſſolving the aſſembly of the ſtates; but he cannot impoſe any new tax, without conſulting the diet. The ſenate is the higheſt court or council in the kingdom, and is compoſed of 17 ſenators, or ſupreme counſellors. The provinces are under governors, called provincial captains.

Army.] In 1784 it conſiſted of 50,421 men.

Religion.] The religion eſtabliſhed in Sweden is the Lutheran, which the ſovereign muſt profeſs, and is engaged to maintain in the kingdom. Calviniſts, Roman Catholics and Jews are tolerated. The ſuperior clergy of Sweden have preſerved the dignities of the Roman Catholic church; it is compoſed of the Archbiſhop of Upſal,

Upſal, of 14 Biſhops, and of 192 Preſidents. The juriſdiction in eccleſiaſtical matters is in the hands of 15 conſiſtories. The number of the inferior clergy, comprehending the miniſters of pariſhes, &c. amounts only to 1387.

Hiſtory.] We have no account of this country till the reign of Bornio III. A. D. 714. Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on the forced reſignation of Albert their King A. D. 1387. It remained united to the Daniſh crown till 1523, when the famous Guſtavus Vaſa expelled the Danes, and ever ſince it has remained independent; but was made an abſolute monarchy by Guſtavus III. in 1772. The late King, Guſtavus IV. was aſſaſſinated by Ankerſtrom, on the 16th of March, 1792; and was ſucceeded by his ſon, the preſent King, then 14 years old. The enthuſiaſtic aſſaſſin, amidſt the greateſt ſufering, gloried in his villany.

MUSCOVY, OR THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	4,800	between	22° 20′ & 186° 20′ E. long.
Breadth	1,200		44° 40′ and 72° N. lat.

THIS immenſe empire ſtretches from the Baltic Sea and Sweden on the weſt, to Kamtſchatka and the Pacific Ocean on the eaſt; and from the Frozen Ocean on the north, to nearly the 44th deg. of lat. on the ſouth, on which ſide it is bounded by Poland, Little Tartary, Turkey, Georgia, the Euxine and Caſpian Seas, Great Tartary, Chineſe Tartary, and other unknown regions in Aſia.

The country now compriſed under the name of Ruſſia or the Ruſſias, is of an extent nearly equal to all the reſt of Europe, and greater than the Roman empire in the zenith of its power, or the empire of Darius ſubdued by Alexander, or both put together.

Diviſions and Population.] Ruſſia is at preſent divided into 42 governments, which are comprehended again under 19 general governments, viz. Governments.

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* Later estimates give to the Russian empire [illegible] square miles.

latitude. They export timber, pitch, tar, and pot-aſh to a vaſt amount. Rye, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, ſail cloth, linſeed oil, flaxſeed, iron, ſilver, copper, ſalt, jaſper, marble, granite, &c. are among the productions of Ruſſia. The whole of the exports of Ruſſia amounted, in 1783, to nearly 13,000,000 of rubles or dollars; the imports did not much exceed the ſum of 12,000,000. The imports conſiſt chiefly of wine, ſpices, fruits, fine cloth, and other manufactured commodities and articles of luxury. There are ſaid to be, at preſent, no more than 484 manufacturers in the whole empire.

Army.] It conſiſted, in 1772, of 600,000 men. In 1784, of 368,901.

Navy.] Sixty-three armed ſhips, and 20,000 ſailors.

Government.] The Emperor or Autocrator of Ruſſia, is abſolute. He muſt be of the Greek church, by the ancient cuſtom of the empire. The only written fundamental law exiſting, is that of Peter I. by which the right of ſucceſſion to the throne depends entirely on the choice of the reigning monarch, who has unlimited authority over the lives and property of all his ſubjects. The management of public affairs is entruſted to ſeveral departments. At the head of all thoſe concerned in the regulation of internal affairs (the eccleſiaſtical ſynod excepted) is the ſenate, under the preſidency of a chancellor and vice chancellor. The ſovereign nominates the members of this ſupreme court, which is divided into 6 chambers, 4 at Peterſburg and 2 at Moſcow. The provinces are ruled by governors appointed by the ſovereign, containing, on an average, 400,000 ſubjects.

Chief Cities.] PETERSBURG, the capital of Ruſſia, lies at the junction of the river Neva with the lake Ladoga, in N. lat. 59° 57′, and E. lon. 31°; but the reader may have a better idea of its ſituation, by being informed that it ſtands on both ſides the river Neva, between that lake and the bottom of the Finland gulf. In the year 1703, this city conſiſted of a few ſmall fiſhing huts, on a ſpot ſo marſhy that the ground was formed into nine iſlands. It now extends about ſix miles every way, and contains every ſtructure for magnificence, the improvement of the arts, revenue, navigation, war and commerce, that are to be found in the moſt celebrated cities in Europe.

The

The city of Moſcow, formerly the capital of this great empire, ſtands on a pleaſant plain, in N. lat. 55° 40', E. long. 38° ; 1,414 miles N. E. of London. The river Moſkwa, running through it in a winding courſe, and ſeveral eminences, interſperſed with gardens, groves, and lawns, form moſt delightful proſpects. It ſeems rather to be a cultivated country than a city. The ground it ſtands on is computed to be 16 miles in circumference. It contains 1,600 churches. The number of inhabitants is about 250,000, beſides 50,000 in the adjacent villages.

The great bell of Moſcow, the largeſt in the world, weighs 443,772 pounds.

Religion.] The religion eſtabliſhed in the Ruſſian empire, is the Greek. The moſt eſſential point in which their profeſſion of faith differs from that of the Latin church, is the doctrine, that the Holy Ghoſt proceeds from the Father only. Their worſhip is as much overloaded with ceremonies as the Roman Catholic. Saints are held in veneration, and painted images of them, but no ſtatues, are ſuffered in the churches. The church has been governed ſince the time of Peter the great, by a national council, called the Holy Synod.

Marriage is forbidden to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, but is allowed to the inferior clergy. There are 479 convents for men, 74 for women, in which are about 70,000 perſons. Above 900,000 peaſants belong to the eſtates in poſſeſſion of the clergy.

Hiſtory.] The earlieſt authentic account we have of Ruſſia, is, A. D. 862, when Ruric was grand duke of Novogorod, in this country. In the year 981, Wolidimer, was the firſt Chriſtian King. The Poles conquered it about 1038; but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moſcow. About 1,200 of the Mungul Tartars conquered it, and held it ſubject to them till 1540, when John Baſilowitz reſtored it to independency. About the middle of the ſixteenth century, the Ruſſians diſcovered and conquered Siberia. It became an empire 1721, when Peter I. aſſumed the title of Emperor of all the Ruſſias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe, to be obſerved in future negociations with the court of Peterſburg.

The reign of Elizabeth, in the courſe of the laſt century, is remarkable, on account of her aboliſhing the uſe of torture, and governing her ſubjects for twenty years without inflicting a ſingle capital puniſhment.

The late Empreſs Catharine employed herſelf in founding a number of ſchools, for the education of the lower claſſes of her ſubjects, throughout the beſt inhabited parts of the empire; an inſtitution of the moſt beneficial tendency. She died in 1797, and was ſucceeded by her ſon Paul; ſince dead, and ſucceeded by Alexander I.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Between 49° and 58° 50′ North latitude, and 2° Eaſt, and 6° 20′ Weſt longitude.

Diviſions.	*ſq. miles.*	*population.*	*capital.*	*inhabitants.*
ENGLAND and Wales,	54,122	7,000,000	LONDON,	800,000
Scotland,	25,100	1,300,000	Edinburg,	80,000
Ireland,	21,216	2,161,514	Dublin,	160,000

	Counties.		*Counties.*
England is divided into	40	Scotland, 31 and 2 ſtewardſhips.	
Wales,	12	Ireland, 32 in 4 provinces.	

Britiſh Poſſeſſions beyond the Seas.

1. In EUROPE, the fortreſs of Gibraltar, on the coaſt of Spain; 3,200 inhabitants.

2. In AFRICA, Cabo Corſe, on the coaſt of Guinea, and ſome other forts there near the Gambia, and the iſland of St. Helena.

3. In ASIA, the extenſive countries of Bengal, Bahar, and part of Orixa. 1. The capital of Bengal is Calcutta, or Fort William, the reſidence of the Governor General of the Eaſt India ſettlements. Theſe territories are computed to contain 10,000,000 inhabitants, and to be in extent nearly 150,000 ſquare miles. 2. Large ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel, of which Madras

England poſſeſſes a great treaſure in its inexhauſtible coal mines, which are worked chiefly in the northern counties, whence the coal is conveyed by ſea, and by the inland canals to every part of the kingdom. The mines of Northumberland alone, ſend every year upwards of 600,000 chaldrons of coals to London, and 1,500 veſſels are employed in carrying them along the eaſtern coaſt of England.

SCOTLAND's natural productions are greatly inferior to thoſe of England, both with reſpect to plenty and variety. It produces chiefly flax, hemp, coals, ſome iron, and much lead. The trade of this country conſiſts chiefly in linen, thread, and coals; they have lately begun to manufacture cloth, capets, ſugar, &c.

IRELAND is, in moſt of its provinces, not inferior in fertility to England. The chief articles of its produce are cattle, ſheep, hogs, and flax; large quantities of excellent ſalted pork, beef and butter are annually exported.

The Iriſh wool is very fine. The principal manufacture of Ireland, is that of linen, which at preſent is a very valuable article of exportation. Fifteen hundred perſons are employed in the ſilk manufactures at Dublin.

With the increaſe of liberty and induſtry, this kingdom will ſoon riſe to the commercial conſequence to which it is entitled by its fertility and ſituation.

The total value of the exports from Ireland to Great Britain, in 1779 and 1780, at an average, was 2,300,000*l.* The balance is greatly in favour of Ireland.

The manufactures in England, are, confeſſedly, with very few exceptions, ſuperior to thoſe of other countries. For this ſuperiority, they are nearly equally indebted to national character, to the ſituation of their country, and to their excellent conſtitution.

The Engliſh government, favourable to every exertion of genius, has provided, by wiſe and excellent laws, for the ſecure enjoyment of property acquired by ingenuity and labour, and has removed obſtacles to induſtry, by prohibiting the importation of ſuch articles from abroad, which could be manufactured at home.

The

The Britiſh iſlands, among other advantages for navigation, have coaſts, the ſea line of which, including both Great Britain and Ireland, extends nearly 3,800 miles. The commerce of Great Britain is immenſe and increaſing. In the years 1783 and 1784, the ſhips cleared outwards, amounting to 950 000 tons, exceeded the number of tons of the ſhips employed in 1760, (24 years before) by upwards of 400,000 tons. The value of the cargoes exported in 1784 amounted to upwards of 15,000,000*l.* ſterling; and the net cuſtoms paid by them into the exchequer were upwards of 3,000,000*l.* ſterling; and even this ſum was exceeded the following year, 1785, by upwards of 1,000,000*l.* ſterling. The balance of trade in favour of England is eſtimated at 3,000,000*l.* The inland trade is valued at 42,000,000*l.* ſterling. The fiſheries of Great Britain are numerous and very productive. The privileged trading-companies, of which the Eaſt India Company, chartered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is the principal, carry on the moſt important foreign commerce.

Government.] The government of Great Britain may be called a limited monarchy. It is a combination of a monarchical and popular government. The king has only the executive power; the legiſlative is ſhared by him and the parliament, or more properly by the people. The crown is hereditary; both male and female deſcendants are capable of ſucceſſion. The king muſt profeſs the Proteſtant religion.

Religion.] The eſtabliſhed religion, in that part of Great Britain called England, is the Epiſcopal church of England, of which the king, without any ſpiritual power, is the head. The revenues of the church of England are ſuppoſed to be about 3,000,000*l.* ſterling. All other denominations of Chriſtians, called Diſſenters, and Jews, are tolerated. Four fifths of the people of Ireland are Roman Catholics, and are conſequently excluded from all places of truſt and profit. Their clergy are numerous. The Scotch are Preſbyterians, and are Calviniſts, in doctrine and form of eccleſiaſtical government. The other moſt conſiderable religious

ligious ſects in England, are Unitarians, Baptiſts, Quakers (60,000) Methodiſts, Roman Catholics (60,000) 12,000 families of Jews, and French and German Lutherans and Calviniſts.

Hiſtory.] Britain was firſt inhabited by a tribe of Gauls. Fifty-two years before the birth of Chriſt, Julius Cæſar ſubjected them to the Roman empire. The Romans remained maſters of Britain 500 years, till they were called home in defence of their native country againſt the invaſion of the Goths and Vandals. The Picts, Scots, and Saxons then took poſſeſſion of the iſland. In 1606, William, Duke of Normandy, obtained a complete victory over Harold, King of England, which is called the Norman Conqueſt. *Magna Charta* was ſigned by John 1216. This is called the bulwark of Engliſh liberty. In 1485, the houſes of York and Lancaſter were united in Henry VII. after a long and bloody conteſt. In 1603, King James VI. of Scotland, who ſucceeded Queen Elizabeth, united both kingdoms, under the name of Great Britain. The uſurpation of Cromwell took place in 1647. The revolution (ſo called on account of James the ſecond's abdicating the throne, to whom William and Mary ſucceeded) happened 1688. Queen Ann ſucceeded William and Mary in 1702, in whom ended the Proteſtant line of Charles I. George I. of the houſe of Hanover, aſcended the throne in 1714, and the ſucceſſion has ſince been regular in this line. George III. is the preſent King. The Union of Ireland with Great Britain took place, after a warm oppoſition, in 1800.

GERMANY.

Length 600 Miles. Breadth 520 } between { 45° 4′ and 54° 40′ N. lat. 5° and 19° E. long.

BOUNDED north, by the German Ocean, Denmark and the Baltic; eaſt, by Poland and Hungary; *ſouth*, by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from

from Italy; weſt, by the dominions of France and the Low Countries, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine, Moſelle, and the Maeſe or Meuſe.

Diviſions.] The German empire is divided into ten circles, viz.

Circles.	*Population.*	*Chief Towns.*	*Religion.*
Upper Saxony,	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Saxony,	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weſtphalia	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Upper Rhine,	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lower Rhine,	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
			[illegible]

Beſides theſe ten circles, there belong alſo to the German Empire,

	Square miles.
The Kingdom of [illegible]	[illegible]
The Marquiſate of [illegible]	[illegible]
The Marquiſate of [illegible]	[illegible]
Elector of Saxony	[illegible]
Sileſia, (belonging to the Romaniſh [illegible]	[illegible]

According to the late accounts, Germany contains 28 millions of inhabitants—[illegible] free and [illegible] States, upwards of 2[illegible]—[illegible] 82,000 villages.

Rivers.] No country can [illegible] noble, large rivers than Germany. [illegible] the Danube or Donau, [illegible] the current, and which [illegible] fineſt river in the world. [illegible] gary, it is ſo broad, that in the [illegible] Chriſtians, ſhips of war have been [illegible] its conveniency for carriage to all [illegible] which it paſſes, is inconceivable. [illegible] er, contains a vaſt number of [illegible] its ſtream is rapid, and its [illegible] turnings and windings, is computed to be [illegible] The other principal rivers are, Rhine, [illegible], Oder, Weſer, and Moſelle.

Productions and Commerce.] From the [illegible] ſituation and the great extent of Germany, from the various appearance of the ſoil, the number of its mountains, foreſts, and large rivers, we ſhould be led to expect, what we actually find, a great variety and plenty of

useful productions. The northern, and chiefly, the northeastern parts, furnish many sorts of peltry, as, skins of foxes, bears, wolves, squirrels, lynxes, wild-cats, boars, &c. The southern parts produce excellent wines and fruits; and the middle provinces great plenty of corn, cattle, and minerals. Salt is found in Germany, in greater abundance and purity, than in most other countries.

Government.] The German empire, which, till the year 843, was connected with France, now forms a state by itself, or may be considered as a combination of upwards of 300 sovereignties, independent of each other, but composing one political body, under an elective head, called the Emperor of Germany, or the Roman Emperor. All other sovereigns allow him the first rank among the European monarchs. Eight princes of the empire, called electors, have the right of electing the Emperor. The electors, are divided into ecclesiastical and temporal.

Ecclesiastical.	*Temporal.*
	The King or Elector of Bohemia.
	The Elector of the Palatine of Bavaria,
The Archbishop of Mentz,	
The Archbishop of Treves,	The Elector of Saxony,
The Archbishop of Cologne.	The Elector of Bradenburg,
	The Elector of Brunswick,
	The Elector of Hanover.

Army.] The army of the empire, when complete, must amount, according to agreement in 1681, to 28,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry.

Religion.] Since the year 1555, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist, generally called the Reformed Religion, have been the established religions of Germany. The first prevails in the south of Germany, the Lutheran in the north, and the Reformed near the Rhine.

Capital.] VIENNA, on the Danube, is the capital of Austria, and of the whole German empire; and is the residence of the Emperor.

Improvements.] The Germans can boast of a greater number of useful discoveries and inventions in arts and sciences, than any other European nation. They have *the* honour of inventing the Art of Printing, about the *year* 1450.

History.

History, &c.] Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, King of France, was the founder of the German empire, in 800. The emperor Joseph died Feb. 20, 1790; and his successor, Leopold II. was poisoned March 1, 1792. The present emperor is Francis.

The German empire, when considered as one single power or state, with the emperor at its head, is of no great political consequence in Europe, because from the inequality and weak connexion of its parts, and the different nature of their governments, from the insignificancy of its ill composed army, and above all, from the different views and interests of its masters, it is next to impossible its force should be united, compact and uniform.

PRUSSIA.

THE countries belonging to this monarchy, are scattered, and without any natural connexion. The kingdom of Prussia is bounded north, by part of Samogitia; south, by Poland Proper and Masovia; east, by part of Lithuania; west, by Polish Prussia and the Baltic; 160 miles in length, and 112 miles in breadth. Prussia extends to 55° N. lat. and is divided into

	Population.
The countries which are independent of the German Empire,	6,000,000
The countries which are dependent,	6,420,000

Wealth and Commerce.] The different provinces of the Prussian monarchy are by no means equal to one another, with respect to fertility and the articles of their produce. The kingdom of Prussia, being the most northern part of the monarchy, is rich in corn, timber, manna, grass, flax, and peltry of all sorts, and exports these articles. Amber is exported annually, to the value of 20,000 dollars. Prussia wants salt, and has no metals but iron. The profits of its fisheries are considerable. Other parts of the monarchy produce various metallic ores, minerals, and precious stones. The sum accruing to the King from the mines, amounts to 800,000 dollars, and the profits of private proprietors to 500,000 dollars. Five thousand hands are employed in the silk manufactures.

manufactures. Pruſſia annually exports linen to the value of 6 millions of dollars. Their manufactures of iron, cloth, ſilk, linen, leather, cotton, porcelain, hard wares, glaſs, paper, and their principal manufactures, employ upwards of 165,000 hands, and the produce of their induſtry is eſtimated at upwards of 30 millions of dollars.

Capital Towns.] KONINGSBURG, a city of Poland, the capital of Ducal Pruſſia, and of the King of Pruſſia's Poliſh dominions, is ſituated on the river Bregal, over which it has ſeven bridges. According to Buſching, it is ſeven miles in circumference, and contains 3,800 houſes, and about 60,000 inhabitants. Its river being navigable for ſhips, it has made a conſiderable figure in the commercial world. A univerſity was founded at Koningſburg in 1554.

BERLIN is the capital of the Pruſſian dominions in Germany, ſituated on the river Spree, in the Marquiſate of Bradenburg.

Government and Religion.] The Pruſſian Monarchy reſembles a very complicated machine, which, by its ingenious and admirable conſtruction, produces the greateſt effects with the greateſt eaſe, but in which the yielding of a wheel, or the relaxation of a ſpring, will ſtop the motion of the whole. The united effects of flouriſhing finances, of prudent economy, of accuracy and diſpatch in every branch of adminiſtration, and of a formidable military ſtrength, have given ſuch conſequence to the Pruſſian monarchy, that the tranquillity and ſecurity not only of Germany, but of all Europe, depend, in a great meaſure, on the politics of its cabinet. The adminiſtration of juſtice is likewiſe admirably ſimplified, and executed with unparalleled quickneſs.

Under the reign of the late King, Frederick the Great, all ſects of Chriſtians lived peaceably together, becauſe the eſtabliſhed religion, which is the reformed, had no power to oppreſs thoſe of a different perſuaſion. Roman Catholics and Jews are very numerous in the Pruſſian dominions; they enjoy the moſt perfect freedom in the exerciſe of their religion.

Army.] In 1783, the army of Pruſſia amounted to 224,431 men.

Finances.]

Finances.] The finances of this monarchy amount to 23 millions of dollars.

History.] Pruſſia was anciently inhabited by an idolatrous and cruel people. The barbarity and ravages they were continually making upon their neighbours, obliged Conrad, Duke of Maſſovia, about the middle of the thirteenth century, to call to his aſſiſtance the Knights of the Teutonic order, who were juſt returned from the holy land. Theſe Knights choſe a grand maſter, and attacked thoſe people with ſucceſs, and after a bloody war of fifty years, reduced them to obedience and obliged them to embrace Chriſtianity. They maintained their conqueſt till 1525, when Albert Margrave of Bradenburg, their laſt Grand Maſter, having made himſelf maſter of all Pruſſia, ceded the weſtern part to the king of Poland, and was acknowledged duke of the eaſtern part, but to be held as a fief of that kingdom. The elector, Frederick William, ſurnamed the Great, by a treaty with Poland in 1656, obtained a confirmation of this part of Pruſſia to him and his heirs, free from vaſſalage, and, in 1663, he was declared independent and ſovereign Duke. With theſe titles, and as Grand Maſter of the Teutonic order, they continued till 1701, when Frederick, ſon of Frederick William the Great, and grandfather to the late king, raiſed the dutchy of Pruſſia to a kingdom, and on January 18, 1701, in a ſolemn aſſembly of the ſtates of the empire, placed the crown with his own hands, upon his head; ſoon after which he was acknowledged as King of Pruſſia by all the other European powers. Frederick III. died Auguſt 17, 1786, and was ſucceeded by his nephew, Frederick William, the preſent King, who was born in the year 1744.

AUSTRIA.

THE Auſtrian dominions, include, 1. The circle of Auſtria, the kingdom of Bohemia, Marquiſate of Moravia, part of Sileſia, and the Auſtrian Netherlands; all which belong to the German empire. 2. Lombardy

Lombardy in Italy; Hungary, Illyria, Tranſylvania, Buckowina, Gallicia and Lodomiria; countries, which are independent of the German empire.

Wealth, Commerce, &c.] The provinces of the Auſtrian monarchy, are not only favourably ſituated as to climate, but they may be reckoned amongſt the moſt fertile in Europe. There is ſcarcely any valuable product which is not to be met with in them. Bohemia produces and exports flax, wool, hides, ſkins, hops, iron, ſteel, tin, cobalt, vitriol, brimſtone, alum, garnets, and other precious ſtones; it imports ſalt, wine, ſilk, cotton, ſpices, &c. Upon the whole, the value of exports exceeds that of the imports by two millions of florins. Sileſia exports large quantities of linen, and Moravia has a great number of manufactures of all ſorts, chiefly of cloth, the produce of which amounts to the value of 13 millions. The exports of Lower Auſtria to the Levant, are computed at ſix millions; but the imports, conſiſting of the articles of cotton, goats or camel hair, ſpices and coffee, at nine millions. The diſtrict comprehending the provinces of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, called by the German geographers Interior Auſtria, is famous for its minerals. Lombardy, the population of which is prodigious, produces vaſt quantities of ſilk, to the amount of 4,500,000 florins. The value of the mines of the Auſtrian monarchy is computed to amount to 19,000,000 florins. It is well known that Hungary produces an incredible quantity of excellent wines; the moſt delicious of which is the famous Tokay. The Auſtrian Netherlands have been long famous for their fiſheries, corn, madder, and flax of a ſuperior fineneſs, of which the Brabant lace is made, which brings a great deal of money into the country.

VIENNA is the capital of the circle of Auſtria, and is the reſidence of the Emperor of the whole empire of Germany. It is a noble and a ſtrong city, and the princes of the Houſe of Auſtria have omitted nothing that could contribute to its grandeur and riches. Its inhabitants are reckoned at 206,000.

Finances.] The finances of the Auſtrian monarchy amount to above 100 millions of florins.

Their

Their debts to about 200,000,000 of florins.

Army.] The Auſtrian army, according to the regulations of 1779, amount to 283,000 men.

General Remarks.] The Roman Catholic religion is the eſtabliſhed religion of the monarchy: there are, however, at leaſt 80,000 Proteſtants in the provinces belonging to the German empire. In Hungary, the number of Proteſtants is ſo great, that ſince the act of toleration has been publiſhed, no leſs than 200 churches have been allowed to them. There are beſides many thouſand Greeks, 223,000 Jews, and about 50,000 Egyptians or Gypſies, in the Auſtrian dominions. At the beginning of the preſent reign, there were upwards of 2,000 convents of monks and nuns, which are now wiſely reduced to 1,143. The arts and ſciences, hitherto greatly neglected, begin to make conſiderable progreſs. The Emperor Joſeph appropriated the greateſt part of the revenues, ariſing from the eſtates of the ſecularized convents, to the improvement of the ſchools, and the encouragement of literary merit.

KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA.

[BELONGING TO THE AUSTRIAN MONARCHY.]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	478	between	48° and 52° N. lat.
Breadth	322		12° and 19° E. lon.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Saxony and Brandenburg, on the north; by Poland and Hungary on the eaſt; by Auſtria and Bavaria, on the ſouth; and by the Palatinate of Bavaria, on the weſt; formerly comprehending, 1. Bohemia Proper; 2. Sileſia; and 3. Moravia.

Cities and Towns.] PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, is one of the fineſt and moſt magnificent cities in Europe, and famous for its noble bridge. Its circumfer-

ence is so large, that the grand Prussian army, in its last siege, never could completely invest it. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. It contains 92 churches and chapels, and 40 cloisters. It is a place of little or no trade, and therefore the middling inhabitants are not wealthy; but the Jews are said to carry on a large commerce in jewels. Olmutz is the capital of Moravia. It is well fortified, and has manufactures of woollen, iron, glass, paper and gunpowder. It contains 11,000 inhabitants. Breslaw is the capital of Silesia.

Commerce and Manufactures.] See Austria.

Constitution and Government.] The forms, and only the forms of the old Bohemian constitution still subsist; but the government under the Emperor is despotic. Their states are composed of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and representatives of towns.

History.] The Bohemian nobility used to elect their own princes, though the emperors of Germany sometimes imposed a king upon them, and at length usurped that throne themselves. In the year 1438, Albert II. of Austria, received three crowns, that of Hungary, the Empire, and Bohemia.

In 1514, John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first reformers, and Bohemians, were burnt at the council of Constance, though the Emperor of Germany had given them his protection. This occasioned an insurrection in Bohemia. The people of Prague threw the Emperor's officers out of the windows of the council chamber; and the famous Zisca, assembling an army of 40,000 Bohemians, defeated the Emperor's forces in several engagements, and drove the Imperialists out of the kingdom. The divisions of the Hussites among themselves, enabled the Emperor to keep possession of Bohemia, though an attempt was made to throw off the Imperial yoke, by electing, in the year 1618, a Protestant King, in the person of the Prince Palatine, son-in-law to James I. of England. He was driven from Bohemia by the Emperor's generals, and being stripped of his other dominions, was forced to depend on the court of England for a subsistence. After a war of 30 years' duration, which desolated the whole empire, the Bohemians, since that time, have remained subject to the House of Austria.

HUNGARY.

HUNGARY.

[BELONGING TO THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length	300	between	17° & 23° E. lon.	36,060
Breadth	200		45° & 49° N. lat.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Poland; east, by Tranſylvania and Walachia; ſouth, by Sclavonia; weſt, by Auſtria and Moravia. Divided into *Upper Hungary*, north of the Danube, capital, Preſburg; and *Lower Hungary*, ſouth of the Danube, capital, Buda. N. lat. 47° 40', E. lon. 19° 20'.

Rivers.] Theſe are the Danube, Drave, Save, Teyſſe, Meriſh and Temes.

Population.] Hungary contains 3,170,000 inhabitants.

Air, Soil and Produce.] The air in the ſouthern parts of Hungary is very unhealthy, owing to ſtagnated waters in lakes and marſhes. The air in the northern parts is more ſerene and healthy. The ſoil in ſome parts is very fertile, and produces almoſt every kind of fruits. They have a fine breed of mouſe-coloured horſes, much eſteemed by military officers.

Religion.] The eſtabliſhed religion in Hungary is the Roman Catholic, though the greater part of the inhabitants are Proteſtants or Greeks; and they now enjoy the full exerciſe of their religious liberties.

Government.] By the conſtitution of Hungary, the crown is ſtill held to be elective. This point is not diſputed. All that is inſiſted on is, that the heir of the Houſe of Auſtria ſhall be elected as often as a vacancy happens.

The regalia of Hungary, conſiſting of the crown and ſceptre of St. Stephen, the firſt King, are depoſited in Preſburg. Theſe are carefully ſecured by ſeven locks, the keys of which are kept by the ſame number of Hungarian noblemen. No prince is held by the populace

as

as legally their ſovereign, till he be crowned with the diadem of King Stephen; and they have a notion that the fate of their nation depends upon this crown's remaining in their poſſeſſion; it has therefore been always removed in times of danger, to places of the greateſt ſafety.

Chief Towns.] PRESBURG, N. lat. 48° 20', E. lon. 17° 20', in Upper Hungary, is the capital of the whole kingdom. It is well built on the Danube, and, like Vienna, has ſuburbs more magnificent than itſelf. In this city the States of Hungary hold their aſſemblies, and in the cathedral church the ſovereign is crowned.

Hiſtory.] This kingdom is the ancient Pannonia. Julius Cæſar was the firſt Roman that attacked Hungary, and Tiberius ſubdued it. The Goths afterwards took it; and in the year 376, it became a prey to the Huns and Lombards. It was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but became an independent kingdom in 920. It was the ſeat of bloody wars between the Turks and Germans, from 1540 to 1739, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter, and is now annexed to the German empire. Formerly it was an aſſemblage of different ſtates, and Stephen was the firſt who aſſumed the title of King, in the year 997. He was diſtinguiſhed with the appellation of Saint, becauſe he firſt introduced Chriſtianity into this country.

TRANSYLVANIA, SCLAVONIA, CROATIA, AND HUNGARIAN DALMATIA.

WE have thrown thoſe countries under one diviſion, for ſeveral reaſons, and particularly becauſe we have no account ſufficiently exact, of their extent and boundaries. The beſt account of them follows: Tranſylvania belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria, and is bounded on the north, by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland; on the eaſt, by Moldavia and Walachia; on the ſouth, by Walachia; and on the weſt,

weſt, by Upper and Lower Hungary. It lies between 22 and 25 degrees of eaſt longitude, and 45 and 48 of north latitude. Its length is extended about 185, and its breadth 120 miles, and contains nearly 14,400 ſquare miles, but it is ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains. Its produce, vegetables and animals, are almoſt the ſame with thoſe of Hungary. Catholics, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Mahometans, and other ſectaries here enjoy their ſeveral religions.

Tranſylvania is part of the ancient Dacia, the inhabitants of which long employed the Roman arms, before they could be ſubdued. The Tranſylvanians can bring into the field 30,000 troops. Stephen I. King of Hungary, introduced Chriſtianity there, about the year 1000.

Sclavonia lies between the 16th and 23d degrees of eaſt longitude, and the 45th and 47th of north latitude. It is thought to be about 200 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and contains about 10,000 ſquare miles. It is bounded by the Drave, on the north; by the Danube, on the eaſt; by the Save, on the ſouth; and by Kiria in Auſtria, on the weſt. The Sclavonians are zealous Roman Catholics, though Greeks and Jews are tolerated. In 1746, Sclavonia was united to Hungary, and the States ſend repreſentatives to the diet of Hungary.

Croatia lies between the 15th and 17th degrees of eaſt longitude, and the 45th and 47th of north latitude. It is 80 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and contains about 2,500 ſquare miles. The manners, government, religion, language and cuſtoms of the Croats are ſimilar to thoſe of the Sclavonians and Tranſylvanians, who are their neighbours. Carolſtadt is a place of ſome note, but Zagrab is the capital of Croatia.

Hungarian Dalmatia lies in the upper part of the Adriatic Sea, and conſiſts of 5 diſtricts, in which the moſt remarkable places are Segna, which is a royal free town, fortified both by nature and by art, and ſituated near the ſea, in a bleak, mountainous and barren ſoil; and Ottoſchatz, a frontier fortification on the river Gatzka.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

Miles.
Length 700 } between { 16° and 34° E. lon.
Breadth 680 } between { 46° 30′ and 57° 35′ N. lat.

BEFORE the extraordinary partition of this country by the King of Pruſſia, aided by the Emperor and Empreſs Queen, and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, which event happened ſince the year 1771, the kingdom of Poland, with the Dutchy of Lithuania annexed, was bounded north, by Livonia, Muſcovy and the Baltic; eaſt, by Muſcovy; ſouth, by Hungary, Turkey and Little Tartary; weſt, by Germany. Containing 230 towns.

In Poland, were villages 2,377, convents of nuns 86, noblemen's edates 22,632, abbeys 37, convents of monks 579, houſes in general 1,674,328, peaſants 1,243,000, Jews 500 000.

Diviſions] The kingdom of Poland formerly contained 155 towns, and was divided into

1. Great Poland.	5. Courland.	9. Pleſia.
2. Little Poland.	6. Lithuania.	10. Red Ruſſia.
3. Pruſſia Royal.	7. Maſovia.	11. Podolia.
4. Samogitia.	8. Podolachia.	12. Volhinia.

By a manifeſto publiſhed March 25, 1793, this unfortunate country underwent another exciſion, which left to the kingdom of Poland, *three* of its ſmalleſt provinces, viz. *Maſovia*, *Samogitia*, and *Podolachia*, containing 20,000 ſquare miles, out of 226,000, which formerly belonged to this kingdom.

Wealth and Commerce.] Poland is one of the weakeſt ſtates in Europe, owing to the oppreſſion of the trades people in the towns, and the ſlavery of the peaſantry. If the ſkill of the natives in agriculture bore any proportion to the fertility of the ſoil, Poland might be one of the richeſt countries in the world; for though a large part of it lies uncultivated, it exports no inconſiderable quantity of corn. Want of induſtry and of freedom, are the chief reaſons that the balance of trade is ſo much againſt Poland. The exports are corn, hemp, flax, horſes, cattle,

cattle, (about 100,000 oxen every year) peltry, timber, metals, tranna, wax, honey, &c. the value of them, in the year 1777, amounted to nearly 30 millions of dollars. The imports, conſiſting chiefly in wine, cloth, ſilk, hard ware, gold, ſilver, East and Weſt India goods, were ſuppoſed to amount to no leſs than 47 millions of dollars.

Government.] What their more powerful and tyrannical neighbours are pleaſed to appoint.

Religion.] The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman Catholic. Proteſtants, to whom the name of Diſſidents is now confined, are tolerated. The power of the Pope and of the Prieſts is very great.

Population.] Previous to the diſmemberment of this kingdom, in 1772, its inhabitants amounted to 14,000,000; afterwards to 9,000,000; now to leſs than half the laſt number.

Capital.] Warſaw, ſituated on the river Viſtula, in the centre of Poland, contains 70,000 inhabitants.

Hiſtory.] Poland was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a dutchy, of which Lechus was the firſt Duke, A. D. 694. In his time, the uſe of gold and ſilver was unknown to his ſubjects, their commerce being carried on only by exchange of goods. It became a kingdom in the year 1000; Otho III. Emperor of Germany, conferring the title of King on Boleſlaus I. Red Ruſſia was added to this kingdom by Boleſlaus II. who married the heireſs of that country, A. D. 1059. Diſmembered by the Emperor of Germany, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, who, by a partition treaty, ſeized the moſt valuable territories, 1772. Theſe nations have lately made another partition of this kingdom, in conſequence of which, it is ſaid that the King and Diet of Poland have, by treaty, formally reſigned their country into the hands of their oppreſſors. This event took place early in the year 1795.

Many intereſting particulars reſpecting this country, may be found in the American Univerſal Geography, vol. II. p. 254—302, Edit. 1796 and 1801.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

Miles.
Length 260 } between { 6° and 11° E. longitude.
Breadth 100 } { 45° and 48° N. latitude.

BOUNDED north, by Germany; East, by Tirol, Trent and Lake Constance; south, by Italy; west, by France.

Divisions.] Switzerland is divided into thirteen cantons, which stand in point of precedency as follows: 1. Zurich; 2. Berne; 3. Lucerne; 4. Uri; 5. Switz; 6. Underwald; 7. Zug; 8. Glaris; 9. Basil or Basle; 10. Fribourg; 11. Soleure; 12. Scaffhause; 13. Appenzell.

Cities.] BERNE, on the river Aar, contains 10,500 inhabitants. BASIL or BASLE, on the banks of the Rhine, contains 220 streets, and by some is reckoned the capital of all Switzerland, 15,000 inhabitants.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Rhine and Rhone, both of which rise in the Alps.

Air, Soil and Productions.] This country is full of mountains; on the tops of some of them, the snow remains the year round; the air, of consequence, is keen, and the frosts severe. In the summer the inequality of the soil renders the same province very unequal in its seasons. On one side of the mountains, called the Alps, the inhabitants are often reaping, while they are sowing on the other. The vallies, however, are warm, fruitful, and well cultivated. The water of Switzerland is excellent, descending from the mountains in beautiful cataracts, which have a most pleasing and delightful effect. Its productions are sheep, cattle, wine, flax, wheat, barley, apples, peaches, cherries, chesnuts, and plums.

Population and Character.] The number of inhabitants, in 1793, was 1,020,000.

The Swiss are a brave, hardy, industrious people, remarkable for their fidelity, and their zealous attachment to the liberties of their country. A general simplicity of manners, an open, unaffected frankness, together with an invincible spirit of freedom, are the most distinguishing characteristics of the inhabitants of Switzerland. On the first entrance into this country, travellers cannot but observe the air of content and satisfaction, which appears in the countenances of the inhabitants. A taste for literature is prevalent among them,

them, from the higheſt to the loweſt rank. Theſe are the happy conſequences of a mild republican government.

Religion.] The eſtabliſhed religions are Calviniſm and Popery; though, in ſome doctrinal points, they differ much from Calvin. Their ſentiments on religious toleration are much leſs liberal than upon civil government.

Government.] Before the late revolution, Switzerland comprehended thirteen cantons, that is, ſo many different republics, all united in one confederacy, for their mutual preſervation. The government was partly ariſtocratical, and partly democratical. Every canton was abſolute in its own juriſdiction. But whether the government was ariſtocratical, democratical, or mixed, a general ſpirit of liberty pervaded and actuated the ſeveral conſtitutions. The real intereſts of the people appeared to be attended to, and they enjoyed a great degree of happineſs.

The preſent ſituation of Switzerland is a ſtriking contraſt to the foregoing. It is "correctly and energetically drawn in the picture of Athens, left us by a writer of the middle ages, after the invaſion—*It is the empty and bloody ſkin of an immolated victim.* She has nothing left but ROCKS and RUINS and DEMAGOGUES." See the "Hiſtory of the Deſtruction of the Helvetic Union and Liberty," by J. MALLET DU PAN.

Hiſtory.] The old inhabitants of this country were called Helvetii; they were defeated by Julius Cæſar, 57 years before Chriſt, and the territory remained ſubject to the Romans, till it was conquered by the Alemans, German emigrants, A. D. 395; who were expelled by Clovis, King of France, in 496. It underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy, to Conrad II. Emperor of Germany; from which time it was held as part of the empire, till the year 1307, when a very ſingular revolt delivered the Swiſs cantons from the German yoke. Griſler, governor of theſe provinces for the Emperor Albert, having ordered one William Tell, an illuſtrious Swiſs patriot, under pain of death, to ſhoot at an apple, placed on the head of one of his children, he had the dexterity, though the diſtance was very conſiderable, to ſtrike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant, perceiving that he had another arrow under his cloak, aſked him for what purpoſe he intended it? He boldly replied, "To have ſhot you to the heart, if I'd had

had the misfortune to kill my ſon." The enraged governor ordered him to be hanged; but his fellow citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotiſm, flew to arms, attacked and vanquiſhed Griſler, who was ſhot dead by Tell, and the independency of the ſeveral ſtates of this country, now called the Thirteen Cantons, under a republican form of government, took place immediately; which was made perpetual, by a league among themſelves, in the year 1315; and confirmed by treaty with the other powers of Europe, 1649. Seven of theſe cantons are Roman Catholics, and ſix Proteſtants.

NETHERLANDS.

THE ſeventeen provinces, which are known by the name of the Netherlands, were formerly part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the circle of Belgium, or Burgundy, in the German empire. They obtained the general name of Netherlands, Pais Bas, or Low Countries, from their ſituation in reſpect to Germany.

Extent, Situation, and Boundaries of the Seventeen Provinces.

	Miles.		
Length	360	between	49° and 54° N. latitude.
Breadth	260		2° and 7° E. longitude.

They are bounded by the German ſea on the north; by Germany, eaſt; by Lorrain and France, ſouth; and by the Britiſh channel, weſt.

We ſhall, for the ſake of perſpicuity, and to avoid repetition, treat of the ſeventeen provinces under two great diviſions: Firſt, the *Northern*, which contain the ſeven United Provinces, uſually known by the name of HOLLAND; Secondly, the *Southern*, containing the Auſtrian and French Netherlands. Some changes have been made by the late Treaty of Paris, in theſe countries, which are not yet completed, and therefore will not be particularly noticed.

HOLLAND,

HOLLAND, OR THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

Miles.			sq. Miles.
Length 180 Breadth 145	between	51° 20′ & 53° 30′ N. l. 2° and 7° East lon.	10,000

BOUNDED east, by Germany; south, by the Austrian and French Netherlands; west and north, by the German Ocean. Containing 113 towns, 1,400 villages.

Divisions and Population.

Provinces.	*Population.*	*Chief Towns.*	*Inhab.*
Gelderland,		Nimiguen,	12,000
Holland,	980,000	Amsterdam,	212,000
Utrecht,	85,000	Utrecht,	30,000
Zealand,	85,000	Middleburg,	24,000
Friesland,	140,000	Leuwarden,	
Overyssel,		Deventer,	
Gronningen,	100,000	Gronningen,	

Total, 2,758,632 in 1785.

Country of Drenthe, under the protection of the United Provinces.

Lands of the Generality, commonly called Dutch Brabant, 435,000 inhabitants. Chief town, Bois le Duc; 12,000 inhabitants.

Possessions.] 1. *In Asia.* The coast of the island of Java; the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor-general of all the East India settlements of the Dutch. 2. Some settlements on the coast of Sumatra. 3. The greatest part of the Molucca, or Spice Islands; chiefly Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Tidor, Motyr, Bachian; settlements or factories on the island of Celebes; &c. 4. On the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel; Sedraipatam, Bimlipatan, Tepatam, Cochin, and Cananore; factories at Surat, Petra, &c. also in the Gulf of Persia, at Gamron, Bassora, &c. 5. On the island of Ceylon* the chief place is Columbo: they have, besides, Trincomale, Jasnapatam, Negambo, and a great number of lodges, or factories.

2. *In*

* This place has been ceded to the English.

2. *In Africa.* 1. The Cape of Good Hope, a large ſettlement, of which the Capetown, with its fortreſs, is the capital. There is alſo a French colony at the Cape, called Nouvelle Rochelle. The governor of the Cape does not depend on the governor of Batavia, but is under the immediate control of the States of Holland. 2. George de la Mina, and other fortreſſes and factories in Guinea.

3. *In America.* 1. The iſlands of St. Euſtatia, Saba, Curacoa. 2. The colonies of Eſſequebo, Demarara, Surrinam, and Berbice, on the continent of Guiana.

Wealth and Commerce.] The Seven United Provinces afford a ſtriking proof, that unwearied and perſevering induſtry is capable of conquering every diſadvantage of climate and ſituation. The air and water are bad: the ſoil naturally produces ſcarcely any thing but turf; and the poſſeſſion of this ſoil, poor as it is, is diſputed by the ocean, which, riſing conſiderably above the level of the land, can only be prevented by ſtrong and expenſive dykes, from overflowing a ſpot which ſeems to be ſtolen from its natural domains. Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, which might ſeem inſurmountable to a leſs induſtrious people, the perſevering labours of the patient Dutchmen have rendered this ſmall, and ſeemingly inſignificant territory, one of the richeſt ſpots in Europe, both with reſpect to population and property.

In other countries, which are poſſeſſed of a variety of natural productions, we are not ſurpriſed to find manufactures employed in multiplying the riches which the bounty of the ſoil beſtows; but to ſee, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactures, where there are ſcarcely any flocks; numberleſs artiſts employed in metals, where there is no mine; thouſands of ſaw mills, where there is ſcarcely any foreſts; an immenſe quantity of corn exported from a country where there is not agriculture enough to ſupport one half of its inhabitants, muſt ſtrike every obſerver with admiration. Among the moſt valuable productions of this country may be reckoned their excellent cattle. They export large quantities of madder, a vegetable much uſed in dying. Their fiſheries yield a clear profit of many millions of florins.

s. The trade of Holland extends to almoſt every
f the world, to the excluſion, in ſome branches, of
eir European competitors.

ital.] AMSTERDAM, which is built on piles of
, and is one of the moſt commercial cities in the
l, has more than one half the trade of Holland;
n this celebrated centre of an immenſe commerce,
k is eſtabliſhed of that ſpecies, called a Giro Bank,
y great wealth, and greater credit.

ernment.] From the great confederation of U-
, made in the year 1579, till the late revolution,
even United Provinces were one political body,
l for the preſervation of the whole, of which each
province was governed by its own laws, and ex-
l moſt of the rights of a ſovereign ſtate. In con-
ıce of the union, the Seven Provinces guaranteed
other's rights, they made war and peace, they lev-
xes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal
nment, each province was independent of the other
ıces, and of the ſupreme power of the republic.
ıprovinces rank in the order they are mentioned.
ſent deputies choſen out of the provincial ſtates,
general aſſembly, called the *States General*, which
ıveſted with the ſupreme legiſlative power of the
leration. Each province might ſend as many
ers as it pleaſed, but it had only one voice in the
oly of the ſtates. Before the late revolution, that
oly was compoſed of 58 deputies. At the head
; government was the Stadtholder, who exerciſed
r conſiderable part of the executive power of the
At preſent, the government is unſettled.

igion.] The Calviniſt or Reformed religion is eſ-
ed in Holland; but others are tolerated.

ore the revolution none but Calviniſts could hold any
yment of truſt or profit. The church is governed
eſbyteries and Synods. Of the latter, there are
or ſingle provinces, and one national Synod, ſub-
owever, to the control of the States General. The
h and Walloon Calviniſts have Synods of their
In the Seven Provinces there were, in 1787, 1,579
ers of the eſtabliſhed church, 90 of the Walloon

church, 800 Roman Catholic, 53 Lutheran, 43 Armenian, and 312 Baptiſt miniſters. In the Eaſt Indies there were 46, and in the Weſt Indies 9 miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church.

Hiſtory.] Theſe provinces were originally an aſſemblage of ſeveral Lordſhips, dependent upon the Kings of Spain; from whoſe yoke they withdrew themſelves during the reign of Philip II. in the year 1579, under the conduct of the Prince of Orange, and formed the republic, now called the Seven United Provinces, or Holland, that being the moſt remarkable province, The office of Stadtholder, or Captain General of the United Provinces, was made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, in 1747.

THE AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH NETHERLANDS.

Miles.
Length 200 } between { 49° and 52° north latitude.
Breadth 200 } { 2° and 7° eaſt longitude.

BOUNDED north, by Holland and the German Ocean; eaſt, by Germany; ſouth and weſt, by France and the Britiſh channel.

Diviſions.] This country is divided into ten provinces, viz.*

Provinces.	*Chief Towns.*
Brabant, belonging to the Dutch and Auſtrians,	Breda. Bruſſels.
Antwerp, Malines, } ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria,	Antwerp.
Limburg, belonging to the Dutch and Auſtrians,	Limburg.
Luxemburg, Auſtrian and French,	Luxemburg.
Namur, middle parts belonging to Auſtria,	Namur.
Hainault, Auſtrian and French,	Mons.
Cambreſis, ſubject to France,	Cambray.
Artois, ſubject to France,	Arras.
Flanders, belonging to the Dutch, Auſtrians, and French,	Ghent. Oſtend.

Inhabitants

* This country is deſcribed as it exiſted before the late revolution.

Inhabitants and Religion.] The Netherlands are inhabited by about 1,500,000 ſouls. The Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion, but Proteſtants and Jews are not moleſted.

Manufactures.] Their principal manufactures are, fine lawns, cambrics, lace, and tapeſtry, with which they carry on a very advantageous traffic, eſpecially with England, from whence it is computed they receive a balance of half a million annually, in time of peace.

Chief Town.] BRUSSELS is the chief town of Brabant, and the capital of Flanders. Here the beſt camblets are made, and moſt of the fine laces, which are worn in every part of the world.

Government.] The Auſtrian Netherlands are ſtill conſidered as a circle of the empire, of which the archducal houſe, as being ſovereign of the whole, is the ſole director and ſummoning prince. This circle contributes its ſhare to the impoſts of the empire, and ſends an envoy to the diet, but is not ſubject to the judicatories of the empire. It is under a governor general, appointed by the court of Vienna. The face of an aſſembly, or parliament, for each province is ſtill kept up, and conſiſts of the clergy, nobility, and deputies of towns, who meet at Bruſſels. Each province claims particular privileges, but they are of very little effect; and the governor ſeldom or never finds any reſiſtance to the will of his court. Every province has a particular governor, ſubject to the regent; and cauſes are here decided according to the civil and canon law.

Hiſtory.] Flanders, originally the country of the ancient Belgæ, was conquered by Julius Ceſar, forty ſeven years before Chriſt; paſſed into the hands of France, A. D. 412; and was governed by its Earls, ſubject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. By marriage, it then came into the Houſe of Auſtria; but was yielded to Spain, in 1556. Shook off the Spaniſh yoke 1572; in the year 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, was annexed to the German empire; and is now annexed to France.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Miles.
Length 600
Breadth 500 } between { 45° and 51° N. latitude.
5° and 8° E. longitude.

BOUNDED north, by the Engliſh channel and the Netherlands; eaſt, by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; ſouth, by the Mediterranean and Spain; weſt, by the Bay of Biſcay. Containing, before the revolution, 400 cities, 1,500 ſmaller towns, 43,000 pariſhes, 100,000 vũlages.

Poſſeſſions in other parts of the Globe.

1. *In Aſia.*] Some diſtricts on the coaſt of Coromandel, of which Pondicherry is the capital. Some leſs conſiderable ſettlements on the Malabar coaſt, and in Bengal, and ſeveral factories.

2. *In Africa.*] In Barbary, Baſtion de France. The iſland of Goree, part of Senegambia, Fort Louis on the Senegal, and Podar, Galam, Portendic, Fort Arguin. On the coaſt of Guinea, Francois. In the Indian Sea, the iſlands of Bourbon and Iſle of France.

3. *In America.*] The North American iſlands, of St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the Weſt Indies, the iſland of St. Domingo, the iſland of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, Maria Galante, St. Martin and Tobago. In South America, ſome ſettlements in Guiana and Cayenne.

All theſe poſſeſſions, according to Neckar, contain about 690,000 inhabitants.

Diviſions and Population.] France, in 1791, was diyided into 92 departments, and contained 25,253,000 inhabitants. In 1795, there were but 25,000,000. Including the dominions annexed to France, the number of inhabitants exceeds 30,000,000.

Climate, Soil, Rivers, Commerce, &c.] France is ſituated in a very mild climate. Its ſoil in moſt parts is very,

very fertile; it is bounded by high ridges of mountains, the lower branches of which croſs the greater part of the kingdom; it abounds with large rivers, viz. the Rhone, the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, &c. to the amount of 200, many of which are navigable; and it is contiguous to two oceans. Theſe united advantages render this kingdom one of the richeſt countries in Europe, both with reſpect to natural productions and commerce. Wine is the ſtaple commodity of France. One million ſix hundred thouſand acres of ground are laid out in vineyards, and the net profit from each acre is eſtimated at from four to ſeven pounds ſterling. France annually exports wines to the amount of twenty-four millions of livres. The fruits and other productions of France do not much differ from thoſe of Spain, but are raiſed in much greater plenty. France has very important fiſheries, both on her own and on the American coaſt.

In 1773, there were in France 1,500 ſilk mills, 21,000 looms for ſilk ſtuffs, 12,000 for ribbons and lace, 20,000 for ſilk ſtockings; and the different ſilk manufactories employed 2,000,000 of people.

In point of commerce, France before her revolution was ranked next to England and Holland. The French had the greateſt ſhare in the Levant trade; they enjoyed ſome valuable commercial privileges in Turkey; but their Weſt India poſſeſſions, which were admirably cultivated and governed, were the richeſt. Before the late American war, the balance of commerce, in favour of France, was eſtimated at 70,000,000 livres.

Government.] Revolutionary and unſettled.

In this country there were 18 archbiſhops, 111 biſhops, 166,000 clergymen, 5,400 convents, containing 200,000 perſons devoted to monaſtic life. Theſe were all aboliſhed by the revolution.

Learning.] The ſciences have ariſen to a very great height in this nation, which can boaſt of having produced great maſter-pieces in almoſt every branch of ſcientific knowledge and elegant literature. There are 20 univerſities in France. The royal academies of ſciences, of the French language, and of inſcriptions and antiquities at Paris, are juſtly celebrated.

History.] France was originally the country of the ancient Gauls, and was conquered by the Romans twenty-five years before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the present kingdom under Clovis. It was conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359. In 1429, an entire conquest was made by Henry V. who was appointed regent, during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1459.

The last king of this potent empire, was Louis XVI. the friend of America, and of the rights of mankind. He was born August 23, 1754; married Maria Antonietta of Austria, May 16, 1770; acceded to the throne upon the death of his grandfather Louis XV. May 10, 1774; and was crowned at Rheims, June 12, 1775. He was beheaded January 21, 1793; and his queen met with the same untimely fate, Oct. 16, in the same year.

Many changes in the government of this unhappy country have since taken place, and it may still be considered as established on a very precarious foundation.

See American Universal Geography, page 399, Edition of 1801.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

Situation and Extent.

Length 700 Miles. } between { 36° and 44° N. latitude.
Breadth 500 } { 3° and 10° E. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED west, by Portugal and the Atlantic; north, by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France; east and south, by the Mediterranean Sea, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

Spain is divided into 14 districts, in which are 139 towns, and 21,083 villages and boroughs.

Possessions in other parts of the Globe.

1. *In Africa.*] On the coast of Barbary, the towns of Ceuta, Oran, Melilla, and Masalquiver: the Canary Islands, viz. Canaria, Ferro, Teneriffe, &c. The islands of Annabou and Delpo, under the equator.

2. *In Asia.*] The Philippine Islands, the principal of which is Luzon, whose capital is Manilla. The Marian, the Caroline, and Palaos islands.

3. *In America.*] Immense provinces, much larger than all Europe, most of which are astonishingly fertile.

(1.) In North America, Louisiana, California, Old Mexico, or New Spain, New Mexico, both the Floridas.

(2.) In the West Indies, the island of Cuba, one half of St. Domingo,* Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margaretta, Tortuga, &c.

(3.) In South America, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Tucuman, Paraguay, Patagonia.

These extensive countries we have already mentioned.

Rivers.] The Deuro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, all which fall into the Atlantic Ocean; and the Ebro, the ancient Iberus, which falls into the Mediterranean.

Capital.]

* *This has been* ceded to France by treaty.

Capital.] MADRID, ſituated on a branch of the river Tagus, contains 140,000 inhabitants. CADIZ, ſituated on the Atlantic, a little to the northward of the Straits of Gibraltar, is the great emporium of Spain, and contains 80,000 inhabitants.

Wealth and Commerce.] The advantages of Spain as to climate, ſoil, natural productions, rivers, navigation, and foreign poſſeſſions, which are immenſely rich, ought to raiſe this monarchy high above all the other powers of Europe. Yet the reverſe is the caſe: Spain is but thinly peopled, has but little commerce, few manufactures; and what little commerce it has, is almoſt entirely in the hands of ſtrangers, notwithſtanding the impediments thrown in the way by government.

Spain produces excellent oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, grapes, pomegranates, dates, piſtachios, capers, cheſnuts, tobacco, ſoda, ſaffron, honey, ſalt, ſaltpetre, wines of a rich and delicious flavour, cotton, rice, corn, oil, wool, ſilk, hemp, flax, &c. which, with proper induſtry, might be exported to an amazing amount. And yet all the exports of Spain, moſt articles of which no other country can ſupply, are eſtimated at only 3,333,333l. ſterling. Spain does not produce corn enough for its own conſumption, and is under the neceſſity of importing large quantities.

Government.] Spain is an abſolute monarchy. The provinces of Navarre, Biſcay and Arragon have preſerved ſome of their ancient privileges. The king's edicts muſt be regiſtered in the court of Caſtile before they acquire the force of laws. The crown is hereditary both in the male and female line. By a law made in 1715, female heirs cannot ſucceed till after the whole male line is extinct.

Religion.] The Roman Catholic religion, to the excluſion of all others, is the religion of the Spaniſh monarchy; and it is in theſe countries of the moſt bigotted, ſuperſtitious and tyrannical character. All other denominations of Chriſtians, as well as Jews, are expoſed to all the ſeverities of perſecution. The power of the Court of Inquiſition, eſtabliſhed in Spain in 1578, has been diminiſhed, in ſome reſpects, by the interference

ference of the civil power. It is ſuppoſed that the clergy of this kingdom amount to 200,000, half of whom are monks and nuns, diſtributed in 3,000 convents. The revenue of the archbiſhop of Toledo is 300,000 ducats. There are, in the kingdom of Spain, 8 archbiſhops, 46 biſhops; in America, 6 archbiſhops and 28 biſhops; in the Philippine Iſles, 1 archbiſhop and 3 biſhops. All theſe dignities are in the gift of the king. Fifty-two inferior eccleſiaſtical dignities and officers are in the gift of the pope.

Hiſtory.] The firſt inhabitants of Spain were the Celtæ, a people of Gaul; after them the Phœnicians poſſeſſed themſelves of the moſt ſouthern parts of the country, and may well be ſuppoſed to have been the firſt civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of the moſt ancient cities. After theſe, followed the Grecians; then the Carthaginians, on whoſe departure, ſixteen years before Chriſt, it became ſubject to the Romans, till the year 400, when the Goths, Vandals, Suevi, Alans, and Sillingi, on Conſtantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the eaſt, invaded it, and divided it amongſt themſelves; but the Goths in a little time were ſole maſters of it, under their king Alarick I. who founded the Spaniſh monarchy. After a regular ſucceſſion of monarchs, we come to the preſent king Charles IV. who aſcended the throne in the year 1788.

PORTUGAL.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 300 Miles. Breadth 100 } between { 37° and 42° N. latitude. 7° and 10° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north and eaſt, by Spain; ſouth and weſt by the Atlantic Ocean. Containing 19 towns, 527 villages, 3,343 pariſhes.

Rivers.]

Rivers.] Every brook in Portugal is called a river. Its rivers riſe in Spain, and run weſt through Portugal, into the Atlantic. The moſt noted is the Tagus.

Capital.] LISBON, at the mouth of the Tagus, contains about 150,000 inhabitants. In 1755, it was laid level with the ground, by a tremendous earthquake, which was ſucceeded by a general conflagration, in which cataſtrophe upwards of 10,000 people loſt their lives.

Climate, Productions and Commerce.] Portugal, ſituated in a genial climate, abounds in excellent natural productions, and is well watered. It poſſeſſes very rich provinces in and upon the coaſts of Aſia, Africa, and America. It is, however, not proportionably powerful; its inhabitants are indigent, and the balance of trade is againſt it. It is even obliged to import the neceſſaries of life, chiefly corn from other countries. Portugal produces wine, wool, oil, honey, anniſeed, ſumac, a variety of fine fruits, ſome corn, flax and cork. In 1785, the goods imported from Great Britain and Ireland into Portugal, conſiſting of woollens, corn, fiſh, wood, and hard ware, amounted to upwards of 960,000l. ſterling. The Engliſh took in return, of the produce of Portugal and Brazil, to the amount of 728,000l. ſterling. Only 15 millions of livres are ſuppoſed to circulate in a country which draws annually upwards of 1,500,000l. ſterling, or 36 millions of livres, from the mines of Brazil. Since the diſcovery of theſe mines, that is, within 60 years, Portugal has brought from Brazil about 2,400 millions of livres, or 100,000,000l. ſterling.

Government and Religion.] Since the council of the three eſtates, viz. the clergy, the nobility, and the cities, the members of which are nominated by the king, was ſubſtituted in the room of the diets or meetings of the ſtates, (which event took place the latter end of the 16th century) the government of the kingdom of Portugal has been abſolutely monarchical. The proceedings of the courts of juſtice are ſlow and arbitrary, and the number of lawyers and law officers is exceedingly great.

The

The ſtate of religion in Portugal is the ſame as in Spain. The Portugueſe clergy conſiſt of one patriarch, a dignity granted to the church of Portugal in the year 1716, of 3 archbiſhops and 15 biſhops. The whole number of eccleſiaſtics is 200,000; 30,000 of which, and ſome ſay, 60,000, are monks and nuns. The number of convents is 745. The number of clerical perſons to that of the laymen, is as 1 to 11.

Hiſtory.] Portugal was anciently called Luſitania, and inhabited by tribes of wandering people, till it became ſubject to the Carthaginians and Phœnicians, who were diſpoſſeſſed by the Romans 250 years before Chriſt. In the 5th century, it fell under the yoke of the Suevi and Vandals, who were driven out by the Goths of Spain, in the year 589; but when the Moors of Africa made themſelves maſters of the greateſt part of Spain, in the beginning of the eighth century, they penetrated into Luſitania; there they eſtabliſhed governors, who made themſelves kings. It became ſubject to Spain in 1580; but in 1640, the people rebelled, ſhook off the Spaniſh yoke, and elected for their King the Duke of Braganza, who took the name of John IV. in whoſe family it has ever ſince remained, independent of Spain. Her preſent majeſty's name is Mary Francis Iſabella, who acceded to the throne in the year 1777.

ITALY.

	Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length	600	between	38° and 47° N. lat.	75,056
Breadth	400		7° and 19° E. lon.	

ITALY is a large peninſula, ſhaped like a boot and ſpur; and is bounded north, by the Alps, which divide it from France and Switzerland; eaſt by the Gulf of Venice, or Adriatic Sea; ſouth and weſt, by the Mediterranean Sea.

The

The whole of the Italian dominions, comprehending Corſica and Sardinia, were divided, before the revolution, as follows:

To the kingdom of Sardinia, belong	Piedmont.	To their reſpective Princes,	Tuſcany,
	Savoy,		Maſſa,
	Monſerrat,		Parma,
	Aleſſandrine,		Modena,
	Oneglia,		Piombino,
	Sardinia Iſl.		Monaco.
To the kingdom of Naples.	Naples,	Republics,	Lucca,
	Sicily Iſland.		St. Marino,
To the Emper.	Milan,		Genoa.
	Mantua,	To G. Britain,	Corſica Iſland.
	Mirandola.	To the Republic of Venice.	Venice,
Pope's Dominions.			Iſtria,
			Dalmatia,
			Iſles of Dalma.

Iſlands in the Venetian Dominions.

Air, Soil, and Productions.] Italy is the moſt celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the ſeat of the Roman empire, and is at preſent, of the pope. The country is ſo fine and fruitful, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholeſome, excepting the territory of the church, where it is very indifferent. The ſoil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, and all ſorts of fruits, flowers, honey, ſilk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and ſugar. The foreſts are full of all kinds of game. On the mountains are fine paſtures, which feed great numbers of cattle.

Inhabitants.] Italy is thought to contain upwards of fourteen millions of inhabitants. The Italians excel in a complaiſant, obliging behaviour to each other, and affability to foreigners. Muſic, poetry, painting, ſculpture, and architecture are their favourite ſtudies, and there are no people who have brought them to greater perfection.

Religion.] The Italians are zealous profeſſors of the doctrine of the church of Rome. The Jews are here tolerated in the public exerciſe of their religion. The natives, either in reverence to the pope, or by being induſtriouſly kept in ignorance of the Proteſtant doctrines, entertain monſtrous notions of all the diſſenters from the church of Rome. The inquiſition here is little

more

more than a ſound. In Naples, there are 20 archbiſhops, 107 biſhops. In Sicily, 3 archbiſhops, and 8 biſhops. In the year 1782, there were, in Naples alone, 45,525 prieſts, 24,694 monks, 20,793 nuns. In 1783, government reſolved to diſſolve 466 convents of nuns.

Chief City.] Rome, once the capital of the world, is now the chief city in Italy. It contains, according to modern writers, 170,000 inhabitants, and is ſituated upon the river Tiber. It was founded by Romulus 750 years before Chriſt, and was formerly three times as large as at preſent; and is now one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities in Europe.

Mountains.] Mount Veſuvius, in the kingdom of Naples, and Ætna, in Sicily, are remarkable for their fiery eruptions, which frequently bury whole cities in ruins.

Government.] The government of Venice is ariſtocratical, under a chief magiſtrate called a Doge, who is ſaid to be a king as to robes, a ſenator in the council houſe, a priſoner within the city, and a private man out of it.

There are many different ſovereignties in Italy. It is divided into little republics, principalities and dukedoms, which, in ſpiritual matters, are ſubject to the pope, who, like the ghoſt of the deceaſed Roman empire, ſits crowned upon its grave.

Hiſtory.] The era of the foundation of Rome begins April 20, 753 years before the birth of Chriſt. Authors generally aſſign the honour to Romulus its firſt king, who was but eighteen years old. He was a wiſe, courageous and politic prince.

St. Peter is placed at the head of the popes or biſhops of Rome, in the 33d year of the common era. The preſent pope is Pius VII. elected March 14, 1800.

TURKEY.

The Grand Signior's Dominions are divided into

	Inhabitants.	Sq. Miles.
1. Turkey in Europe.	49,000,000	960,060 Guthrie.
2. Turkey in Aſia.		800,000 Zimmer.
3. Turkey in Africa.		

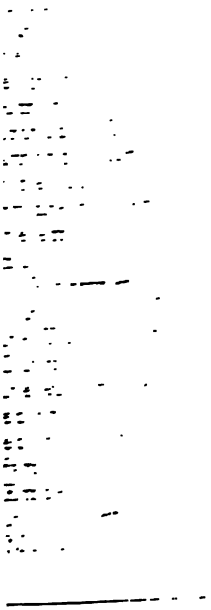
TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 1000	between	17° & 40° E. lon.	182,562
Breadth 900		34° & 49° N. lat.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Ruſſia, Poland, and Sclavonia, on the North; by Circaſſia, the Black Sea, the Propontis, Helleſpont, and Archipelago, on the Eaſt; by the Mediterranean, on the South; by the ſame Sea, and the Venetian and Auſtrian territories, on the Weſt.

Soil, Air and Productions.] Nature has been laviſh of her bleſſings upon the inhabitants of Turkey in theſe particulars. The ſoil, though unimproved through the indolence of the Turks, is luxuriant beyond deſcription. The air is ſalubrious, and friendly to the imagination, unleſs corrupted by the neighbouring countries, or through the uncleanlineſs of its inhabitants. The ſeaſons here are regular and pleaſant, and have been celebrated from the remoteſt times of antiquity. The Turks are invited to frequent bathings, by the purity and wholeſomeneſs of the water in every part of their dominions. Raw ſilk, cotton, oil, leather, tobacco, cake ſoap, honey, wax, manna, and various fruits and drugs, are here produced in plenty.

Chief City.] CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital of this empire, ſtanding on the weſt ſide of the Boſphorus, in the province of Romania, was rebuilt by the Emperor Conſtantine in the fourth century, who transferred hither the ſeat of the Roman government; upon his death it obtained the name of Conſtantinople. It is of a triangular



the King of Naples, to whom the iſland belongs. The iſlands of the Baltic, the Adriatic, and Ionian ſeas are not worthy of notice.

The principal ſeas, gulfs, and bays in Europe, are the Adriatic ſea, between Italy and Turkey; the Baltic ſea, between Denmark, Poland, and Sweden; the Bay of Biſcay, between France and Spain; the Engliſh channel, between England and France; the Euxine or Black ſea, between Europe and Aſia; the German ocean, between Germany and Britain; and the Mediterranean ſea, between Europe and Africa.

The chief mountains in Europe, are, the Alps, between France and Italy; the Appeninne hills in Italy; the Pyrenean hills, that divide France from Spain; the Carpathian mountains, in the ſouth of Poland; the Peak in Derbyſhire; the Painlimmon, in Wales; beſides the terrible volcanoes, or burning mountains of Veſuvius and Stromboli, in Naples; Ætna, in Sicily, and Hecla, in the cold iſland of Iceland.

A S I A.

THIS immenſe tract of country ſtretches into all climates, from the frozen wilds of Siberia, where the hardy inhabitants, clothed in fur, are drawn in ſledges over the ſnow; to the ſultry regions of India and Siam, where, ſeated on the huge elephants, the people ſhelter themſelves from the ſcorching rays of the ſun by the ſpreading umbrella.

This is the principal quarter of the globe; for in Aſia, the All Wiſe Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were formed, from whom the whole human race have derived their exiſtence. Aſia became again the nurſery of the world after the deluge, whence the deſcendants of Noah diſperſed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was here

here our Saviour was born, and accompliſhed the great and merciful work of our redemption; and it was hence that the light of his glorious goſpel was carried with amazing rapidity, into all the ſurrounding nations, by his diſciples and followers. This was, in ſhort, the theatre of almoſt every action recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

This vaſt tract of land, was, in the earlieſt ages, governed by the Aſſyrians, Medes, Perſians and Greeks. Upon the extinction of theſe empires, the Romans carried their arms even beyond the Ganges, till at length the Mahometans, or, as they are uſually called, Saracens, ſpread their devaſtations over this country, deſtroying all its ancient ſplendour, and rendering the moſt populous and fertile ſpots of Aſia wild and uncultivated deſerts.

Among the remarkable mountains of Aſia, are, Arrarat, near the Caſpian ſea, on which the ark of Noah reſted, when the waters of the deluge ſubſided; and Horeb and Sinai, in Arabia.

The principal languages ſpoken in Aſia, are, the modern Greek, the Turkiſh, the Ruſſian, the Tartarian, the Perſian, the Arabic, the Malayan, the Chineſe, and the Japaneſe. The European languages are alſo ſpoken upon the coaſts of India and China.

The continent of Aſia is ſituated between 25 and 180 degrees of eaſt longitude, and between the equator, and 80 degrees of north latitude. It is about 4,740 miles in length, and about 4,380 miles in breadth. It is bounded north, by the Frozen Ocean; weſt, by the Red Sea, Levant, or Mediterranean, and Europe; eaſt, by the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which ſeparates it from America; ſouth, by the Indian Ocean; ſo that it is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea.

This vaſt tract of country is divided as follows, viz.

	Nations.	Square Miles.	Chief Cities.	Distance & bearing fr. London.	Religions.
Tartary.	Ruſſian	3,000,000	Tobolſk	2160 N.E.	Ch. & Pag.
	Chineſe	644,000	Chynian	4480 N.E.	Pagans
	Mogulean	185,350	Fibet	3780 E.	Pagans
	Independent	600,000	Samarcand	2800 E. to 4310	Pagans
	China	1,105,000	Pekin	4320 S.E.	Pagans
	Moguls	1,916,500	Delhi	3720 S.E.	Mah. & Pag.
	Ind. beyond the Ganges	741,500	Siam, Pegu	5040 S.E.	Mah. & Pag.
Turkey in Aſia.	Perſia	800,000	Iſpahan	2460 S.E.	Mahomet.
	Part of Arabia	700,000	Mecca	2640 S.E.	Mahomet.
	Syria	29,000	Aleppo	1866 S.E.	Ch. & Mah.
	Holy Land	7,600	Jeruſalem	1920 S.E.	Ch. & Mah.
	Natolia	195,000	Burſa, or Smyrna	1445 S.E.	Mahomet.
	Diarbeck of Meſopotam.	27,600	Diarbeck	2060 S.E.	Mahometans with ſome few Chriſtians
	Irac, or Chaldea	50,400	Bagdat	2240	
	Turcomania or Armenia	55,000	Erzerum	1860 S.E.	
	Georgia	256,000	Teflis	1920 E.	
	Curdiſtan or Aſſyria	23,900	Scherazer	2220 E.	Mahomet.

All the iſlands of Aſia, (except Cyprus, already mentioned, in the Levant, belonging to the Turks) lie in the Pacific or Eaſtern Ocean, and the Indian Seas, of which the principal, where the Europeans trade, or have ſettlements, are,

Iſlands.	Towns.	Sq. Miles.	Trade with or belong to
The Japaneſe iſles	Jeddo, Meaco	138,000	Dutch
The Ladrones	Guam		Spain
Formoſa	Tou-ouan-fou	17,000	China
Anian	Kionteheow	11,900	China
The Philippines	Manila	133,700	Spain
The Moluca or Clove iſles	Victoria fort, Ternate		Dutch
The Banda or Nutmeg iſles	Lantor		Dutch
Amboyna, Celebes, Gilolo, &c. (ſurrounding the Molucca and Banda iſles)	Amboyna	400	Dutch
	Macaſſar	68,400	Dutch
	Gilolo	10,400	Dutch
The Sunda iſles (Borneo, Sumatra, Java, &c.)	Borneo, Caytongee	228,000	All Nations
	Achen, Bencoolen	129,000	Eng. & Dutch
	Batavia, Bantam	38,250	Dutch
The Andama and Nicobar iſles	Andaman, Nicobar		All Nations
Ceylon	Candy and Columbo	27,730	Engliſh
The Maldives	Caridon		All Nations
Bombay	Bombay		Engliſh
The Kurile iſles, and thoſe in the ſea of Kamtſchatka, lately diſcovered by the Ruſſians			Ruſſia.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 1000	between	27° & 46° E. long.	520,820
Breadth 800		28° & 45° N. lat.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by the Black Sea and Circaſſia, on the North; by Perſia, on the Eaſt; by Arabia and the Levant Sea, on the South; and by the Archipelago, the Helleſpont, and Propontis, which ſeparate it from Europe, on the Weſt.

Mountains.] Theſe are famous in ſacred as well as profane writings. The moſt remarkable are, Olympus, Taurus, and Antitaurus; Caucaſus and Arrarat; Lebanon and Hermon.

Rivers.] The ſame may be obſerved of the rivers, which are the Tigris, Orontos, Meander, Sarabat, Kara, and Jordan.

Wealth and Commerce.] The Turkiſh dominions, including, beſides the above ſpecified poſſeſſions, in Europe, the provinces of Aſia Minor, Georgia, Mingrelia, Armenia, Bagdat, Aleppo, Damaſcus, Paleſtine, part of Arabia and Egypt, belong to thoſe parts of the world which enjoy the moſt delightful climate, and the happieſt ſituation for commerce and the acquiſition of opulence. Nature has poured out her gifts on theſe provinces with profuſion. But the tyrannical government, now prevailing in this large part of the world, being hoſtile to induſtry and population, renders this immenſe empire wretched and indigent.

Beſides the fineſt natural productions which are found in Spain and Italy, Turkey in Aſia abounds in horſes, and in various ſorts of excellent peltry, ſupplied by the wild beaſts in the mountainous and woody parts of the provinces. It produces alſo a great deal of cotton, maſtich, manna, goats' hair, which reſembles ſilk in ſoftneſs, eſpecially the ſort called camel-hair.

The principal trading towns in Turkey are the cities of Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Damaſcus, Alexandria, and Salonichi.

Government.]

* Georgia hath lately claimed independence, and put itſelf under the protection of Ruſſia.

Government.] The government of the Turkiſh empire is deſpotic; the life and property of the ſubject depend on the will of the Sultan, who is the only free man in his dominions, and who exacts a blind obedience to his will, as a civil and religious duty. Yet the Emperor is reſtrained, in ſome meaſure, by the ſame religious ſyſtem on which his arbitrary power is founded, and ſtill more by the intrigues of the principal officers of his court or ſeraglio, who are poſſeſſed of the actual power, of which the Sultan enjoys only the appearance.

The ſupreme council of ſtate is called the Divan. The regular or ordinary divan is compoſed of the high officers of ſtate; and, on particular emergencies, an extraordinary divan is held, which conſiſts, beſides theſe officers, of other perſons of experience and knowledge of the law, called in by the miniſters to aſſiſt in their deliberations.

The Turkiſh laws are contained in the Koran, in the code of laws collected by Soliman II. and, in dubious caſes, the deciſions of the Mufti, the chiefs of the Mahometan church, have the authority of laws.

Finances.] The public revenue amounts to 30,000,000 dollars.

Army.] It is uſually eſtimated at 300,000 men.

Navy.] About 60 ſhips of war. In the year 1786, the Turks had actually 30 ſhips of the line, of 800 men each, and 40 gallies of 140 men each; and this number was intended to be increaſed.

Religion.] See Turkey in Europe.

Marriages.] Marriages in this country are chiefly negociated by the ladies. When the terms are agreed upon, the bridegroom pays down a ſum of money, a licenſe is taken out from the Cadi, or proper magiſtrate, and the parties are married. The bargain is celebrated as in other nations, with mirth and jollity; and the money is generally employed in furniſhing the houſe of the young couple. They are not allowed, by their law, more than four wives, but they may have as many concubines as they can maintain. Accordingly, beſides their wives, the wealthy Turks keep a kind of ſeraglio of

of women; but all these indulgencies are sometimes insufficient to gratify their unnatural desires.

Antiquities and Curiosities, natural and artificial. These are so various, that they have furnished matter for many voluminous publications, and others are appearing every day. Among the most noted, are those of Balbec and Palmyra. Balbec is situated on a rising plain, between Tripoli in Syria and Damascus, at the foot of Mount Libanus. Its remains of antiquity display, according to the best judges, the boldest plan that ever was attempted in architecture.

Various have been the conjectures concerning the founders of these immense buildings. The inhabitants of Asia ascribe them to Solomon; but others, with more probability, ascribe them to Antoninus Pius. Balbec is at present a little city encompassed with a wall, inhabited by about 5,000 Greeks.

Palmyra, or, as it was called in scripture, Tadmor in the desert, is situated in the wilds of Arabia Petræ, about 33° N. lat. 203 miles to the south east of Aleppo, and about 60 from the river Euphrates. This city, formerly one of the most superb in the world, is now in ruins. It was built by Solomon, for the convenience of trade with the East Indies; and was formerly the great emporium of the Eastern world.

Mecca and Medina are curiosities only through the superstition of Mahometans. Their buildings are mean when compared to American houses and churches; and even the temple of Mecca, in point of architecture, makes but a sorry appearance, though erected on the spot where Mahomet is said to have been born. The same may be said of the mosque at Medina, where that impostor was buried.

Cities and Principal Towns.] Though these are innumerable, and most of them once remarkable for the beauty and magnificence of their buildings, the number of their inhabitants, and the prodigious extent of their trade; they are at present so fallen from their former grandeur, that very few of them are worthy our notice.

Natolia, or Asia Minor, comprehending the ancient provinces of Lydia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Cilicia,

cia, Cappadocia, and Pontus or Amaſia, territories celebrated in the Greek and Roman hiſtories, are now moſtly forſaken, and become a heap of ruins. The ſame fate has likewiſe attended the once flouriſhing countries of Paleſtine and Judea.

Old Troy cannot be diſcovered by the ſmalleſt veſtige, and the place where it ſtood is only known by its being oppoſite the iſland of Tenedos. Scanderoon ſtands upon the ſite of Old Alexandria, and is only remarkable for the remains of antiquity found in its neighbourhood. Turkiſh Curdiſtan, part of which is ſubject to the Perſians, is the ancient Aſſyria; and Curdiſtan, the capital, is ſaid to be chiefly cut out of a mountain. As to Nineveh, the former capital of this country, it is now entirely deſtroyed, and even its ſituation hardly known.

Smyrna, the capital of Ionia, is ſituated at the bottom of a bay of the Archipelago, and is eſteemed one of the fineſt ports in the Levant. Its form is that of a triangle, its circumference about four miles, and the number of its inhabitants, including Turks, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Europeans, is computed at 27,000.

The beſt commodities of Aſia and Europe are ſold here remarkably cheap.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, ſtands on four hills, twenty-two leagues eaſt of Scanderoon. This city is about three miles in circuit. The whole number of inhabitants, Jews, Turks, and Chriſtians, in the city and ſuburbs, is about 250,000. The trade of this city is very conſiderable, for hither are brought all the commodities of Europe, on the one hand, and thoſe of Aſia, on the other; and from hence they are again exported, the former into Aſia, and the latter to Europe.

Damaſcus, now called Sham, is ſituated on the river Barada, and was formerly a very celebrated city, having been long the reſidence of the Syrian kings, and afterwards of the caliphs of the Saracens. In the neighbourhood of the city is an hoſpital for pilgrims and ſtrangers of all religions, who are maintained at the Grand Signior's expenſe. The great moſque, formerly a chriſtian church, is a very magnificent edifice, into which it is death for any but muſſulmen to enter.

The

The chief trade of Damascus consists in cimeters, sword blades, knives, bridle bits, and all kinds of iron and steel wares, in which it is supposed above 20,000 of the inhabitants are employed. They likewise manufacture those beautiful silks, which, from this city, obtained the appellation of damasks.

Tyre and Sidon, formerly so distinguished by their grandeur and opulence, are almost entirely decayed: the latter, indeed, has a good harbour, and still carries on a trifling trade; but Tyre, which is now called Sur, is only inhabited by a few miserable fishermen, who live in the ruins of its primitive state.

Bagdat, the capital of Babylon, is situated on a delightful plain, on the eastern banks of the Tigris.

Jerusalem, formerly the capital of Judea, is now called by the Turks, Cudsembaric, and Cudscherif; it is about three miles in circumference, and situated on a rocky mountain, with very steep ascents, and at some except to the north; the vallies being from the oppressive distance, environed with it is now but thinly inhabited, tyranny of the Turks, and the private buildings are exceedingly mean. Though common sense must suggest, that from the number of times this city has been destroyed and rebuilt, there cannot remain the least vestige of those places where the several parts of our Redeemer's passion were transacted; yet the Greek and Armenian priests subsist by guiding travellers and pilgrims to particular spots, which they pretend are those pointed out in the New Testament. The chief of these, however, are said to be enclosed in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built by Helena, mother to Constantine the Great. This edifice is still in good repair; the east end contains Mount Calvary; and in a chapel, the ascent to which is by 22 steps, they shew the very hole where the cross was fixed: here is a superb altar, with three crosses, before which hang forty-six lamps of great value, kept continually burning. At the west end is the Holy Sepulchre, covered with a stately cupola, supported by 16 massive columns, incrusted with marble. The centre of this dome is open at top, just over the sepulchre; and the chapel of the sepulchre

is

is hewn in the solid rock, and has a small dome or lantern on the top, supported by pillars of porphyry. The cloister round it is divided into several chapels, appropriated to the different sects of Christians who reside there. This church is the chief support of the town; the whole business of the city being to accommodate pilgrims, &c. with conveniences; and the fees which they pay to the government for the liberty of going into this holy edifice, also yield a very considerable revenue. Besides this church, there are some others erected by the same empress, over such places as were supposed to have been the scene of any remarkable transaction; as, where Christ ate his last supper; where the palace of Caiaphas stood, in which our Saviour was buffeted and mocked; the house of Pontius Pilate; the Field of Blood; that part of the garden on Mount Olivet where Christ prayed in his extreme agony. On the mount our Saviour's ascension a chapel is built over the place of rock, and the crafty priests shew the solid floor of which is the print of one of his feet, which has remained ever since that period. These impostors do not always confine themselves to the places mentioned in the New Testament, they distinguish many recorded in the Old; and, to an edifice twenty cubits square, and sixty high, they have given the appellation of Absalom's Pillar. At the southeast part of the city, upon Mount Moriah, there is an edifice, commonly called Solomon's Temple. It certainly stands on the spot where the ancient temple did; but that, according to the prediction of our Saviour, was so effectually demolished by the Romans, that not one stone remained upon another: it is uncertain by whom this mock fabric was raised. About seven miles south of Jerusalem, stands the once famous city of Bethlehem, justly celebrated for being the birth-place of our Saviour, but now reduced to an inconsiderable village. A noble temple was erected by the Empress Helena, over the spot where the stable is supposed to have stood, in which Christ was born, and hither a prodigious number of pilgrims daily resort.

TARTARY

TARTARY IN ASIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 4000 } between { 50° and 150° E. long.
Breadth 2400 } between { 30° and 72° N. lat.

TARTARY, taken in its fulleſt extent, is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, on the North; by the Pacific Ocean, on the Eaſt; by China, India, Perſia, and the Caſpian Sea, on the South; and by Muſcovy, on the Weſt.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are, the Wolga, which runs a courſe of 2000 miles; the Oby, which divides Aſia from Europe; the Tabol, Irtis, Geneſa, or Jenſka; the Burrumpooter, the Lena, and the Argun, which divides the Ruſſian and Chineſe empires.

The northern parts are exceſſively cold and barren, but the ſouthern more temperate and fertile. The country abounds with unwholeſome lakes and marſhes, mountains and ſandy deſerts. Their commodities are chiefly ſkins of foxes, ſables, ermine, lynxes and other furs; alſo, flax, muſk, rhubarb and cinnamon.

The Tartars are chiefly Pagans, Mahometans, and Chriſtians; the firſt are moſt numerous.

Muſcovite Tartary is ſubject to the Empreſs of Ruſſia; Chineſe Tartary, to the Emperor of China; other parts of Tartary have their own Princes or *Chams*, and ſome are ſubject to Perſia and the Great Mogul.

The Tartars are, in general, ſtrong made, ſtout men; ſome are honeſt and hoſpitable; others barbarous and live by plundering. The beauty of the Circaſſian women is a kind of ſtaple commodity in that country; for parents there make no ſcruple of ſelling their daughters to recruit the ſeraglios of the great men of Turkey and Perſia. They avoid all labour as the greateſt ſlavery. Their only employment is tending their flocks, hunting, and managing their horſes. If they are angry with a

perſon, the worſt they wiſh him is, that he may live in one fixed place, and work like a Ruſſian.

The firſt acknowledged ſovereign of theſe diſmal territories, was the famous Zingis, or Jenghis Khan, A. D. 1206. His deſcendants poſſeſſed it till 1582, when the Mungls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reign in China. The Eluths became an independent ſtate about 1400, and ſo remain.

THE EMPIRE OF CHINA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		Sq. Miles.
Length 1450 / Breadth 1260	between	20° & 42° N. lat. / 98° & 123° E. lon.	1,105,000
To which ſhould be added Chineſe Tartary			644,000

Boundaries.] IT is bounded by the Chineſe Tartary and an amazing ſtone wall on the North; by the Pacific Ocean, which divides it from North America, on the Eaſt; by the Chineſe Sea, South; and by Tonquin, and the Tartarian countries and mountains of Thibet and Ruſſia, on the Weſt.

Diviſions.] The great diviſions of this empire, according to the authors of the Univerſal Hiſtory, are into fifteen provinces (excluſive of that of Lyau-tong, which is ſituated without the Great Wall, though under the ſame dominion) each of which might, for their largeneſs, fertility, populouſneſs, and opulence, paſs for ſo many diſtinct kingdoms.

China, excepting to the north, is a plain country, and contains no remarkable mountains.

Rivers, Bays, &c.] The chief rivers are the Yamour, and the Argun, which are the boundary between Ruſſian and Chineſe Tartary; the Crocceus, or Whambo, or the Yellow River; the Kiam, or the Blue River, and the Tay. Common water in China is very indifferent,

ferent, and is in some places boiled to make it fit for use. The chief bays are those of Nankin and Canton.

Canals.] These are sufficient to entitle the ancient Chinese to the character of being the wisest and most industrious people in the world. The commodiousness and length of their canals are incredible. The chief of them are lined with hewn stone on the sides, and they are so deep that they carry large vessels, and sometimes they extend above 1000 miles in length. Those vessels are fitted up for all the conveniences of life; and it has been thought by some, that, in China, the water contains as many inhabitants as the land. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of an amazing construction. The navigation is slow, and the vessels sometimes drawn by men. About 10,000 boats from 200 tons and under, are kept at the public expense. No precautions are wanting, that could be formed by art or perseverance, for the safety of the passengers, in case a canal is crossed by a rapid river, or exposed to torrents from the mountains. These canals, and the variety that is seen upon the borders, render China the most delightful to the eye, of any country in the world, as well as fertile, in places that are not so by nature.

Soil and Produce.] The soil is, either by nature or art, fruitful of every thing that can minister to the necessities, conveniences or luxuries of life. The culture of the cotton and the rice fields, from which the bulk of the inhabitants are clothed and fed, is ingenious almost beyond description. The rare trees, and aromatic productions, either ornamental or medicinal, that abound in other parts of the world, are to be found in China.

The *tallow tree*, is about the height of a common cherry tree. The fruit it produces has all the qualities of our tallow, and when manufactured with oil, serves the natives as candles; but they smell strong, nor is their light clear. The *tea plant*, or shrub, is planted in rows, and pruned to prevent its luxuriancy. The culture of this plant seems to be very simple; and it is certain that some kinds are of a much higher and more delicious flavour than others. The greatest difference is between the

Bohea

Bohea and the Green. The Ginſeng is a native of Chineſe Tartary.

Population and Inhabitants.] Much has been ſaid of the population of China. It is undoubtedly great. According to Le Compte, the 15 provinces contain 2357 fortified towns, 10,128,789 families, 58,916,783 men. But it appears, from the lateſt accounts, that this great empire contains 333,000,000 of inhabitants. Notwithſtanding the induſtry of the people, their amazing population frequently occaſions a dearth. Parents, who cannot ſupport their female children, are allowed to caſt them into the river; but they faſten a gourd to the child, that it may float on the water; and there are often compaſſionate people of fortune, who are moved by the cries of the children to ſave them from death. The Chineſe, in their perſons, are middle ſized, their faces broad, their eyes black and ſmall, their noſes rather ſhort. The Chineſe have particular ideas of beauty. They pluck up the hairs of the lower part of their faces by the roots with tweezers, leaving a few ſtraggling ones by way of beard. Their Tartar princes compel them to cut off the hair of their heads, and, like Mahometans, to wear only a lock on the crown. Their complexion towards the north, is fair, towards the ſouth ſwarthy; and the fatter a man is, they think him the handſomer. Men of quality and learning, who are not much expoſed to the ſun, are delicately complexioned; and they who are bred to letters let the nails of their fingers grow to an enormous length, to ſhew that they are not employed in manual labour.

The women have little eyes, plump roſy lips, black hair, regular features, and a delicate, though florid complexion. The ſmallneſs of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no ſwathing is omitted, when they are young, to give them that accompliſhment; ſo that when they grow up, they may be ſaid to totter rather than to walk.

Marriages.] The parties never ſee each other, in China, till the bargain is concluded by the parents, and that is generally when the parties are perfect children.

Funerals.]

Funerals.] People of note cauſe their coffins to be made, and their tombs to be built in their life-time. No perſons are buried within the walls of a city.

Language.] The Chineſe language contains only 330 words, all of one ſyllable: but then each word is pronounced with ſuch various modulations, and each with a different meaning, that it becomes more copious than could eaſily be imagined, and enables them to expreſs themſelves very well, on the common occaſions of life.

Curioſities.] The artificial curioſities of China are ſtupendous. The great wall, ſeparating China from Tartary, to prevent the incurſion of the Tartars, is ſuppoſed to extend from 1200 to 1500 miles. It is carried over mountains and vallies, and reaches from the province of Xenſi to the Kang ſea, between the provinces of Pekin and Lænotum. It is in moſt places built of brick and mortar, which is ſo well tempered, that though it has ſtood for 1800 years, it is but little decayed. It is terraſſed and caſed with bricks, and is from twenty to twenty-five feet high. It is paved wide enough on the top for five or ſix horſemen to travel abreaſt with eaſe.

The Chineſe are remarkably fond of bells. One at Pekin weighs upwards of 120,000 pounds, and requires 100 men to ring it. This is, however, never attempted, but to call the people to arms, in caſe of invaſions, inſurrections, or on days of public thankſgiving. Its ſound is ſaid to be diſagreeable.

Chief Cities.] Theſe are Pekin, Nankin, and Canton. Pekin, the capital of the whole empire of China, and the ordinary reſidence of the Emperors, is ſituated in a very fertile plain, 20 leagues diſtant from the great wall. It is an oblong ſquare, and is divided into two cities, ſix leagues in compaſs. The walls and gates of Pekin are of the ſurpriſing height of fifty cubits, ſo that they hide the whole city; and are ſo broad that centinels are placed upon them on horſeback; for there are ſlopes within the city of conſiderable length, by which horſemen may aſcend the walls. Moſt of the ſtreets are built in a direct line; the largeſt are about 120 feet broad, and a league in length. The ſhops, where they ſell ſilks and China ware, generally take up the whole ſtreet, and afford a very agreeable proſpect. Each ſhop-

keeper places before his ſhop, on a ſmall kind of pedeſtal, a board about twenty feet high, painted, varniſhed, and often gilt, on which are written in large characters, the names of the ſeveral commodities he ſells. Theſe being placed on each ſide of the ſtreet, at nearly an equal diſtance from each other, have a very pretty appearance. The city of Pekin is ſaid to contain two millions of inhabitants. The Emperor reſides here in winter, but he commonly ſpends a part of the ſummer at *Jehol*, about 160 miles north of Pekin, in Chineſe Tartary.

Nankin is ſaid to exceed Pekin, both in extent and population. But if we may judge from the account which M. Bourgeois, miſſionary at Pekin, gives of it, in a letter of his, dated in 1777, we are to believe that there is nothing remarkable in this celebrated city, but its famous ſteeple, its vaſt circumference, the barren hills, and uncultivated tracts of land that are incloſed within its walls, and which make a ſtranger think that he has left it far behind him, when he is in the midſt of it.

Canton is the greateſt port in China, and the only port that has been much frequented by Europeans. The city wall is about five miles in circumference, with very pleaſant walks around it. The city is entered by ſeven iron gates, and withinſide of each there is a guard houſe. The ſtreets of Canton are very ſtraight, but generally narrow, and paved with flag ſtones; they are ſo crowded, that it is difficult to walk in them; yet, a women of any faſhion is ſeldom to be ſeen, unleſs by chance, when coming out of their chairs. There are great numbers of market places for fiſh, fleſh, poultry, vegetables, and all kinds of proviſions, which are ſold very cheap. They have all ſuch a regard to privacy, that no windows are made towards the ſtreets, but in ſhops and places of public buſineſs; nor do any of their windows look towards thoſe of their neighbours. The ſhops of thoſe that deal in ſilk are very neat, make a fine ſhow, and are all in one part of the city; for tradeſmen, or dealers in one kind of goods, herd together in the ſame ſtreet. It is computed that there are in this city,

and

and its ſuburbs, 1,200,000 people; and there are often 5,000 trading veſſels lying before the city.

Manufactures.] China is ſo happily ſituated, and produces ſuch a variety of materials for manufactures, that it may be ſaid to be the native land of induſtry; and it is exerciſed with vaſt art and neatneſs. The manufacture of that earthen ware, generally known by the name of China, was long a ſecret in Europe, and brought immenſe ſums to that country. The ancients knew and eſteemed it highly under the name of porcelain, but it was of a much better fabric than the modern. The Chineſe ſilks are generally plain and flowered gauzes, and they are ſaid to have been originally fabricated in that country, where the art of rearing ſilk worms was firſt diſcovered. They manufacture ſilks likewiſe of a more durable kind; and their cotton, and other cloths, are famous for furniſhing a light warm wear.

Their trade is open to Americans and to all the European nations, with whom they deal for ready money; for ſuch is the pride and avarice of the Chineſe, that they think no manufactures equal to their own.

Government.] The original plan of the Chineſe government was patriarchal, almoſt in the ſtricteſt ſenſe of the word. Duty and obedience to the father of each family was recommended and enforced in the moſt rigorous manner; but, at the ſame time, the Emperor was conſidered as the father of the whole. His mandarins, or great officers of ſtate, were looked upon as his ſubſtitutes; and the degrees of ſubmiſſion which were due from the inferior ranks to the ſuperior, were ſettled and obſerved with the moſt ſcrupulous preciſion. This ſimple claim of obedience, required great addreſs and knowledge of human nature to render it effectual; and the Chineſe legiſlators, Confucius particularly, appear to have been poſſeſſed of wonderful abilities. They enveloped their dictates in a number of myſtical appearances, ſo as to ſtrike the people with awe and veneration. The mandarins had modes of ſpeaking and writing different from thoſe of other ſubjects, and the people were taught to believe that their princes partook of divinity; ſo that they were ſeldom ſeen, and more

ſeldom

ſeldom approached. But ſince the conqueſt of China by the Tartars, upwards of 160 years ago, the patriarchal form of government has been changed for the monarchical.

The preſent emperor, who deſcended from a Tartarian family, is ſtyled "*Holy Son of Heaven, Sole Governor of the Earth, Great Father of his People.*"

Religion.] This article is nearly connected with the preceding. Though the ancient Chineſe worſhipped idols, yet their philoſophers and legiſlators had juſter ſentiments of the Deity, and indulged the people in the worſhip of ſenſible objects, only to make them more ſubmiſſive to government. Confucius and the Chineſe legiſlators, introduced a moſt excellent ſyſtem of morals among the people, and endeavoured to ſupply the want of juſt ideas of a future ſtate, by preſcribing to them the worſhip of inferior deities. Their morality approximated to that of Chriſtianity; but as we know little of their religion, only through the Jeſuits, we cannot adopt for truth, the numerous inſtances which they tell us of the conformity of the Chineſe with the Chriſtian religion.

Hiſtory.] The Chineſe pretend, as a nation, to an antiquity beyond all meaſure of credibility; and their annals have been carried beyond the period to which the ſcripture chronology aſſigns the creation of the world. Pean Kou is ſaid by them to have been the firſt man; and the interval of time betwixt him and the death of the celebrated Confucius, which was in the year before Chriſt, 479, has been reckoned from 276,000 to 96,961,740 years. But upon an accurate inveſtigation of this ſubject, theſe extravagant pretenſions to antiquity appear to be wholly unſupported.

All hiſtorical relations of events prior to the reign of YAO, who lived 2057 years before Chriſt, are entirely fabulous, compoſed in modern times, unſupported by authentic records, and full of contradictions.

The origin of the Chineſe empire cannot be placed higher than two or three generations before Yao.

In the year 1771, all the Tartars which compoſed the nation of the Tourgouths, left the ſettlement which they

they had under the Ruſſian government on the banks of the Wolga, and the Iaick, at a ſmall diſtance from the Caſpian ſea, and, in a vaſt body of 50,000 families, they paſſed through the country of the Haſacks. After a march of 8 months, in which they ſurmounted innumerable difficulties and dangers, they arrived in the plains that lie on the frontier of Carapen, not far from the banks of the river Ily, and offered themſelves as ſubjects to Kien-long, Emperor of China, who was then in the 36th year of his reign. He received them graciouſly, furniſhed them with proviſions, clothes, and money, and allotted to each family a portion of land for agriculture and paſturage. The year following there was a ſecond emigration of about 30,000 other Tartar families, who alſo quitted the ſettlements they enjoyed under the Ruſſian government, and ſubmitted to the Chineſe ſceptre. The Emperor cauſed the hiſtory of the emigrations to be engraven upon ſtone, in four different languages.

The Britiſh court ſent an Ambaſſador (Earl Macartney) to the Emperor of China, to eſtabliſh and promote a friendly intercourſe between the two nations, in the year 1792, who returned in 1794, without ſucceſs.

INDOSTAN, HINDOOSTAN, *or* INDIA *on this ſide the* GANGES.

Situation and Boundaries. THIS fine country, one of the moſt celebrated in the world for its antiquity, population and opulence, is ſituated between 66° and 92° 30′ of eaſtern longitude, and between the 8th and 36th degrees of northern latitude, and is conſequently partly in the torrid, and partly in the northern temperate zone.

It is waſhed on the ſouthweſt, by that part of the Indian Ocean called the Arabian Sea; on the ſoutheaſt, by another large inlet of the ſame ocean, called the Bay of Bengal; and bounded on all other ſides by Perſia,

Independent

Independent Tartary, Thibet, and India beyond the Ganges.

The principal divisions of this country, as they stood in 1782, are as follow, viz. The British possessions; States in alliance with Britain; Tippoo Saib's territories; Mahratta States and their tributaries; and the territories of the Subah of the Deccan.

British Possessions.] The British possessions contain about 150,000 square British miles (which is about 18,000 more than is contained in Great Britain and Ireland) and about ten millions of inhabitants. They consist of three distinct governments, viz.

Government of Calcutta or Bengal—On the Ganges.
Government of Madrass—On the coast of Coromandel.
Government of Bombay—On the Gulf of Cambay.

Air and Seasons.] The winds in this climate generally blow for six months from the south, and six from the north. April, May, and the beginning of June, are excessively hot, but refreshed by sea breezes; and in some dry seasons, the hurricanes, which tear up the sands, and let them fall in dry showers, are exceedingly disagreeable.

Rivers.] Of the rivers of Indostan three far exceed the rest in magnitude and utility; the Indus, the Ganges, and the Burrumpooter.

The Ganges is one of the finest rivers in the world. It is revered by the Hindoos as a deity that is to wash away all their stains. The entire course of the Ganges is 2100 miles.

Population, Inhabitants, Religion, &c.] The Mahometans, who are called Moors, of Indostan, are computed to be about ten millions, and the Indians about 100 millions.

The original inhabitants of India are called Gentoos, or, as others call them, Hindoos, and the country Hindoostan. They pretend that Brumma, who was their legislator both in politics and religion, was inferior only to God, and that he existed many thousand years before our account of the creation.

The foundation of Brumma's doctrine consisted in the belief of a Supreme Being, who created a regular gradation of beings, some superior and some inferior to man; in the immortality of the soul, and a future state

of

of rewards and punishments, which is to consist of a transmigration into different bodies, according to the lives they have led in their pre-existent state.

The Hindoos have, from time immemorial, been divided into four great *tribes*. The first and most noble tribe are the Bramins, who alone can officiate in the priesthood, like the Jewish tribe of Levi. The second in order is the Sittri tribe, who, according to their original institution, ought to be all military men. The third is the tribe of Beise, who are chiefly merchants, bankers, and banias or shopkeepers. The fourth tribe is that of Sudder, who ought to be menial servants; and they are incapable of raising themselves to any superior rank.

Besides this division into tribes, the Gentoos are also subdivided into *casts*, or smaller classes and tribes; and it has been computed that there are eighty-four of these casts.

The custom of women burning themselves upon the death of their husbands, still continues to be practised among some of high cast and condition, though much less frequently than formerly.

The Gentoos are as careful of the cultivation of their lands, and their public works and conveniences, as the Chinese; and remarkably honest and humane. There is scarcely an instance of a robbery in all Indostan, though the diamond merchants travel without defensive weapons.

Their persons are straight and elegant, their limbs finely proportioned, their fingers long and tapering, their countenances open and pleasant, and their features exhibit the most delicate lines of beauty in the females; and in the males, a kind of manly softness. Their walk and gait, as well as their whole deportment, is in the highest degree graceful.

The Gentoos marry early, the male before fourteen, and the female at ten or eleven years of age. A man is in the decline of life at thirty, and the beauty of the women is on the decay at eighteen. At twenty-five they have all the marks of old age. We are not therefore to wonder at their being soon strangers to all personal exertion and vigour of mind; and, whatever may

be

be the cauſe, a recent traveller among them obſerves, it is certain, that death is regarded with leſs horror in India, than in any other country in the world. The origin and the end of all things, ſay the philoſophers of India of the preſent times, is a *vacuum*. A ſtate of repoſe is the ſtate of greateſt perfection; and this is the ſtate after which a wiſe man aſpires. It is better, ſay the Hindoos, to ſit than to walk, and to ſleep than to wake; but death is beſt of all.

Fort St. George, better known by the name of Madraſs, is the capital of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company's dominions in that part of the Eaſt Indies, and is diſtant ſoutheaſtward from London, about 4800 miles.

Near Bombay are ſeveral iſlands, one of which, called Elephanta, contains the moſt inexplicable antiquity perhaps in the world. A figure of an elephant, of the natural ſize, cut coarſely in ſtone, preſents itſelf on the landing place, near the bottom of a mountain. An eaſy ſlope, then leads to a ſtupendous temple, hewn out of the ſolid rock, 80 or 90 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is ſupported by regular rows of pillars, about ten feet high, with capitals, reſembling round cuſhions, as if preſſed by the weight of the incumbent mountain. At the farther end are three gigantic figures. Beſides the temple, are various images, and groups on each hand, cut in the ſtone; one of the latter bearing a rude reſemblance of the judgment of Solomon; alſo a colonnade, with a door of regular architecture; but the whole bears no manner of reſemblance to any of the Gentoo works.

The PENINSULA *of* INDIA *beyond the* GANGES, *called the* FARTHER PENINSULA.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 2000 Breadth 1000	between	1° & 30° N. lat. 92° & 109° E. lon.	741,500

Boundaries.] THIS peninſula is bounded by Thibet and China, on the North; by *China* and the Chineſe Sea, on the Eaſt; by the ſame

ſame Sea and the Straits of Malacca, on the ſouth; and by the Bay of Bengal and the Hither India, on the weſt. The ſpace between Bengal and China is now called the province of Mecklus.

The name of India is taken from the river Indus, which, of all others, was beſt known to the Perſians. The whole of this peninſula was unknown to the ancients, and is partly ſo to the moderns.

Rivers.] The chief are Sanpoo or Burrumpooter, Domea, Mecon, Menan, and Ava, or the great river Nou Kian.

Bays, &c.] The Bays of Bengal are, Siam, and Cochin China. The ſtraits of Malacca and Sincapora.

Soil.] The ſoil of this peninſula is fruitful in general, and produces all the delicious fruits that are found in other countries contiguous to the Ganges, as well as roots and vegetables; and, in Ava, a quantity of ſaltpetre, and the beſt teek timber, or Indian oak, which, for ſhip-building in warm climates, is of much longer duration than any European oak. Teek ſhips, 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian ſeas. This peninſula abounds likewiſe in ſilks, elephants, and quadrupeds, both domeſtic and wild, that are common in the ſouthern kingdoms of Aſia. The natives drive a great trade in gold, diamonds, rubies, topazes, amethyſts, and other precious ſtones. Tonquin produces little or no corn or wine, but is the moſt healthful country of all the peninſula.

Hiſtory.] The firſt conqueror of the whole of this country, was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian Prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399, Timur Bek, by conqueſt, became Great Mogul. The dynaſty continued in his family till the conqueſt of Tamerlane in the 15th century, whoſe deſcendants have poſſeſſed the throne from that time; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Perſia, conſiderably diminiſhed the power of the Moguls, carried away immenſe treaſures from Delhi; and, ſince that event, many of the Rajahs and Nabobs have made themſelves independent.

PERSIA.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length	1300	between	44° & 70° E. long.	800,000
Breadth	1100		25° & 44° N. lat.	

Boundaries.] MODERN Perſia is bounded by the mountains of Ararat, or Daghiſtan, which divide it from Circaſſian Tartary, on the North-weſt; by the Caſpian Sea, which divides it from Ruſſia, on the North; by the river Oxus, which divides it from Uſbec Tartary, on the Northeaſt; by India, on the Eaſt; by the Indian Ocean, and the gulfs of Perſia and Ormus, on the South; and by Arabia and Turkey, on the Weſt.

The chief city and reſidence of the ſovereign is Iſpahan, a fine ſpacious city.

The north and eaſt parts of Perſia are mountainous and cold; the provinces to the ſoutheaſt are ſandy and deſart; thoſe on the ſouth and weſt are very fertile. The air in the ſouth is extremely hot in ſummer, and very unwholeſome. There is ſcarcely any country that has more mountains and fewer rivers. The productions of Perſia are ſimilar to thoſe of India.

The Perſians are a brave, polite, and ingenious people; honeſt in their dealings, and civil to ſtrangers. Their great foible ſeems to be oſtentation in their equipages.

The Perſians, in general, are ſtrict followers of Mahomet's doctrine, but differ conſiderably from the Turks. There are many Chriſtians in Perſia, and a ſect who worſhip fire, the followers of Zoroaſter.

Perſia is governed by an abſolute monarch, called Shah or King, and frequently Sophi. The crown is hereditary, but females are excluded.

The Perſian empire was founded by Cyrus, after his conquaſt of Media, 536 years before Chriſt. It continued till it was overthrown by Alexander the Great,

331 years before Chriſt. A new empire, ſtyled the Parthian, was formed by the Perſians, under Arbaces, 250 years before Chriſt; but in A. D. 229, Artaxerxes reſtored it to its ancient title; and in 651 the Saracens put an end to that empire. From this time, Perſia was a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Indoſtan, till Thamas Kouli Khan once more raiſed it to a powerful kingdom. He was aſſaſſinated in 1747.

ARABIA.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 1430 Breadth 1200	between	35° & 60° E. long. 12° & 30° N. lat.	700,000

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Turkey on the north; by the Gulfs of Perſia or Baſſora and Ormus, which ſeparate it from Perſia, on the eaſt; by the Indian Ocean ſouth; and the Red Sea, which divides it from Africa, on the weſt.

Diviſions.	*Chief Towns.*
1. Arabia Petræa, northweſt	Suez, E. lon. 33° 27′ N. lat. 29° 50′
2. Arabia Deſerta, in the middle,	Mecca, E. lon 43° 30′ N lat. 21° 20′
3. Arabia Felix, ſoutheaſt.	Mocha, E. lon. 44° 4′ N. lat. 13° 45′

It is remarkable that this country has always preſerved its ancient name. The word *Arab*, it is generally ſaid, ſignifies a robber, or freebooter. The word *Saracens*, by which one tribe is called, is ſaid to ſignify both a thief, and an inhabitant of the deſert. Theſe names juſtly belong to the Arabians, for they ſeldom let any merchandize paſs through the country without extorting ſomething from the owners, if they do not rob them.

We are told, that ſo late as the year 1750, a body of 50,000 Arabians attacked a caravan of merchants and pilgrims

pilgrims returning from Mecca, killed about 60,000 perſons, and plundered it of every thing valuable, though eſcorted by a Turkiſh army.

As a conſiderable part of this country lies under the torrid zone, the air is exceſſively dry and hot, and the country is ſubject to hot poiſonous winds, which often prove fatal, eſpecially to ſtrangers. The ſoil, in ſome parts, is nothing more than immenſe ſands, which, when agitated by the winds, roll like the troubled ocean, and ſometimes form mountains, by which whole caravans have been buried or loſt. In theſe deſerts, the caravans, having no tracks, are guided, as at ſea, by a compaſs, or by the ſtars, for they travel chiefly in the night. Here, ſays Dr. Shaw, are no paſtures clothed with flocks, nor vallies ſtanding thick with corn; here are no vineyards or oliveyards; but the whole is a loneſome deſolate wilderneſs, no otherwiſe diverſified than by plains covered with ſand, and mountains that are made up of naked rocks and precipices. Neither is the country ever, unleſs ſometimes at the equinoxes, refreſhed with rain; and the intenſeneſs of the cold in the night is almoſt equal to that of the heat in the daytime. But the ſouthern part of Arabia, deſervedly called the Happy, is bleſſed with an excellent ſoil, and, in general, is very fertile. There the cultivated lands, which are chiefly about the towns near the ſeacoaſt, produce balm of Gilead, manna, myrrh, caſſia, aloes, frankincenſe, ſpikenard, and other valuable gums; cinnamon, pepper, cardamum, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty, with a ſmall quantity of corn and wine. This country is famous for its coffee and its dates.

The moſt uſeful animals in Arabia are camels and dromedaries; they are amazingly fitted by Providence for travelling the dry and parched deſerts of this country; for they are ſo formed, that they can throw up the liquor from their ſtomach into their throat, by which means they can travel ſix or eight days without water. The camels uſually carry 800lb. weight upon their backs, which is not taken off during the whole journey, for they naturally kneel down to reſt, and in due time,

riſe

riſe with their load. The dromedary is a ſmaller animal, nearly reſembling a camel, that will travel many miles in a day. It is an obſervation among the Arabs, that wherever there are trees, the water is not far off; and when they draw near a pool, their camels will ſmell it at a diſtance, and ſet up their great trot till they come to it.

In the Temple of Mecca, or ſuſpended on its walls and gates, are ſeven Arabian poems, called the *Moalakat*, which have been lately tranſlated into Engliſh by Sir William Jones: the following ſtanzas of one of the poems are tranſcribed, as they ſerve to gratify the curioſity, and alſo diſplay a lively and entertaining view of the Arabian cuſtoms and modes of living.

1. "Deſolate are the manſions of the fair, the ſtations in Minia, where they reſted, and thoſe where they fixed their abodes! Wild are the hills of Goul, and deſerted is the ſummit of Rijaam.
2. The canabs of Rayann are deſtroyed; the remains of them are laid bare, and ſmoothed by the floods, like characters engraved on the ſolid rocks.
3. Dear ruins! Many a year has been cloſed, many a month holy and unhallowed, has elapſed ſince I exchanged tender vows with the fair inhabitants.
4. The rainy conſtellations of ſpring have made their hills green and luxuriant; the drops from the thunder-clouds have drenched them with profuſe as well as gentle ſhowers:
5. Showers from every nightly cloud, from every cloud veiling the horizon at day-break, and from every evening cloud, reſponſive with hoarſe murmurs.
6. Here the wild eringo-plants raiſe their heads; here the antelopes bring forth their young by the ſides of the valley; and here the oſtriches drop their eggs.
7. The large-eyed wild cows lie ſuckling their young a few days old; their young, who will ſoon become an herd on the plain.
8. The torrents have cleared the rubbiſh, and diſcloſed the traces of habitations, as the reeds of a writer reſtore effaced letters in a book.

9. Or

9. Or as the black duſt, ſprinkled over the varied marks on a fair hand, brings to view, with a brighter tint, the blue ſtains of woad.

10. I ſtood aſking news of the ruins concerning their lovely habitants; but what avail my queſtions to dreary rocks, who anſwer them only by their echo?

11. In the plains, which now are naked, a populous city once ſtood; but they decamped at early dawn, and nothing of them remains but the canals, which encircled their tents, and the Thumaam-plants, with which they were repaired.

12. How were thy tender affections raiſed, when the damſels of the tribe departed; when they hid themſelves in carriages of cotton, like antelopes in their lair; and the tents, as they were ſtruck, gave a piercing ſound!

13. They were concealed in vehicles, whoſe ſides were well covered with awnings and carpets, with fine ſpun curtains, and pictured veils.

14. A company of maidens were ſeated in them, with black eyes and graceful motions, like the wild heifers of Tudah, or the roes of Wegera, tenderly gazing on their young.

15. They haſtened their camels till the ſultry vapour gradually ſtole them from my ſight; and they ſeemed to paſs through a vale, wild with tamariſks, and rough with large ſtones, like the valley of *Beiſha*."

What is called the Deſert of Sinai, is a beautiful plain near nine miles long, and above three in breadth; it lies open to the northeaſt, but to the ſouthward is cloſed by ſome of the lower eminences of Mount Sinai; and other parts of that mountain make ſuch encroachments upon the plain as to divide it into two, each ſo capacious as to be ſufficient to receive the whole camp of the Iſraelites.

From Mount Sinai may be ſeen Mount Horeb, where Moſes kept the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, when he ſaw the burning buſh. On thoſe mountains, are many chapels and cells poſſeſſed by the Greek and Latin monks, who, like the religious at Jeruſalem, pretend

to

to shew the very spot where every miracle, or transaction recorded in the scripture, happened.

At Mecca, the capital of all Arabia, and the birthplace of Mahomet, is a mosque so glorious, that it is generally counted the most magnificent of any temple in the Turkish dominions. The number of pilgrims, who yearly visit this place, is almost incredible, every mussulman being obliged, by his religion, to come hither once in his life-time, or send a deputy. At Medina, about 50 miles from the Red Sea, the city to which Mahomet fled when he was driven out of Mecca, and the place where he was buried, is a stately mosque supported by 400 pillars, and furnished with 300 silver lamps, which are continually burning. It is called *Most Holy*, by the Turks, because in it is placed the coffin of their prophet Mahomet, covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy of silver tissue. Hither the pilgrims resort, as to Mecca, but not in such numbers.

The Arabs are descended from Ishmael, of whose posterity it was foretold, that they shall be invincible, "have their hands against every man, and every man's hands against their's." They are at present, and have remained from the remotest ages, during the various conquests of the Greeks, Romans and Tartars, a convincing proof of the divine origin of this prediction.

The famous Mahomet was born in the year 569, at Mecca. From his flight to Medina, which happened in the 622d year of Christ, the 54th year of Mahomet's age, and the tenth of his ministry, his followers, the Mahometans, compute their time, and the era is called in Arabic, Hegira, "the Flight."

Mahomet, by the assistance of the inhabitants of Medina, and of others, whom his address daily attached to him, brought over all his countrymen to a belief, or at least, to an acquiescence in his doctrines. The speedy propagation of his system among the Arabians, was a new argument in its behalf among the inhabitants of Egypt, and the East, who were previously disposed to it. Arians, Jews and Gentiles, all forsook their ancient faith, and became Mahometans. In a word, the contagion spread over Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Persia; and

and Mahomet, from a deceitful hypocrite, became the moſt powerful monarch in his time. He was proclaimed King at Medina, in the year 627, and after ſubduing part of Arabia and Syria, he died in 632, leaving two branches of his race, both eſteemed divine among their ſubjects.

See "The Hiſtory of the Turkiſh or Ottoman Empire, from its foundation in 1300, to the peace of Belgrade, in 1740; to which is prefixed an Hiſtorical Diſcourſe on Mahomet and his ſucceſſors;" tranſlated from the French of Mignot, by A. Hawkins, Eſq. publiſhed in 1787.

ASIATIC ISLES.

THE Japan Iſlands, forming an empire, governed by a moſt deſpotic king, lie about 150 miles eaſt of China. The ſoil and productions of theſe iſlands are much the ſame as thoſe of China. The Japaneſe are the groſſeſt idolaters, and irreconcileable to Chriſtianity. They are of a yellow complexion, narrow eyes, ſhort noſes, black hair. A ſameneſs of dreſs prevails through the whole empire, from the emperor to the peaſant. The firſt compliment offered to a ſtranger in their houſes, is a diſh of tea, and a pipe of tobacco. Obedience to parents, and reſpect to ſuperiors, characterize the nation. Their penal laws are very ſevere, but puniſhment is ſeldom inflicted. The inhabitants have made great progreſs in commerce and agriculture.

Formoſa is a fine iſland eaſt of China, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life.

The Philippines, 1100 in number, lying 200 miles ſoutheaſt of China, belonging to Spain, are fruitful in all the neceſſaries of life, and beautiful to the eye. They are, however, ſubject to earthquakes, thunder and lightning, venomous beaſts, and noxious herbs, whoſe poiſon kills inſtantaneouſly. They are ſubject to the Spaniſh government. The Sultan of Mindanao is a Mahometan.

Borneo,

Borneo, 800 miles long, and 700 broad, next to New Holland, is thought to be the largeſt iſland in the world. It lies on both ſides of the equator, and is famous for being the native country of the Ouran Outang, which, of all irrational animals, reſembles a man the moſt.

Sumatra, weſt of Borneo, produces ſo much gold, that it was thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the Scriptures. But Mr. Marſden, in his late hiſtory of this iſland, thinks it was unknown to the ancients; and Mr. Bruce has pretty clearly ſhown that the Ophir mentioned in the ſcriptures, is in Africa.

Ceylon belongs to the Engliſh,* and is ſaid to be by nature the richeſt and fineſt iſland in the world. The natives call it, with ſome ſhew of reaſon, the terreſtrial paradiſe. They are a ſober inoffenſive people, but idolaters. This iſland is noted for the cinnamon tree.

Java principally belongs to the Dutch, who have here erected a kind of commercial monarchy, the capital in which is Batavia, a noble and populous city, lying in the latitude of ſix degrees ſouth, at the mouth of the river Jucata, and furniſhed with one of the fineſt harbours in the world. The Chineſe, reſiding in this iſland, are computed at 100,000; about 30,000 of that nation were barbarouſly maſſacred without the ſmalleſt offence ever proved upon them, in 1740.

AFRICA.

AFRICA, the fourth grand diviſion of the globe, bears ſome reſemblance to the form of a pyramid, the baſe being the northern part of it, which runs along the ſhores of the Mediterranean, and the point or top of the pyramid, the Cape of Good Hope. Africa is a peninſula

* It belonged to the Dutch till 1802, when it was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty eſtabliſhing a general peace.

peninſula of a prodigious extent, joined to Aſia only by a neck of land, about 60 miles over, between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, uſually called the Iſthmus of Suez, and its utmoſt length from north to ſouth is 4300 miles; and the broadeſt part is 3500 miles from eaſt to weſt. It is bounded on the North by the Mediterranean ſea, which ſeparates it from Europe; on the Eaſt, by the Iſthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, which divide it from Aſia; on the South, by the Southern Ocean; and on the Weſt, by the great Atlantic Ocean, which ſeparates it from America.

The moſt conſiderable rivers in Africa, are the Niger, which falls into the Atlantic or Weſtern Ocean, after a courſe of 2800 miles. It increaſes and decreaſes as the Nile, fertilizes the country, and has grains of gold in many parts of it. The Gambia and Senegal are only branches of this river. The Nile, which, dividing Egypt into two parts, diſcharges itſelf into the Mediterranean, after a prodigious courſe from its ſource in Abyſſinia. The moſt conſiderable mountains in Africa are the Atlas, a ridge extending from the Weſtern Ocean, to which it gives the name of Atlantic Ocean, as far as Egypt, and had its name from a king of Mauritania, a great lover of aſtronomy, who uſed to obſerve the ſtars from its ſummit; on which account the poets repreſent him as bearing the heavens on his ſhoulders. The Mountains of the Moon, extending themſelves between Abyſſinia and Monomopata, and are ſtill higher than thoſe of Atlas. Thoſe of Sierra Leona, or the Mountains of the Lions, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Ethiopia. Theſe were ſtyled by the ancients, the Mountains of God, on account of their being ſubject to thunder and lightning. The Peak of Teneriffe, which the Dutch make their meridian, is about two miles high, in the form of a ſugar-loaf, and is ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, near the coaſt. The moſt noted capes, or promontories, in this country, are Cape Verd, the moſt weſterly point of the continent of Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope (ſo denominated by the Portugueſe, when they firſt went round it in 1498) the ſouth extremity of Africa, in the country

of

of the Hottentots. There is but one ſtrait in Africa, which is called Babelmandel, and is the communication between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Africa once contained ſeveral kingdoms and ſtates, eminent for the liberal arts, for wealth and power, and the moſt extenſive commerce. The kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia, in particular, were much celebrated; and the rich and powerful ſtate of Carthage, that once formidable rival to Rome itſelf, extended her commerce to every part of the then known world. Upon the decline of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, the north of Africa was overrun by the Vandals, who contributed ſtill more to the deſtruction of arts and ſciences; and, to add to this country's calamity, the Saracens made a ſudden conqueſt of all the coaſts of Egypt and Barbary, in the ſeventh century. Theſe were ſucceeded by the Turks; and both being of the Mahometan religion, whoſe profeſſors carried deſolation with them wherever they came, the ruin of that once flouriſhing part of the world was thereby completed.

The inhabitants of this continent, with reſpect to religion, may be divided into three ſorts: namely, Pagans, Mahometans, and Chriſtians. The firſt are the moſt numerous.

Having given the reader ſome idea of Africa in general, we ſhall now conſider it under three grand diviſions: Firſt, Egypt; ſecondly, the ſtates of Barbary, ſtretching along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, from Egypt, on the Eaſt, to the Atlantic Ocean, Weſt; and, laſtly, that part of Africa, between the tropic of Cancer and the Cape of Good Hope; the laſt of theſe diviſions, indeed, is vaſtly greater than the other two; but the nations which it contains are ſo little known, and ſo barbarous, and, like all barbarous nations, ſo ſimilar in moſt reſpects to one another, that they may, without impropriety, be thrown under one general head.

EGYPT.

E G Y P T

	Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length	600	between	20° & 32° N. lat.	140,700
Breadth	250		28° & 36° E. long.	

Boundaries.] IT is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, north; by the Red Sea, eaſt; by Abyſſinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, on the ſouth; by the Deſert of Barca, and the unknown parts of Africa, weſt. It is divided into Lower and Upper Egypt.

Climate.] It is obſerved by M. Volney, that, during eight months of the year, (from March to November) the heat is almoſt inſupportable by an European. "During the whole of this ſeaſon, the air is inflamed, the ſky ſparkling, and the heat oppreſſive to all unaccuſtomed to it." The other months are more temperate. The ſoutherly winds which ſometimes blow in Egypt, are, by the natives, called *poiſonous winds*, or the *hot winds of the deſert*. They are of ſuch extreme heat and dryneſs, that no animated body expoſed to it can withſtand their fatal influence. During the three days which it generally laſts, the ſtreets are deſerted; and woe to the traveller, whom this wind ſurpriſes remote from ſhelter: when it exceeds three days, it is inſupportable.

The ſoil is exceedingly fruitful, occaſioned by the overflowing of the Nile, which leaves a fattening ſlime behind it. Thoſe parts not overflowed by the Nile, are uncultivated, ſandy and barren. Egypt produces corn, rice, ſugar, flax, linen, ſalt, ſal ammoniac, balſam, and various ſorts of fruits and drugs.

Egypt till lately was governed by a Baſhaw, ſent from Conſtantinople, and was a province of the Turkiſh empire.* The Turks and Arabs are Mahometans. Mahometaniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion of Egypt; but there are many Chriſtians called Copts, and the Jews are very numerous.

The number of inhabitants in Egypt, according to M. Volney, is about 2,300,000; of which, Cairo, the capital, contains 250,000.

Egypt

* The late convulſions in this country have produced ſome changes in its government, and its affairs are yet in an unſettled ſtate.

Egypt is famous for its pyramids, thoſe ſtupendous works of folly. The Egyptians were the only people who were acquainted with the art of embalming or preſerving dead bodies from putrefaction. Here is the river Nile, celebrated for its fertilizing inundations, and for the ſubtle, voracious crocodiles which inhabit its ſhores. The natives at the head of this famous river pay divine honours to it. Thouſands of cattle are offered to the Deity, who is ſuppoſed to reſide at its ſource. This was the theatre of thoſe remarkable tranſactions, which make up the beautiful and affecting hiſtory of Joſeph. Here Pharaoh exhibited ſcenes of cruelty, tyranny and oppreſſion towards the Iſraelites, in the courſe of their 400 years bondage to the Egyptians. Here too, Moſes was born, and was preſerved in the little ark, among the flags on the banks of the Nile. Here, through the inſtrumentality of this great man, the Egyptians were afflicted with many grievous plagues, which induced them at laſt to *let Iſrael go*. Here, Moſes with his rod, divided the Red Sea, and Iſrael paſſed it on dry land; which the Egyptians, attempting to do, were overwhelmed by the returning of the waters. To this ſcene ſucceeded the Iſraelites' memorable 40 years march through the deſerts of Arabia, before they reached the land of Canaan.

THE STATES OF BARBARY.

UNDER this head, we ſhall rank the countries of, 1. Morocco and Fez; 2. Algiers; 3. Tunis; 4. Tripoli and Barca.

The empire of Morocco, including Fez, is bounded on the north, by the Mediterranean ſea; on the ſouth, by Tafilet; and on the eaſt, by Segelmeſſa and the kingdom of Algiers, being 500 miles in length, and 480 in breadth.

Fez, which is now united to Morocco, is about 125 miles in length, and much the ſame in breadth. It lies between the kingdom of Algiers to the eaſt, and Morocco on the ſouth, and is ſurrounded on other parts by the ſea.

Algiers, formerly a kingdom, is bounded on the eaſt, by the kingdom of Tunis; on the north, by the Mediterranean; on the ſouth, by Mount Atlas, and on the weſt, by the kingdoms of Morocco and Tafilet. According to Dr. Shaw, who reſided 12 years at Algiers, this country extends in length 480 miles along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and between 40 and 100 miles in breadth.

Tunis is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north and eaſt; by the kingdom of Algiers on the weſt; and by Tripoli, with part of Biledulgerid, on the ſouth; being 220 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 170 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt.

Tripoli, including Barca, is bounded on the north, by the Mediterranean ſea; on the ſouth, by the country of the Beriberies; on the weſt, by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamis; and on the eaſt, by Egypt; extending about 1100 miles along the ſea coaſt; and the breadth is from 1 to 300 miles.

Each capital bears the name of the ſtate or kingdom to which it belongs, but the capital of Belidulgerid (the ancient Numidia) is Dara.

The Barbary ſtates form a great political confederacy, though each is independent as to the exerciſe of its internal policy.

The air of theſe ſtates is mild and agreeable.

Under the Roman empire, they were juſtly denominated the garden of the world; and to have a reſidence there, was conſidered as the higheſt ſtate of luxury.

The produce of their ſoil formed thoſe magazines, which furniſhed all Italy, and great part of the Roman empire, with corn, wine and oil. Though the lands are now uncultivated, through the oppreſſion and barbarity of their conſtitution, yet they are ſtill fertile, not only in the above mentioned commodities, but in dates, figs, raiſins, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, plums, citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, with plenty of roots and herbs in their kitchen gardens. Excellent hemp and flax grow on their plains.

MOROCCO, the capital of the empire of the ſame name, is thought to contain 25,000 inhabitants.

The

The city of Algiers is not above a mile and an half in circuit, though it is computed to contain near 120,000 inhabitants, 15,000 houſes, and 107 moſques. Their public baths are large, and handſomely paved with marble. The proſpect of the country and ſea from Algiers is very beautiful, being built on the declivity of a mountain; but the city, though for ſeveral ages it has braved ſome of the greateſt powers in Chriſtendom, it is ſaid, could make but a faint defence againſt a regular ſiege, and that three Engliſh fifty-gun ſhips might batter it about the ears of its inhabitants from the harbour. If ſo, the Spaniards muſt have been very deficient either in courage or conduct. They attacked it in the year 1775, by land and by ſea, but were repulſed with great loſs, though they had near 20,000 foot and 2,000 horſe, and 47 king's ſhips of different rates, and 346 tranſports. In the year 1783 and 1784, they alſo renewed their attacks by ſea to deſtroy the city and gallies; but after ſpending a quantity of ammunition, bombs, &c. were forced to retire, without either its capture or extinction.

Tunis is the moſt poliſhed republic of all the Barbary ſtates. The capital contains 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradeſmen's ſhops, and its ſuburbs conſiſt of 1000 houſes. The Tuniſine women are very handſome in their perſons; and though the men are ſunburnt, the complexion of the ladies is very delicate, nor are they leſs neat and elegant in their dreſs; but they improve the beauty of their eyes by art, particularly the powder of lead ore, the ſame pigment, according to the opinion of the learned Dr. Shaw, that Jezebel made uſe of when ſhe is ſaid (2 Kings, chap. ix. verſe 30) to have painted her face; the words of the original being, that ſhe ſet off her eyes with the powder of lead ore.

Tripoli was once the richeſt, moſt populous and opulent of all the ſtates on the coaſt; but it is now much reduced, and the inhabitants, who are ſaid to amount to between 4 and 500,000, have all the vices of the Algerines.

All foreigners are here allowed the open profeſſion of their religion, but the inhabitants of theſe ſtates are Mahometans; and many ſubjects of Morocco follow the tenets of one Hamed, a modern ſectariſt, and an enemy

enemy to the ancient doctrine of the califs. The Moors of Barbary, as the inhabitants of theſe ſtates are now promiſcuouſly called, (becauſe the Saracens firſt entered Europe from Mauritania, the country of the Moors) have adopted the very worſt parts of the Mahometan religion, and ſeem to have retained only as much of it as countenances their vices.

The Emperor of Morocco is an arbitrary Prince. Algiers is governed by a Prince, called the Dey, elected by the army. The ſovereigns of Tunis and Tripoli, called Beys, are not ſo independent as the former. Theſe three ſtates may be looked upon as republics of ſoldiers, under the protection of the Grand Seignior. With Algiers the United States have lately negociated a treaty of peace, and have confirmed that which before exiſted with Morocco. On this coaſt, ſtood the famous city of Carthage, which was deſtroyed by the Romans. Among the great men Africa has produced, are, Tertullian, Cyprian, Julius Africanus, Arnobius, Lactantius, and St. Auſtin, all Biſhops of the church. The warriors of note, are, Hamilcar, Hannibal and Aſdrubal. Among the poets, are, Terence and Apuleius.

Of AFRICA, from the Tropic of Cancer, to the Cape of Good Hope.

THIS immenſe territory is, comparatively ſpeaking, very little known; there is no modern traveller that hath penetrated into the interior parts; ſo that we are ignorant not only of the bounds, but even of the names of ſeveral inland countries. In many material circumſtances, the inhabitants of this extenſive continent agree with each other. If we except the people of Abyſſinia, they are all of a black complexion. In their religion, except on the ſea-coaſts, which have been viſited and ſettled by ſtrangers, they are Pagans; and the form of government is every where monarchical or deſpotic. Few princes, however, poſſeſs a very extenſive juriſdiction; for as the natives of this part of Africa are ſaid to be groſsly ignorant in all the arts of utility or refinement, they muſt be little acquainted with one another.

another; and generally united in ſmall ſocieties, each governed by its own prince.

We are but imperfectly acquainted with the manners and cuſtoms of the people of this extenſive country. The accounts given us by Mr. Bruce, of the Abyſſinians, repreſent them as in a ſtate of very great barbariſm.

Their manner of feeding is beyond a parallel, if we may believe the report of our author. He informs us, that having falling in with ſome ſoldiers driving a cow before them, he was ſurpriſed to ſee them throw down the animal, cut off pieces of her fleſh, and then clapping the ſkin over the wound, make her get up and walk on as before. He found this to be the common practice of the country.

The religion of the Abyſſinians is a mixture of Chriſtianity, Judaiſm and Paganiſm; the two latter of which are by far the moſt predominant. There are here more churches than in any other country, and though it is very mountainous, and conſequently the view much obſtructed, it is very ſeldom you ſee leſs than 5 or 6 churches. Every great man when he dies, thinks he has atoned for all his wickedneſs, if he leaves a fund to build a church, or has one built in his life-time.

The churches are full of pictures ſlovenly painted on parchment, and nailed upon the walls. There is no choice in their ſaints, they are both of the Old and New Teſtament, and thoſe that might be diſpenſed with from both. There is St. Pontius Pilate and his wife; there is St. Balaam and his aſs; Samſon and his jaw bone, and ſo of the reſt.

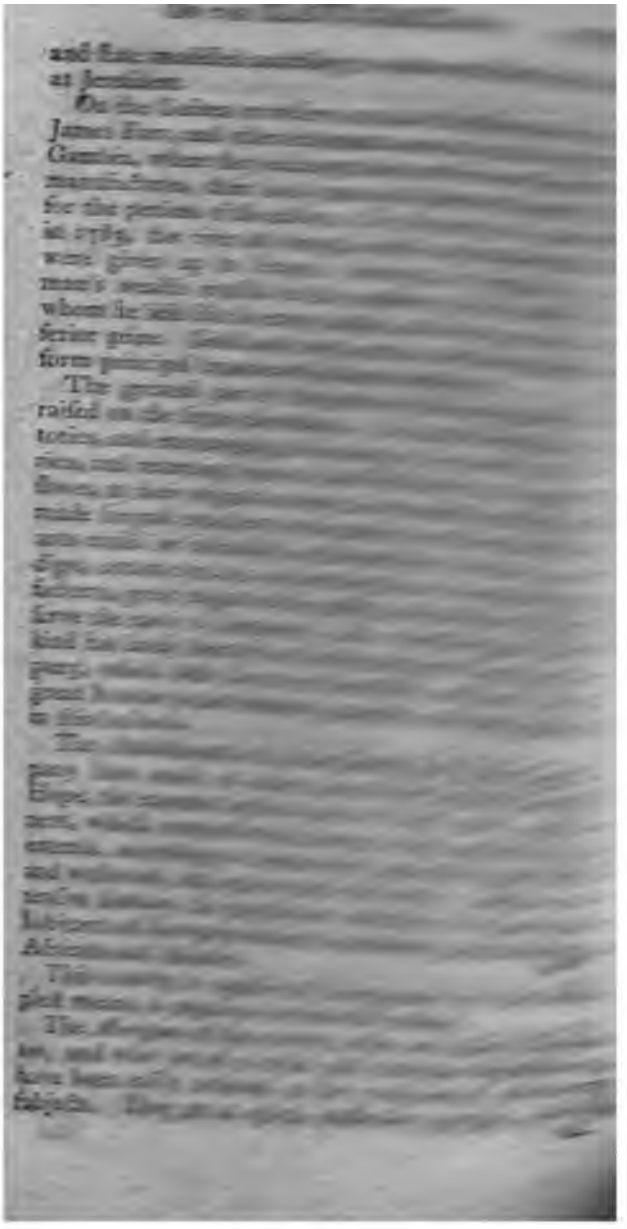
The fertility of a country ſo prodigiouſly extenſive, might be ſuppoſed more various than we find it is; in fact, there is no medium in this part of Africa with regard to the advantages of ſoil; it is either perfectly barren, or extremely fertile; this ariſes from the intenſe heat of the ſun, which, where it meets with ſufficient moiſture, produces with the utmoſt luxuriancy; and in thoſe countries where there are few rivers, reduces the ſurface of the earth to a barren ſand. Of this ſort are the countries of Anian and Zaara, which, for want of water, and conſequently of all other neceſſaries, are reduced to perfect deſerts, as the name of the latter de-

notes. In thoſe countries, on the other hand, where there is plenty of water, and particularly where the rivers overflow the land, part of the year, as in Abyſſinia, the productions of nature, both of the animal and vegetable kinds, are found in the higheſt perfection and greateſt abundance. The countries of Mandingo, Ethiopia, Congo, Angola, Batua, Trutcui, Monomotapa, Caſati, and Mehenemugi, are extremely rich in gold and ſilver.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyſſinia, is ſituated upon a hill of conſiderable height, the top of it nearly plain, on which the town is placed. It conſiſts of about 10,000 families in time of peace. The houſes are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the conſtruction within the tropical rains.

The Abyſſinians, from a very ancient tradition, according to Mr. Bruce, attribute the foundation of their monarchy to Menilek, ſon of Solomon, by the Queen of Sheba, rendered in the vulgate, the Queen of the South. The annals of the Abyſſinians ſay, ſhe was a Pagan when ſhe left her own country, but being full of admiration at the ſight of Solomon's works, ſhe was converted to Judaiſm in Jeruſalem, and bore him a ſon, whom ſhe called Menilek, and he became their firſt King. She returned with her ſon to Sheba, whom, after keeping him ſome years, ſhe ſent back to his father, to be inſtructed. Solomon did not neglect his charge, and he was anointed and crowned King of Ethiopia, in the temple of Jeruſalem, and at his inauguration, took the name of David: after this he returned to Sheba, and brought with him a colony of Jews, among whom were many doctors of the law of Moſes, particularly one of each tribe, to make judges in his kingdom. With theſe came alſo Azarias, the ſon of Zadok the prieſt, and brought with him a Hebrew tranſcript of the law, which was delivered into his cuſtody, as he bore the title of Nebrit, or high prieſt; and this charge, though the book itſelf was burnt with the church at Axum, in the Mooriſh war of Adel, is ſtill continued, as it is ſaid, in the lineage of Azarias, who are keepers of the church of Axum at this day. All Abyſſinia was thereupon converted, and the government of the church

and



to the Dutch in many reſpects, particularly in the management of flocks and herds of cattle. They have been very much miſrepreſented; and it is ſurpriſing, that the falſehoods, which have been propagated concerning them, ſhould ſo long have gained credit in the world. It is not true, that they are in the practice of eating raw fleſh, or that they entwine their bodies with the entrails of cattle. They prepare their food with fire; and their clothing conſiſts of a dreſſed hide, which is tied like a collar round the neck, hangs down over the ſhoulders near to the ground, and is broad, and may be wrapt round the fore part of the body; beſides this, they wear another covering of ſkin round their loins, which reaches half way down the thighs. Sometimes they have a cap for the head, and ſhoes for the feet of the ſame materials. Their ſhoes are formed of a piece of hide, drawn cloſely about the feet, with thongs of the ſame. The Hottentots having few conveniences for bathing, and living in a climate where they are very frequently involved in clouds of duſt, have acquired habits of dirtineſs; but their ſkins, when waſhed, are clear, though ſallow.

The employment of the Hottentots is purely paſtoral; their principal and almoſt only occupation being the care of their herds of ſheep and kine.

A ſea officer lately viſited all the chiefs of the Negroes in the Engliſh ſettlements, from Santa Apollonia to Athera, which is upwards of 250 miles, and found the police and puniſhment of all crimes ſupported by the ſlave trade. Thoſe who commit crimes or treſpaſſes againſt their laws, are, at the deciſion of twelve elders, ſold for ſlaves for the uſe of their government, and the ſupport of their chiefs. Theft, adultery, and murder, are the higheſt crimes, and whenever they are detected, ſubject the whole family to ſlavery. But any individual, condemned to ſlavery for the crime of his relation, may redeem his own perſon, by furniſhing two ſlaves in his room. Or when a man commits one of the above cardinal crimes, all the male part of his family are forfeited to ſlavery; if a woman, the female part is ſold. "While on the coaſt, ſays he, I ſaw inſtances of this ſort ſo truly cruel, as made my very boſom bleed.

This

and American East India ships stop, to get water and fresh provisions, in their way home. Near this, are the Guinea islands, St. Matthew, St. Thomas, and others, not far from the coast under the equinoctial line, belonging to the Portuguese. These were so named by the sailors, who first found them on the festivals of St. Helen, St. Thomas, and St. Matthew.

Thence northward, are the Cape Verd Islands, so called for their verdure. They now belong to the Portuguese, who are furnished from thence with salt and goats' skins.

Farther north, are the pleasant Canaries, belonging to the Spaniards, from whence first came Canary wine, and the beautiful singing birds, called Canary Birds. The ancients called them the Fortunate Isles, and placed there the Elysian fields. They are ten or twelve in number; the chief are Teneriffe, Gomera, Ferro, and Great Canary. The fertile islands of Madeira lie still farther north, and are famous for the best stomachic wine. They belong to the Portuguese.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

CONTINENT OF NEW HOLLAND.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Length 2400 Miles. Breadth 2300 } between { 110° and 153° E. long. 11° and 43° S. lat.

IT lies southeast of the island of Java, and south of New Guinea, in the Great South Sea. For more than a century after its first discovery by the Dutch, in 1616, it was thought to be part of a vast southern continent, the existence of which has been a favourite idea with many experienced navigators. The great extent of New Holland gives it an unquestionable claim to the name of Continent.

The

The whole eaſtern coaſt of this continent, except the very ſouthern point, was diſcovered and explored by Capt. Cook, in 1770, and is called New South Wales. It is claimed by England, on the old principal of prior diſcovery.

There is a great variety of birds and animals found here, ſeveral of which, before the diſcovery of this place, were non-deſcripts.*

The natives go always uncovered, although it is obſerved they ſuffer ſometimes from the cold. Thoſe on the borders of the ſea-coaſt ſubſiſt principally on fiſh. On that part of the coaſt which the Engliſh have invaded, the natives have retired, and, from accounts, are much diſtreſſed for proviſion. A kind of twine is manufactured among them, which, with their fiſhing nets, is very neatly made from the flax plant. This plant promiſes to be very valuable for the purpoſe of making cordage, and the fineſt manufactures.

In May, 1787, the Britiſh government fitted out a ſquadron of eleven veſſels, with 850 convicts, under the command of Arthur Phillip, Eſq in order to form a ſettlement on this continent. The ſituation determined upon has been named Port Jackſon; ſouth lat. 33° 52', eaſt long. from Greenwich, 151° 19' 30". This place is about 9 miles from Botany Bay, and has a harbour capable of containing 1000 ſail of the line in perfect ſecurity. A plan of a town has been regularly laid out; and, from the lateſt accounts, the proſpect was flattering to the new ſettlers.

On the firſt arrival of the Engliſh, the natives were found amicable, hoſpitable, unaccuſtomed to act with treachery, or to take the leaſt advantage; and every precaution was taken to prevent this harmony from being interrupted; but from ſome diſagreement with individuals, or what is more probable, a diſlike of the encroachments on their territories, they appear to avoid every intercourſe with their new neighbours.

The

* The reader will find cuts, and a deſcription of a number of thoſe animals and birds, in "The Voyage of Governor Phillip, to Botany Bay," publiſhed by Stockdale, London, 1790.

The inhabitants are not very numerous, and are of a chocolate colour, middle ſtature, and very active and courageous. Their food is chiefly fiſh, birds of various kinds, yams, fruit, and the fleſh of the Kanguroo, an animal reſembling the Opoſſum, and peculiar to this continent. Their weapons are ſpears and lances of different kinds, which they throw with great dexterity. They alſo uſe ſhields of an oblong form, made of bark.

The New Hebrides.] This name was given by Capt. Cook, to a cluſter of iſlands, ſituated between the latitudes of 14° 29′, and 20° 4′ ſouth; and between 169° 41′, and 170° 21′ eaſt longitude.

Not far from the New Hebrides, and ſouthweſtward of them, lies NEW CALEDONIA, a very large iſland, firſt diſcovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774. It is about 87 leagues long, but its breadth is not conſiderable, nor any where exceeds ten leagues. It is inhabited by a race of ſtout, tall, well proportioned Indians, of a ſwarthy or dark cheſnut brown. A few leagues diſtant are two ſmall iſlands, called the Iſland of Pines, and Botany Iſland.

New Guinea is a long, narrow iſland, extending northeaſt, from 2° to 12° ſouth lat. and from 131° to 150° eaſt long. but in one part it does not appear to be above 50 miles broad. The country conſiſts of a mixture of very high hills and vallies, interſperſed with groves of cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bread fruit, and moſt of the trees, ſhrubs and plants, that are found in the other South Sea iſlands. It affords from the ſea a variety of delightful proſpects.

New Ireland extends in length, from the northeaſt to the ſoutheaſt, about 270 miles, but it is in general very narrow. It abounds with a variety of trees and plants, and with many pigeons, parrots, rooks, and other birds. Northweſtward of New Ireland, a cluſter of iſlands were ſeen by Capt. Carteret, lying very near each other, and ſuppoſed to conſiſt of 20 or 30 in number. One of theſe, which is of a conſiderable extent, was named NEW HANOVER; but the reſt of the cluſter received the name of the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

GENERAL

GENERAL REMARKS.

"THE varieties among the human race, (ſays Dr. Percival) enumerated by Linnæus and Buffon, are ſix. The firſt is found under the polar regions, and comprehends the Laplanders, the Eſquimaux Indians, the Samoeid Tartars, the inhabitants of Nova Zembla, the Borandians, the Greenlanders, and the people of Kamſchatka. The viſage of men in theſe countries is large and broad; the noſe flat and ſhort; the eyes of a yelloviſh brown, inclining to blackneſs; the cheek bones extremely high; the mouth large; the lips thick, and turning outwards; the voice thin and ſqueaking; and the ſkin a dark grey colour. The people are ſhort in ſtature, the generality being about four feet high, and the talleſt not more that five. Ignorance, ſtupidity and ſuperſtition are the mental characteriſtics of the inhabitants of theſe rigorous climates. For here

> Doze the groſs race. Nor ſprightly jeſt nor ſong,
> Nor tenderneſs they know, nor aught of life,
> Beyond the kindred bears that ſtalk without.

The Tartar race, comprehending the Chineſe and the Japaneſe, forms the ſecond variety in the human ſpecies. Their countenances are broad and wrinkled, even in youth; their noſes ſhort and flat; their eyes little, ſunk in the ſockets, and ſeveral inches aſunder; their cheek bones are high; their teeth of a large ſize and ſeparate from each other; their complexions are olive, and their hair black. Theſe nations, in general, excepting the Japaneſe and Chineſe, have no religion, no ſettled notions of morality, and no decency of behaviour. They are chiefly robbers; their wealth conſiſts in horſes, and their ſkill in the management of them.

The third variety of mankind is that of the ſouthern Aſiatics, or the inhabitants of India. Theſe are of a ſlender ſhape, have long ſtraight black hair, and generally Roman noſes. Theſe people are ſlothful, luxurious, ſubmiſſive, cowardly and effeminate.

> ——The parent Sun himſelf
> Seems o'er this world of ſlaves to tyrannize;
> And, with oppreſſive ray, the roſeate bloom

Of beauty blaſting, gives the gloomy hue,
And features groſs; or worſe, to ruthleſs deeds,
Mad jealouſy, blind rage, and fell revenge,
Their fervid ſpirit fires. Love dwells not there,
The ſoft regards, the tenderneſs of life,
The heartſhed tear, th' ineffable delight
Of ſweet humanity; theſe court the beam
Of milder climes; in ſelfiſh fierce deſire,
And the wild fury of voluptuous ſenſe,
They're loſt. The very brute creation there
This rage partakes, and burns with hortid fire.

The Negroes of Africa conſtitute the fourth ſtriking variety in the human ſpecies; but they differ widely from each other; thoſe of Guinea, for inſtance, are extremely ugly, and have an inſupportably offenſive ſcent; while thoſe of Moſambique are reckoned beautiful, and are untainted with any diſagreeable ſmell. The Negroes are, in general, of a black colour; the downy ſoftneſs of hair, which grows upon the ſkin, gives a ſmoothneſs to it, reſembling that of velvet. The hair of their heads is woolly, ſhort and black; but their beards often turn grey, and ſometimes white. Their noſes are flat and ſhort, their lips thick and tumid, and their teeth of an ivory whiteneſs.

The intellectual and moral powers of theſe wretched people are uncultivated; and they are ſubject to the moſt barbarous deſpotiſm. The ſavage tyrants, who rule over them, make war upon each other for *human plunder*; and the wretched victims, bartered for ſpirituous liquors, are torn from their families, their friends, and their native land, and conſigned for life to miſery, toil and bondage. But how am I ſhocked to inform you, that this infernal commerce is carried on by the humane, the poliſhed, the Chriſtian inhabitants of Europe; nay, even by Engliſhmen, whoſe anceſtors have bled in the cauſe of liberty, and whoſe breaſts ſtill glow with the ſame generous flame! I cannot give you a more ſtriking proof of the ideas of horror, which the captive Negroes entertain of the ſtate of ſervitude they are to undergo, than by relating the following incident from Dr. Goldſmith.

"A Guinea captain was, by diſtreſs of weather, driven into a certain harbour, with a lading of ſickly ſlaves, who

who took every opportunity to throw themſelves overboard, when brought upon deck for the benefit of freſh air. The captain perceiving, among others, a female ſlave attempting to drown herſelf, pitched upon her as a proper example for the reſt. As he ſuppoſed that they did not know the terror attending death, he ordered the woman to be tied with a rope under the arm-pits, and let down into the water. When the poor creature was thus plunged in, and about half way down, ſhe was heard to give a terrible ſhriek, which at firſt was aſcribed to her fears of drowning; but ſoon after, the water appeared red around her, ſhe was drawn up, and it was found that a ſhark, which had followed the ſhip, had bitten her off from the middle."

The native inhabitants of America make a fifth race of men. They are of a copper colour, have black, thick, ſtraight hair, flat noſes, high cheek bones, and ſmall eyes. They paint the body and face of various colours, and eradicate the hair of their beards and other parts, as a deformity. Their limbs are not ſo large and robuſt as thoſe of the Europeans. They endure hunger, thirſt and pain with aſtoniſhing firmneſs and patience; and, though cruel to their enemies, they are kind and juſt to each other.

The Europeans may be conſidered as the laſt variety of the human kind. They enjoy ſingular advantages from the fairneſs of their complexions. The face of the African black, or of the olive coloured Aſiatic, is a very imperfect index of the mind, and preſerves the ſame ſettled ſhade in joy and ſorrow, confidence and ſhame, anger and deſpair, ſickneſs and health. The Engliſh are ſaid to be of the faireſt of the Europeans; and we may therefore preſume, that their countenances beſt expreſs the variations of the paſſions, and viciſſitudes of diſeaſe. But the intellectual and moral characteriſtics of the different nations, which compoſe this quarter of the globe, are of more importance to be known. Theſe, however, become gradually leſs diſcernible, as faſhion, learning and commerce prevail more univerſally."

FEDERAL

FEDERAL MONEY.

THE *Congress of the United States of America*, August 8, 1786—"*Resolved*, that the Standard of the United States of America, for gold and silver, shall be eleven parts fine and one part alloy.

"That the *Money-Unit* of the United States (being by the Resolve of Congress of the 6th of July, 1785, a Dollar) shall contain, of fine silver, 375 $\frac{64}{100}$ grains," &c.

			marked	m. c.	d.	D. E.
Note.	10 Mills	make one	Cent. m. c.	10 = 1		
	10 Cents		Dime. d.	100 = 10	= 1	
	10 Dimes		Dollar. D.	1000 = 100	= 10	= 1
	10 Dollars		Eagle. E.	10000 = 1000	= 100	= 10 = 1

As this money proceeds in a decuple, or tenfold proportion; any number of dollars, dimes, cents, and milles, simply express so many dollars and decimal parts of a dollar.

Thus, 3 dollars, 4 dimes, 6 cents, and 5 milles are expressed. D. d. c. m.

3, 4 6 5 = 3 $\frac{465}{1000}$ Dollars = 3465 milles.

As the dollar is the integer, unit, or whole number, and the Eagle the name of a gold coin; and the dime, cent, and mille, are 10th, 100th and 1000th parts of a dollar, the decimal point (,) separates between the dollars and dimes.

Therefore in accounts, the terms Eagle and Dime may be omitted; the place of dimes being the place of tens for cents; and the right hand figure, or place of units for Eagles, will be the place of tens for dollars.

	d. c,	c.	E. D.	d.	c.	D.	c.
Thus—	,6	9 =	,69	and 24	9,	7	8 = 249, 78

The several *Currencies* of the *United States*, compared with dollars and cents, are as follow:

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Kentucky and *Vermont*.

D.	s.	c.	D.	s.	c.	D.	s. d.	c.	D.	d.	c.	D.	d.	c.
1	= 6	= ,100	$\frac{1}{2}$	= 3	= ,50	$\frac{1}{4}$	= 1-6	= ,25	$\frac{1}{8}$	= 9	= 12$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	= 4$\frac{1}{2}$	= 6$\frac{1}{4}$

New York and *North Carolina*.

D.	s.	c.	D.	s.	c.	D.	s.	c.	D.	s.	c.	D.	d.	c.
1	= 8	= ,100	$\frac{1}{2}$	= 4	= ,50	$\frac{1}{4}$	= 2	= ,25	$\frac{1}{8}$	= 1	= 12$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	= 6	= ,6$\frac{1}{4}$

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and *Maryland*.

D.	s.	d.	c.	D.	s.	d.	c.	D.	s.	d.	c.	D.	d.	c.	D.	d.	c.
1	= 7	6	= ,100	$\frac{1}{2}$	= 3	9	= ,50	$\frac{1}{4}$	= 1	10$\frac{1}{2}$	= 25	$\frac{1}{8}$	= 1	1$\frac{1}{4}$	= 1	2$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ = 5$\frac{1}{2}$ 6$\frac{1}{4}$

South Carolina and *Georgia*.

D.	s.	d.	c.	D.	s.	d.	c.	D.	s.	d.	c.	D.	d.	c.	D.	d.	c.
1	= 4	8	= ,100	$\frac{1}{2}$	= 2	4	= ,50	$\frac{1}{4}$	= 1	2	= 25	$\frac{1}{8}$	= 7	= ,12$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	= 3$\frac{1}{2}$	= 6$\frac{1}{4}$

INTERESTING

INTERESTING CALCULATIONS *upon the* POPULATION *of the* UNITED STATES, *and of the* WORLD.

ADMITTING the population of the United States at preſent (1796) to be *five millions*, which is very near the exact number,—and that this number, by natural increaſe, and by immigration, will be doubled in 20 years, and continue to increaſe in that ratio for a century to come, at that period, (1896) there will be in United America 160 millions of inhabitants, nearly 20 millions more than there are at preſent in all Europe. And when we conſider the probable acquiſition of people by foreign immigrations, and that the interior and unſettled parts of America are amply ſufficient to provide for this number, the preſumption is ſtrong that this eſtimate will not differ materially from the event.

It has been common to compute the number of inhabitants on this globe, in round numbers, at 950 millions, viz.

America 150 millions—Europe 150 millions—Aſia 500 millions, and Africa 150 millions. Hence it has been reckoned, that as a generation laſts 30 years, in that ſpace 950 millions of people muſt be born, and the ſame number die; and, conſequently, that about 31 millions die annually; 86 thouſand every day; 3,600 every hour; 60 every minute, and one every ſecond, or in this proportion.

This eſtimate is much too large. One nearer the truth was made a few years ſince by a gentleman* in England, in which he reckons the inhabitants of the world at about 731 millions; of whom are,

	Millions.		Millions.
Pagans	420	Proteſtants	44
Mahometans	130	Greek & Armenian Church	30
Roman Catholics	100	Jews	7
		Total	731

This eſtimate, I apprehend, conſiderably exceeds the truth. He reckons upwards of 90 millions in America. This is too large by more than one half. Dr. Stiles, than whom no man was better informed on this ſubject, reckoned that the whole number of Indians in all North America, did not *exceed two millions and a half*. Admitting this to be true, *fifteen* or, including the iſlands, *twenty* millions, would be the extent of the population of all America.

* Mr. William Carey.

AN IMPROVED

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, AND INVENTIONS;

Comprehending, in one view, the *Analyſis* or *Outlines* of *General Hiſtory*, from the *Creation* to the preſent *Time*.

Before Chriſt.

4004 THE creation of the world, and of Adam and Eve.

3017 Enoch tranſlated into heaven. [days.

2348 The old world deſtroyed by a deluge which continued 377

2247 The tower of Babel is built about this time by Noah's poſterity; upon which God miraculouſly confounds their language, and thus diſperſes them into different nations.

2188 Miſraim, the ſon of Ham, founds the kingdom of Egypt, which laſted 2563 years, to the conqueſt of Cambyſes.

2059 Ninus, the ſon of Belus, founds the kingdom of Aſſyria, which laſted about 1000 years.

1921 The covenant of God made with Abraham, when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, which begins the 430 years of ſojourning.

1897 The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are deſtroyed for their wickedneſs, by fire from heaven.

1822 Memnon the Egyptian invents the letters.

1715 Prometheus firſt ſtruck fire from flints.

1635 Joſeph dies in Egypt, which concludes the book of Geneſis, containing a period of 2369 years.

1574 Aaron born in Egypt; 1490, appointed by God firſt high prieſt of the Iſraelites.

1571 Moſes, brother to Aaron, born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter.

1556 Cecrops brings a colony of Saites from Egypt, into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens in Greece.

1503 Deluge of Deucalion in Theſſaly.

1493 Cadmus carried the Phenician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.

1491 Moſes performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Iſraelites, beſides children, which completed the 430 years of ſojourning.

1485 The firſt ſhip that appeared in Greece brought from Egypt by Danaus, who arrived at Rhodes, and brought with him his fifty daughters.

1453 The Olympic games celebrated at Olympia, in Greece.

1452 The Pentateuch, or five firſt books of Moſes, are written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following, aged 120 years.

1451 The Iſraelites, after ſojourning in the wilderneſs 40 years, are led under Joſhua into the land of Canaan, where they fix.

Bef. Christ.
six themselves, after having subdued the natives; and the period of the sabbatical year commences.
1198 The rape of Helen by Paris, which, in 1193, gave rise to the Trojan war, and siege of Troy by the Greeks, which continued ten years, when that city was taken and burned.
1048 David is sole King of Israel.
1004 The Temple is solemnly dedicated by Solomon.
896 Elijah, the prophet, is translated to heaven.
894 Money first made of gold and silver at Argos.
869 The city of Carthage, in Africa, founded by Queen Dido.
814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.
776 The first Olympiad begins.
753 Æra of the building of Rome in Italy by Romulus, first King of the Romans.
720 Samaria taken, after three years siege, and the kingdom of Israel overthrown by Salmanaser, King of Assyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity.
The first eclipse of the moon on record.
658 Byzantium (now Constantinople) built by a colony of Athenians.
604 By order of Necho, King of Egypt, some Phenicians sailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.
600 Thales of Miletus travels into Egypt, acquires the knowledge of geometry, astronomy, and philosophy; returns to Greece, calculates eclipses, and gives general notions of the universe, and maintains that one Supreme Intelligence regulates all its motions.
Maps, globes, and the signs of the Zodiac, invented by Anaximander, the scholar of Thales.
597 Jehoiakin, King of Judah, is carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.
587 The city of Jerusalem taken, after a siege of 18 months.
559 Cyrus the first King of Persia.
538 The kingdom of Babylon destroyed; that city being taken by Cyrus, who, in 536, issued an edict for the return of the Jews.
526 Learning is greatly encouraged at Athens, and a public library first founded.
515 The second temple at Jerusalem is finished under Darius.
509 Tarquin the 7th, and last King of the Romans, is expelled, and Rome is governed by two consuls, and other republican magistrates, until the battle of Pharsalia, 461 years.
504 Sardis taken and burned by the Athenians, which gave occasion to the Persian invasion of Greece.
481 Xerxes, King of Persia, begins his expedition against Greece.
458 Ezra is sent from Babylon to Jerusalem, with the captive Jews, and the vessels of gold and silver, &c. being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour.
454 The Romans send to Athens for Solon's laws.
451 The decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the twelve tables compiled and ratified.

Bef. Chriſt.

432 Nineteen years cycle invented by Meton.

430 The hiſtory of the Old Teſtament finiſhes about this time. Malachi, the laſt of the prophets.

401 Retreat of 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon.

400 Socrates, the founder of moral philoſophy among the Greeks, put to death by the Athenians, who ſoon after repent, and erect to his memory a ſtatue of braſs.

379 Bœotian war commences in Greece, finiſhed in 366, after the death of Epaminondas, the laſt of the Grecian heroes. After his death, Philip, brother to the King of Macedon, who had been educated under him, privately ſet out for that country, ſeized the kingdom, and after a continual courſe of war, treachery, and diſſimulation, put an end to the liberty of the Greeks by the battle of Cheronea.

336 Philip, King of Macedon, murdered, and ſucceeded by his ſon, Alexander the Great.

332 Alexandria in Egypt built.

331 Alexander, King of Macedon, conquers Darius, King of Perſia, and other nations of Aſia.

323 Dies at Babylon, and his empire is divided by his generals into four kingdoms, after deſtroying his wives, children, brother, mother, and ſiſters.

291 Darkneſs at Rome at noon day.

285 Dionyſius, of Alexandria, began his aſtronomical era on Monday, June 26, being the firſt who found the ſolar year to conſiſt exactly of 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes.

284 Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, employs ſeventy-two interpreters to tranſlate the Old Teſtament into the Greek language, which is called the Septuagint.

269 The firſt coinage of ſilver at Rome.

250 Eratoſthenes firſt attempted to meaſure the earth.

190 The firſt Roman army enters Aſia, and from the ſpoils of Antiochus brings the Aſiatic luxury to Rome.

170 Eighty thouſand Jews maſſacred by Antiochus Epiphanes.

168 Perſeus defeated by the Romans, which ends the Macedonian kingdom.

167 The firſt library erected at Rome, of books brought from Macedonia.

163 The government of Judea under the Maccabees begins, and continues 126 years.

146 Carthage and Corinth raſed to the ground by the Romans.

145 An hundred thouſand inhabitants of Antioch maſſacred in one day by the Jews.

135 The hiſtory of the Apocrypha ends.

52 Julius Ceſar makes his firſt expedition into Britain.

47 The Alexandrian library, conſiſting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt by accident.

45 The war of Africa, in which Cato kills himſelf.

44 Ceſar killed in the ſenate houſe, after having fought fifty pitched battles, and overturned the liberties of his country.

30 Alexandria taken by Octavius, and Egypt reduced to a Roman province.

27. Octavius,

Bef. Chriſt.

27 Octavius, by a decree of the ſenate, obtains the title of Auguſtus Cæſar, and an abſolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the firſt Roman Emperor.

8 The temple of Janus is ſhut by Auguſtus, as an emblem of univerſal peace; and JESUS CHRIST is ſuppoſed to have been born in September, or on Monday, December 25.

After Chriſt.

12 CHRIST diſputes with the Doctors in the temple.

29 ——— is baptized in the wilderneſs by John.

33 ——— is crucified on Friday, April 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M. His Reſurrection on Lord's day, April 5: His Aſcenſion, Thurſday, May 14.

36 St. Paul converted.

39 St. Matthew writes his Goſpel.
Pontius Pilate kills himſelf.

40 The name of Chriſtians firſt given at Antioch to the followers of Chriſt.

43 Claudius Cæſar's expedition into Britain.

44 St. Mark writes his Goſpel.

46 Chriſtianity carried into Spain.

49 London is founded by the Romans.

52 The council of the Apoſtles at Jeruſalem.

55 St. Luke writes his Goſpel.

60 Chriſtianity preached in Britain.

62 St. Paul is ſent in bonds to Rome—writes his epiſtles between 51 and 66.

63 The Acts of the Apoſtles written.
Chriſtianity is ſuppoſed to be introduced into Britain by St. Paul, or ſome of his diſciples, about this time.

64 Rome ſet on fire, and burned for ſix days; upon which began, under Nero, the firſt perſecution againſt the Chriſtians.

67 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.

70 Titus takes Jeruſalem, which is raſed to the ground, and the plough made to paſs over it.

79 St. John the Evangeliſt wrote his Revelation—his Goſpel in 97.

136 The ſecond Jewiſh war ends, when they are all baniſhed Judea.

139 Juſtin writes his firſt apology for the Chriſtians.

152 The Emperor Antoninus Pius ſtops the perſecution againſt the Chriſtians.

217 The Septuagint ſaid to be found in a caſk. Church yards began to be conſecrated.

274 Silk firſt brought from India; and the manufactory of it introduced into Europe, 551.

303 The tenth general perſecution begins under Dioclefian and Galerius.

306 Conſtantine the Great begins his reign.

313 The tenth perſecution ends by an edict of Conſtantine, who favours the Chriſtians, and gives full liberty to their religion.

325 The

Aft. Chriſt.

325 The firſt general council at Nice, when 318 fathers attended againſt Arius, where was compoſed the famous Nicene Creed.

328 Conſtantine removes the ſeat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thenceforward called Conſtantinople.

331 Conſtantine orders all the heathen temples to be deſtroyed.

363 The Emperor Julian, ſurnamed the Apoſtate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem.

364 The Roman empire is divided into the eaſtern (Conſtantinople the capital) and weſtern (of which Rome continued to be the capital;) each being now under the government of different Emperors

400 Bells invented by biſhop Paulinus of Nola in Campagna.

410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, King of the Goths.

412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.

420 The kingdom of France begins upon the lower Rhine, under Pharamond.

426 The Romans withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return, adviſing the Britons to arm in their own defence, and truſt to their own valour.

432 St. Patrick began to preach in Ireland; he died 17th March, 493, aged 122 years.

447 Attila (ſurnamed the Scourge of God) with his Huns, ravages the Roman empire.

476 The weſtern empire entirely deſtroyed; upon the ruins of which ſeveral new ſtates ariſe in Italy and other parts, conſiſting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other Barbarians; under whom literature is extinguiſhed, and the works of the learned are deſtroyed.

496 Clovis King of France baptized, and Chriſtianity begins in that kingdom.

516 The computing of time by the Chriſtian era is introduced by Dionyſius the monk.

557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Aſia, and Africa, which continues nearly 50 years.

600 Bells firſt uſed in churches.

606 The power of the Pope begins by the conceſſions of Phocas, Emperor of the Eaſt.

622 Mahomet flies from Mecca to Medina in Arabia. His followers compute their time from this era, which in Arabic is called Hegira, *i. e.* "the Flight."

637 Jeruſalem taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet.

640 Alexandria in Egypt is taken by the Saracens, and the grand library there burnt by order of Omar their caliph, or prince.

664 Glaſs invented in England by Benalt, a monk.

685 The Britons totally expelled by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall.

696 Churches firſt began to be built in England.

713 The Saracens conquer Spain. Their progreſs ſtopped in France by Charles Martel, in 732.

726 The controverſy about images begins, and occaſions many inſurrections in the Eaſtern empire.

748 The computing of years from the birth of Chriſt begun to be uſed in hiſtory.

Aft. Christ.
761 Thirty thousand books burnt by order of the Emperor Leo.
786 The surplice, a vestment of the Popish Priests introduced into churches.
800 Charlemagne, King of France, begins the empire of Germany, afterwards called the western empire, and endeavours in vain to restore learning in Europe.
886 Juries first instituted.
896 Alfred the Great, after having defeated the Danish invaders, composes his body of laws, divides England into counties, hundreds, and tythings; erects county courts, and founds the University of Oxford about this time.
936 The Saracen Empire divided into seven kingdoms, by usurpation.
940 Christianity established in Denmark.
989 Christianity established in Russia.
991 The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia. Letters of the Alphabet were used before to this.
1000 Paper made of cotton rags comes into use, that of linen do.
1005 All the old churches are rebuilt about this time in a new style. [Europe.]
1015 Children forbidden by law to be sold: the Priests forbidden to marry.
1025 Musical gamut invented by Guido, a Benedictine friar.
1043 The Turks become formidable, and take possession of Persia.
1065 The Turks take Jerusalem from the Saracens.
1070 William, King of England introduces the feudal law.
1075 Henry IV, Emperor of Germany, and the Pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German bishops. He, to obtain penance, walks barefooted to Rome, towards the end of January.
1080 Doomsday book began to be compiled by the order of William, from a survey of all the estates in England, and finished in 1086.
1080 The Tower of London built by the same prince, to curb his English subjects.
1086 Kingdom of Bohemia begun.
1096 The first crusade to the Holy Land begun, to drive the infidels from Jerusalem. [Rome.
1163 London bridge, consisting of 19 small arches, first built of
1180 Glass windows began to be used in private houses in England.
1182 Pope Alexander III compelled the King of England and France to hold the stirrups of his saddle when he mounted his horse.
1186 The great conjunction of the sun and moon, and all the planets in Libra, happened in September.
1192 The battle of Ascalon, in Judea, in which [illegible], King of England, defeats Saladine's army [illegible] to the combatants.
Richard treacherously imprisons [illegible] the Emperor of Germany
1200 Chimnies were not known [illegible]
Surnames now began to be [illegible]

Aft Chriſt.

1215 Magna Charta is ſigned by King John and the barons; and the following year it is granted to the Iriſh by Henry III.

1227 The Tartars, a new race of barbarians, under Jenghis Khan, emerge from the northern parts of Aſia, conquer the greateſt part of that continent, and in 22 years deſtroy upwards of 14 millions of people.

1233 The inquiſition, begun in 1204, is now truſted to the Dominicans.

The houſes of London, and other cities in England, France, and Germany, ſtill thatched with ſtraw.

1252 Magnifying glaſſes invented by Roger Bacon.

1258 The Tartars take Bagdad, which puts an end to the empire of the Saracens.

1273 The empire of the preſent Auſtrian family begins in Germany.

1280 Gunpowder invented by Roger Bacon.

1283 Llewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England. [man.

1298 The preſent Turkiſh empire begins in Bithynia under Otto-

Silver hafted knives, ſpoons and cups, a great luxury. Splinters of wood generally uſed for lights.

Wine ſold by apothecaries only as a cordial.

1299 Windmills invented.

1300 About this time the mariner's compaſs was invented, or improved by John Gioia, or Goya, a Neapolitan. The fleur de luce the arms of the duke of Anjou, then king of Naples, was placed by him at the point of the needle, in compliment of that prince.

1307 The beginning of the Swiſs cantons.

Intereſt of money in England at 45 *per cent.*

1320 Gold firſt coined in Chriſtendom.

1340 Gunpowder firſt ſuggeſted as uſeful for warlike purpoſes, by Swartz, a monk of Cologne; 1346, Edward III had four pieces of cannon, which contributed to gain him the battle of Creſſy.

Oil painting firſt made uſe of by John Vaneck.

1352 The Turks firſt enter Europe.

1386 A company of linen weavers from the Netherlands eſtabliſhed in London.

1391 Playing cards invented in France for the King's amuſement.

1402 Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, and the power of the Turks almoſt entirely deſtroyed.

1404 Hats for men invented at Paris by a Swiſs.

1412 Denmark united with the crown of Norway.

1430 Laurentius of Haerlem, invents the art of printing, which he practiſed with ſeparate wooden types. Guttemburg afterwards invented cut metal types. Peter Schœffer invented the mode of caſting types in matrices. But the moſt authentic accounts aſcribe the invention of printing to Dr. Fauſt, or Fauſtus, in 1444.

1446 The Vatican library founded at Rome.

The ſea breaks in at Dort, in Holland, and drowns 100,000 people.

1453 Conſtantinople

Aft. Chriſt.

1453 Conſtantinople taken by the Turks, which utterly overthrows the Roman empire.

1454 Otto Guerick, a German, invents the air pump.
Duelling appointed in certain caſes in France, in order to have the judgment of God.

1460 Engravings and etchings in copper invented.

1471 Decimal arithmetic invented, and the uſe of tangents in trigonometry introduced by Regiomontanus.

1483 Richard III, king of England, and laſt of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Boſworth, by Henry (Tudor) VII, which puts an end to the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.

1485 Great numbers carried off by the ſweating ſickneſs.

1486 Henry eſtabliſhes fifty yeomen of the guards, the firſt ſtanding army.

1489 Maps and ſea charts firſt brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus.

1492 AMERICA diſcovered by Columbus.

1497 The Portugueſe firſt ſail to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.
South America diſcovered by Americus Veſpucius, from whom the continent unjuſtly takes its name.
North America diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot.

1503 Mines uſed in the attack and defence of places, invented.

1509 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported hitherto.

1517 Martin Luther began the Reformation.

1518 Magellan, in the ſervice of Spain, diſcovers the ſtraits which bear his name; makes the firſt voyage round the world, but is killed by ſavages in the Marianne iſlands.
Republic of Geneva founded.

1520 Henry VIII, for his writings in favour of Popery, receives the title of "Defender of the Faith" from the Pope.
Chocolate firſt brought from Mexico by the Spaniards.

1529 The name of *Proteſtant* takes its riſe from the reformed churches proteſting againſt the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires in Germany.

1530 Copernicus revives the Pythagorean ſyſtem of aſtronomy.

1537 Religious houſes diſſolved by Henry VIII.

1539 The firſt Engliſh edition of the Bible authoriſed, the preſent tranſlation finiſhed 1611.

1543 Silk ſtockings firſt worn by the French king.
Pins firſt uſed in England; before which time the ladies uſed ſkewers.

1545 The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.

1546 Intereſt of money firſt eſtabliſhed in England by law at ten *per cent.*

1553 Circulation of the blood through the lungs firſt publiſhed by Michael Servetus.

1560 Siberia was about this time diſcovered, under the reign of Czar Ivan Baſilides.

1563 Knives firſt made in England.
The thirty-nine articles of the Engliſh faith eſtabliſhed.

1565 Potatoes firſt brought to Ireland from New Spain.

Aft. Chriſt.

1569 Mary, Queen of Scotland, driven from her kingdom by the rebellion of her ſubjects, flies to Queen Eliſabeth for protection, by whom ſhe is treacherouſly impriſoned.

1572 The great maſſacre of Proteſtants at Paris, Auguſt 24.

1579 The Dutch ſhake off the Spaniſh yoke, and the republic of Holland begins.

1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the firſt Engliſh circumnavigator.

1581 J. Uſher, Archbiſhop of Armagh, born in Dublin, drew up 104 articles of religion for Ireland, 1615; which were eſtabliſhed, 1635.—Died 1656.

1582 Pope Gregory introduces the New Style in Italy; the 5th of October being counted the 15th.

1583 Tobacco firſt brought from Virginia into England.

1587 Mary, Queen of Scots, is beheaded by order of Elizabeth, after 18 years impriſonment.

Duelling introduced into England. [Admirals.

1588 The Spaniſh armada deſtroyed by Drake and other Engliſh

Henry IV paſſes the famous edict of Nantz, tolerating the

1589 Coaches firſt introduced into England. [Proteſtants.

Bombs invented at Venlo.

1597 Watches firſt brought into England from Germany.

1600 Building with brick introduced into England by the Earl of Arundel, moſt of the houſes in London being hitherto built with wood.

1603 Queen Elizabeth (the laſt of the Tudors) dies, and nominates James VI of Scotland (and firſt of the Stuarts) as her ſucceſſor; which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain.

1605 The Gunpowder plot diſcovered at Weſtminſter.

Kepler lays the foundation of the Newtonian ſyſtem of attraction.

1608 Galileo, of Florence, firſt diſcovers the ſatellites about the planet Jupiter by the teleſcope, then juſt invented in Holland. Quebec ſettled by the French.

1610 Henry IV is murdered at Paris by Ravilliac, a prieſt.

Virginia and Newfoundland ſettled by the Engliſh.

Hudſon's Bay diſcovered by a captain of that name, who is left by his men, with ſeven others, to periſh on that deſolate coaſt.

1614 The cuſtom of powdering the hair took its riſe from ſome ballad ſingers at St. German's fair, who powdered themſelves to look the more ridiculous.

New York and New Jerſey ſettled by the Dutch.

1618 New Holland diſcovered by the Dutch.

1619 Dr. W Harvey, an Engliſhman, fully confirms the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

1620 The broad ſilk manufactory from raw ſilk introduced into England. [ſon's congregation.

Plymouth in New England planted by a part of Mr. Robin-

1623 New Hampſhire ſettled by an Engliſh colony

1625 The iſland of Barbadoes, the firſt Engliſh ſettlement in the Weſt Indies, is planted. 1624 The

Aft. Chriſt.
1627 The thermometer invented by Drebellius.
A colony of Swedes ſettled on Delaware river, Pennſylvania.
1630 Peruvian bark firſt brought to France.
1631 Newſpapers firſt publiſhed at Paris. [Catholics
1633 Maryland ſettled by Lord Baltimore, with a colony of
1635 Connecticut and Rhode Iſland ſettled.
1638 Harvard College in Cambridge, Maſſachuſetts, eſtabliſhed.
1640 The maſſacre in Ireland, when 40,000 Engliſh Proteſtants were killed.
1649 Charles I beheaded at Whitehall, January 30, aged 49.
1652 The ſpeaking trumpet invented by Kircher a Jeſuit.
1654 Cromwell aſſumes the Protectorſhip.
1655 The Engliſh, under Admiral Penn, take Jamaica from the Spaniards. [his ſon Richard
1658 Cromwell dies, and is ſucceeded in the Protectorſhip by his
1660 King Charles II is reſtored by Monk, commander of the army, after an exile of twelve years in France and Holland.
The people of Denmark being oppreſſed by the Nobles, ſurrender their privileges to Frederic III, who becomes abſolute.
1662 The Royal Society eſtabliſhed in London by Charles II.
Pendulum Clocks invented by John Fromentel, a Dutchman.
Fire engines invented.
1665 The plague rages in London.
1666 The great fire of London began, September 2, and continued three days, in which were deſtroyed 13,000 houſes and 400 ſtreets.
Tea firſt uſed in England.
Academy of ſciences eſtabliſhed in France.
1667 The peace of Breda, which confirms to the Engliſh the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Pennſylvania, New York, and New Jerſey.
1669 South Carolina planted by an Engliſh colony, under Governor Sayle.
1671 Academy of Architecture eſtabliſhed in France.
1672 Lewis XIV overruns great part of Holland, when the Dutch open their ſluices, being determined to drown their country, and retire to their ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies.
1676 Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow.
1678 The peace of Nimeguen. The Habeas Corpus act paſſed.
1679 Darkneſs at London ſo great, that one could not read at noon-day, January 12. [vember 3 to March 9.
1680 A great comet appeared, and continued viſible from No-
1681 William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Pennſylvania, which began this year.
1682 College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh incorporated.
Royal academy eſtabliſhed at Nîmes.
1685 The edict of Nantz infamouſly revoked by Lewis XIV, and the Proteſtants cruelly perſecuted.
1687 The palace of Verſailles, near Paris, finiſhed by Lewis XIV.
1688 The Revolution in Great Britain begins, Nov. 5. King James retires to France, Dec 3.

1689 W

Aft. Chriſt.

1689 King William and Queen Mary, ſon and daughter-in-law to James II, are proclaimed, February 16.

1693 Bayonets at the end of loaded muſkets firſt uſed by the French.
Bank of England eſtabliſhed by King William.
The firſt public lottery was drawn this year.

1695 Bank of Scotland eſtabliſhed.

1699 The Scots ſettled a colony at the Iſthmus of Darien, in America, and called it Caledonia.

1700 Charles XII, of Sweden, begins his reign.
Yale College eſtabliſhed at Saybrook, Connecticut—removed to New Haven, 1716.

1701 Pruſſia erected into a kingdom. [eſtabliſhed.
Society for the propagation of the Goſpel in foreign parts,

1702 King William dies, aged 50, and is ſucceeded by Queen Anne, a daughter to James II, who, with the Emperor and States General, renews the war againſt France and Spain.

1704 Gibralter taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Rooke.

1706 The Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, ſigned June 22.

1707 The firſt Britiſh parliament. [Savoy.
Sardinia erected into a kingdom, and given to the Duke of

1710 Queen Anne changes the Whig Miniſtry for others more favourable to the intereſt of her brother, the late Pretender.
The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in 37 years, at one million expenſe, by a duty on coals.

1713 The Peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Britain, and Hudſon's Bay, in North America, were yielded to Great Britain; Gibralter and Minorca, in Europe, were alſo confirmed to the ſaid crown by this treaty.

1714 Queen Anne dies, at the age of 50, and is ſucceeded by George I, intereſt reduced to five per cent in England.

1715 Lewis XIV dies, and is ſucceeded by his great grandſon Lewis XV.
The rebellion in Scotland begins in September, under the Earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender; quelled the ſame year.

1719 The Miſſiſippi ſcheme at its height in France.
Lomb's ſilk throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, erected at Derby; takes up one eighth of a mile; one water wheel moves the reſt; and in twenty-four hours it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine ſilk thread.
The South Sea ſcheme in England begun April 7, was at its height at the end of June, and quite ſunk about Sept. 29.

1727 King George dies, in the 68th year of his age; and is ſucceeded by his only ſon, George II.
Inoculation firſt tried on criminals with ſucceſs.
Ruſſia, formerly a dukedom, is now eſtabliſhed as an empire.

1728 North Carolina ſettled about this time by the Engliſh.

1731 The firſt perſon executed in Britain for forgery.

1732 Feb.

Aft. Chriſt.

1732 Feb. 22d. GEORGE WASHINGTON, "The MAN of the age," was born in the Pariſh of Waſhington, Virginia.

Kouli Khan uſurps the Perſian throne, conquers the Mogul empire, and returns with two hundred and thirty one millions ſterling.

Several public ſpirited gentlemen begin the ſettlement of Georgia, one of the United States of America.

1735 Oct. 19, JOHN ADAMS, Author of the "*Defence of the American Conſtitutions*," and the firſt of Stateſmen, was born at Braintree, Maſſachuſetts.

1737 The earth proved to be flatted towards the poles.

1738 Weſtminſter bridge conſiſting of 15 arches begun; finiſhed in 1750, at the expenſe of 389,000l. defrayed by parliament.

1744 War declared againſt France, by Great Britain.

Commodore Anſon returns from his voyage round the world.

1745 The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, and the Pretender's army defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16, 1746.

1746 Lima and Callao ſwallowed up by an earthquake.

1748 The peace of Aix la Chapelle, by which a reſtitution of all places taken during the war, was to be made on all ſides.

1749 The intereſt of the Britiſh funds reduced to three per cent.

1752 The new ſtyle introduced into Great Britain; the third of September being counted the fourteenth.

Identity of electric fire and lightning diſcovered by Dr. Franklin, who thereupon invented a method of ſecuring buildings from thunder ſtorms.

1755 Liſbon deſtroyed by an earthquake.

1756 One hundred and forty-ſix Engliſhmen are confined in the black hole at Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, by order of the Nabob, and one hundred and twenty-three found dead next morning.

1759 General Wolfe is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the Engliſh.

1760 Black Friar's Bridge, conſiſting of nine arches, begun; finiſhed 1770, at the expenſe of 152,840l, to be diſcharged by a toll.

George II dies, and is ſucceeded by George III.

1762 War declared againſt Spain.

American Philoſophical Society eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia.

1763 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10, which confirmed to Great Britain the extenſive provinces of Canada, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and part of Louiſiana, in North America; alſo the iſlands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the Weſt Indies.

1764 The parliament granted 10,000l. to Mr. Harriſon, for his diſcovery of longitude by his time piece.

1765 The famous ſtamp act paſſed in the Britiſh parliament, March 22. Repealed March 18, 1766.

1768 The Turks impriſon the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and declare war againſt that empire.

1770 Maſſacre at Boſton, March 5.

Aft. Chriſt.

1771 Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, in his Majeſty's ſhip the endeavour, Lieut. Cook, returned from a voyage round the world, having made ſeveral important diſcoveries.

1772 The king of Sweden changes the conſtitution of that kingdom.
Twelve hundred and forty people killed in the iſland of Java, by an electrified cloud.
A revolution in Denmark.
The emperor of Germany, Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia, ſtrip the King of Poland of great part of his dominions, which they divide among themſelves, in violation of the moſt ſolemn treaties.

1773 Capt. Phipps is ſent to explore the North Pole; but having made eighty one degrees, is in danger of being locked up by the ice, and returns. [ed by his bull.
The Jeſuits expelled from the Pope's dominions, and ſuppreſſ-
The Engliſh Eaſt India Company having, by conqueſt or treaty, acquired the extenſive provinces of Bengal, Orixa and Bahar, containing fifteen millions of inhabitants, great irregularities are committed by their ſervants abroad, upon which the Britiſh government interferes, and ſends out judges, &c.
The war between the Ruſſians and Turks proves diſgraceful to the latter, who loſe the iſlands in the Archipelago, and by ſea are every where unſucceſsful.
Tea, 340 cheſts, deſtroyed at Boſton.

1774 Peace proclaimed between the Ruſſians and Turks.
The Britiſh parliament having paſſed an act, laying a duty of three pence per pound upon all teas imported into America; the colonies conſidering this as a grievance, deny the right of the Britiſh parliament to tax them.
Boſton port bill paſſed March 25.
Deputies from the ſeveral American colonies meet at Philadelphia, as the firſt general Congreſs, October 26.
Firſt petition of Congreſs to the King, November.

1775 April 19. The firſt action happened in America, between the Britiſh troops and the Americans, at Lexington, in Maſſachuſetts. [Eaſton.
Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken by Colonels Allen and
A dreadful fire in the iſland of Grenada: loſs computed at
Paper money iſſued by Congreſs. [500,000l.
June 17. A bloody action at Bunker's Hill between the Britiſh troops and the Americans, in which the brave General Warren was ſlain. Charleſtown burnt the ſame day.
Battle of Quebec, where fell the brave Montgomery, Dec. 31.

1776 March 17. The town of Boſton evacuated by the King's troops. Congreſs declare the American Colonies free and independent States, July 4.
The Americans retreat from Long Iſland, in Auguſt, after a bloody battle, and the city of New-York is afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by the King's troops.
December 25. General Waſhington takes 900 of the Heſſians priſoners at Trenton.
Torture aboliſhed in Poland. 1777 Battle

Aft. Chriſt.

1777 Battle of Brandywine.
General Howe takes poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, September.
Lieutenant General Burgoyne is obliged to ſurrender his army, conſiſting of 5752 men, to the American Generals Gates and Arnold, October 17.

1778 A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, between the French King and the thirteen United American States, in which their independence is acknowledged by the Court of France, February 6.
The Earl of Carliſle, William Eden, Eſq. and George Johnſtone, Eſq. arrived at Philadelphia the beginning of June, as commiſſioners for reſtoring peace between Great Britain and America.
Philadelphia evacuated by the King's troops, June 18.
Battle at Monmouth.
The Congreſs refuſe to treat with the Britiſh commiſſioners.
Dominico taken by the French, September 7.
St. Lucia taken by the French.

1779 St. Vincent taken by the French.
The iſland of Grenada taken by the French, July 3.
Battle at Stony Point, July 15.

1780 Torture in courts of juſtice aboliſhed in France.
The inquiſition aboliſhed in the duke of Modena's dominions.
Admiral Rodney takes 22 ſail of Spaniſh ſhips, January 8.
The Admiral alſo engages a Spaniſh fleet under the command of Don Juan de Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and takes five ſhips of the line; one more driven on ſhore, and another blown up, January 16.
Three actions between Admiral Rodney and the Count de Guichen, in the Weſt Indies, in the months of April and May; but none of them deciſive.
Charleſton, South Carolina, ſurrenders to Sir Henry Clinton, May 4.
Penſacola, and the whole province of Weſt Florida, belonging to the Britiſh, ſurrender to the arms of the king of Spain, May 9.
The Proteſtant Aſſociation, to the number of 50,000 perſons, go up to the Houſe of Commons, with their petition for the repeal of an act in favour of the Catholics, which was followed by the moſt daring riots in the cities of London and Southwark, for ſeveral ſucceſſive days.
Five Engliſh Eaſt Indiamen, and fifty Engliſh merchant ſhips, bound for the Weſt Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, Auguſt 8.
Earl Cornwallis obtains a victory over General Gates, near Camden, in South Carolina, Auguſt 16.
Arnold, the infamous traitor, deſerts the ſervice of his country, eſcapes to New-York, and is made a Brigadier General in the Britiſh ſervice, Sept. 24. Burns new London.
Major Andre, Adjutant General to the Britiſh army, a valued character, hanged as a ſpy at Tappan, in the State of New-York, October 3.

1780 The

Aft. Chriſt.

1780 The Hon. Henry Laurens is committed priſoner to the Tower, on the charge of high treaſon, October 4.

Dreadful hurricanes in the Weſt Indies, by which great devaſtation is made in Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica and other iſlands, Oct 3 and 10. [ſachuſetts.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences inſtituted in Maſ-

1781 The Dutch iſland of St. Euſtatia taken by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, February 3, Retaken by the French, November 27.

The iſland of Tobago taken by the French, June 2.

A bloody engagement fought between an Engliſh ſquadron under the command of Admiral Parker, and a Dutch ſquadron under the command of Admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger Bank, Auguſt 5.

The Marquis La Fayette, at the head of 200 light infantry, performs important ſervices in Virginia.

Earl Cornwallis, with the Britiſh army under his command, ſurrendered priſoners of war to the American and French troops, under the command of General Waſhington and Count Rochambeau, at Yorktown, in Virginia, October 19, which decided the conteſt in favour of America.

Continental paper money ceaſed to circulate.

1782 The Britiſh Houſe of Commons addreſſed the King againſt any farther proſecution of offenſive war on the continent of North America, March 4; and reſolve, that the Houſe would conſider all thoſe as enemies to his Majeſty and this country, who ſhould adviſe, or by any means attempt, the further proſecution of offenſive war on the continent of North America, for the purpoſe of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force.

Admiral Rodney obtains a victory over the French fleet under the command of Count de Graſſe, whom he takes priſoner, near Dominica, in the Weſt Indies.

April 16. The Parliament of Ireland aſſerted its independence and conſtitutional rights.

The French took and deſtroyed the forts and ſettlements in Hudſon's Bay, Auguſt 24.

The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar, September 13.

Treaty concluded between the republic of Holland and the United States of America, October 8.

Proviſional articles of peace ſigned at Paris, between the Britiſh and American commiſſioners, by which the United American colonies are acknowledged by his Brittanic Majeſty, to be free, ſovereign, and independent States, November 30.

1783 Preliminary articles of peace between his Brittannic Majeſty and the Kings of France and Spain, ſigned at Verſailles, January 20.

Three earthquakes at Calabria Ulterior, and Sicily, deſtroying a great number of towns and inhabitants, February 5, 7, and 28.

1783 Armiſtice.

Aft. Chriſt.

1783 Armiſtice between Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 10.
Ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States, Sept. 3.
The fire balloon invented by Montgolfier, of Lyons; from which diſcovery, Meſſ. Charles and Robert, of Paris, taking the hint, conſtruct inflammable gas, or the air balloon.

1784 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland, May 24.
Mr. Lunardi aſcended in an air balloon from the Artillery ground, Moorfields; the firſt attempt of the kind in England, September 15.

1785 A Congreſs of repreſentatives from the counties of Ireland, held in Dublin, for promoting a Parliamentary Reform, January 20.

1786 Commiſſioners from ſeveral of the United States aſſembled at Annapolis, Maryland, to conſult what meaſures ſhould be taken to unite the States in ſome general and efficient ſyſtem of government; which was the firſt towards forming the Federal Conſtitution.
Inſurrection in Maſſachuſetts.
Charles River Bridge completed, connecting Boſton and Charleſtown, at the expenſe of 15,000l. [kingdom.
The King of Sweden prohibited the uſe of torture in his

1787 The articles of Confederation, originally entered into by the United States, being found eſſentially defective, a general Convention of Delegates from all the States, except Rhode Iſland, was held at Philadelphia, this ſummer, with General Waſhington at their head, for the purpoſe of framing a general plan of government for the United States. And after four months deliberation, fixed on our preſent excellent conſtitution, which has ſince been ratified by all the States.

1788 George Waſhington was unanimouſly elected Preſident of the United States, and John Adams, Vice Preſident.

1789 Congreſs met at New York, for the firſt time, under the new Conſtitution, March 4.
April 30. George Waſhington was, in due form, publickly inveſted with the office of Preſident of the United States of America.
July 14. Revolution in France—Capture of the Baſtille.

1790 Grand French Confederation, in the Champ de Mars.

1791 Seven iſlands diſcovered in the South Pacific Ocean, between the Marqueſas and the Equator, by Captain Joſeph Ingraham, of Boſton.
Firſt Folio, and royal Quarto Bibles printed in America, by Iſaiah Thomas, printer at Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts—Small Quarto, at Trenton, New Jerſey, by Iſaac Collins.

1792 Auguſt. The Marquis de la Fayette, General of the armies of France, accuſed of treaſon; and a price being ſet upon his head, he quitted the army and kingdom of France, with twelve officers of rank, who were all taken priſoners by the Pruſſians; the Marquis was put in cloſe confinement in the caſtle of Magdeburg, once the reſidence of the celebrated Baron Trenck. 1793 January

Aft. Chriſt.

1799 Dec. 14. GEORGE WASHINGTON died at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age; and his fellow-citizens, like one great family, "mourned for him with a great" and ſincere "mourning, many days."

1800 Feb. 22. The Birth-Day of Gen. Waſhington, by appointment of Congreſs, to be obſerved throughout the United States as a day of mourning.

June. The ſeat of the Federal Government transferred from Philadelphia to the City of WASHINGTON.

1801 March 4. An important revolution took place in the adminiſtration of the American government. The WASHINGTON and ADAMS wiſe and ſucceſsful adminiſtration cloſed, and the JEFFERSONIAN commenced, which remains to be teſted by experience.

March 23. Paul I. Emperor of the Ruſſias, aſſaſſinated, and his ſon Alexander I. declared his ſucceſſor.

April 5. Lord Nelſon gained an important victory over the Daniſh fleet before Copenhagen.

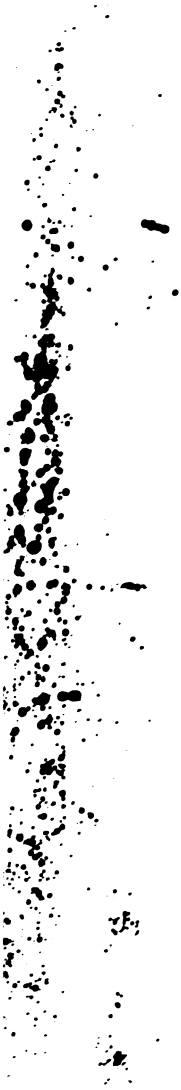
Definitive Treaty of Peace between France, Holland, Spain, England and Germany, ſigned.

1802 March 3. The famous bill for the repeal of the Judiciary law, paſſed. This repeal, the Federaliſts conſider as a direct infraction of the Conſtitution.

March 6. Princeton College, in New Jerſey, burnt, ſuppoſed by an incendiary.

March 22. The bill for taking off the taxes on the luxuries of life, ſuch as refined ſugars, pleaſure-carriages, whiſkey, &c. paſſed in the houſes of repreſentatives.

THE END.



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